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BOWEN'S

BOSTON NEWS-LETTER,

AND

CITY RECORD.

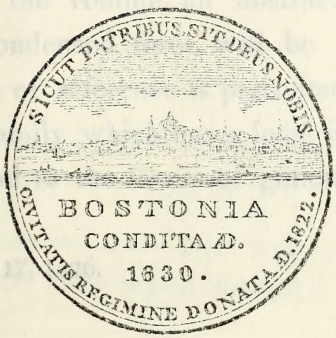
VOL. I.

FROM JANUARY TO JULY, 1826.

JEROME V. C. SMITH, M. D.

EDITOR.

"To observe and preserve."



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE,

CONGRESS-STREET.

PRINTED BY MUNROE AND FRANCIS,

128 WASHINGTON-STREET.

1826.

F 709922

ADVERTISEMENT.

Believing that a division of this work into two volumes, in a year, instead of one, would be more convenient for the subscribers, the publisher has thus far ventured to vary from his original prospectus, which he hopes will be satisfactory to his patrons.

Two volumes, comprizing 416 pages each, with an Index,* will be presented in a year, containing a valuable collection of historical facts, relating to the City of Boston, interspersed with topographical observations and notices of adjacent towns, and some compendious accounts of distinguished individuals in this and other places. Besides articles of the foregoing character, which make up the greater proportion of the volume, an abstract of the circulating news, in a condensed form, will be found in its pages. Thus, a work of reference is presented, which will be useful to every family which has a local interest in the history of Boston, and to the lovers of general historical miscellany.

Boston, June 17, 1826.

* We are indebted to a friend for the Index to this volume, who will please to accept our thanks for his politeness on this occasion.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

☞ The four outside pages to each Number are intended to be separated from the other twelve pages, and bound at the end of the volume as an Appendix.

Additional volume one material begins again in the latter half of this bound copy.

THE CITY RECORD,

AND

Boston News-Letter.

Vol. I. NOVEMBER 5, 1825. No. 1.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

PROPOSALS
by
ABEL BOWEN, No. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE,
FOR PUBLISHING
THE CITY RECORD,
and
BOSTON NEWS-LETTER.

Notwithstanding the multitude of publications which traverse every section of the United States, the heralds of daily intelligence, there is not one which has for its object a course precisely like that which is here submitted to the public. Our motto is, *Observe and Preserve*, and in doing this, it will be the ambition of the publisher and editor of the *City Record*, to draw from the mouldering archives of our forefathers the reminiscences of former times, and systematize those important local events, which will serve the future historian. The first newspaper ever issued in North America was the "Boston News-Letter," which continued for seventy-two years to be a faithful record of passing events. We have revived the name, and hope to emulate the reputation of 'such an honest chronicler.'

The *City Record and Boston News-Letter* will embrace a particular account of whatever occurs in Boston and its vicinity, of an interesting character, which may be of consequence to the present or future generations, embracing a minute detail of whatever is acted upon in the City Council, with a due regard to speeches and debates; reports of trials before the Police and Municipal courts, the laws, ordinances, &c.; with obituary notices of distinguished individuals.

There will also be a systematic chronicle of the most remarkable events in America and other parts of the known world,—accompanied with observations on the prospects of this and other great commercial cities.

A distinct historical department is one of the prime considerations with the publisher, with strict reference to a collection of facts, which shall further elucidate the history of this City, and bring down to posterity a knowledge of those men who have contributed to its importance.

A portion of the Record will be exclusively set apart for such advertisements as require to be kept in existence; such as letters of administration, orders of courts; copy rights;—notices of removals; new establishments of business; formation and dissolution of partnerships; sales of real estates, &c. &c.

In order to render it a volume of value, as a book of reference, a complete index will be given at the close of the year. Thus is given a general sketch of what we shall undertake, and what we hope, by the patronage of a liberal minded public, to accomplish.

CONDITIONS.

The RECORD will be printed, with new type and on good paper, in an *octavo form*, of 16 pages each number; forming a convenient volume for binding at the close of a year.

It will be published once a week and issued on Saturdays, at *three dollars per annum*.—By city subscribers, $1 will be payable on the delivery of the 2d number, and the remainder at the close of the half year;—all others in advance.

It is contemplated to commence this work on, or before the 7th of January next; and those who are disposed to encourage the undertaking, are respectfully solicited to give in their names to the publisher, at *No. 2, Congress-Square*, or to Messrs. Munroe & Francis, No. 128, Washington-Street.

Boston, Aug. 25, 1825.

This number is presented to the public as a specimen of the work proposed; and in order to ascertain what further support may be offered, its regular appearance will be delayed for a few weeks.

It will be perceived that the two outside leaves have not been paged; these are intended, at the close of a volume, to be separated from the twelve inside pages, and be discarded or bound separate. On these four pages, miscellaneous and other articles, of no importance to have preserved as matter of reference, will be inserted; also, the advertisements after appearing once within the twelve *inside* pages. Nov. 5.

THE CITY RECORD,

AND

Boston News-Letter.

Vol. I. NOVEMBER 3, 1832. No. 1.

[$2 per ann.] [In advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, No. 3, CORNHILL SQUARE.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

If it is important that the common concerns of the week be circulated extensively, it is no less important to have such as are of a local value safely upon record, that those who may succeed the present generation may trace their country's history—their birthplace, and all those interesting changes which are incident to a city, on something more convenient and durable than the cumbersome folio pages of a common newspaper.

The object of this paper is to embrace a peculiar kind of intelligence, which, although never completely neneglected, is rarely thought of that intrinsic worth which length of time never fails giving. Topography would seem to be a limited sphere, but while we mark the grandeur of our city, we shall never be unmindful of those in other climes, nor forget to direct the mind to the contemplation of the proud march and rising dignity of the United States among the nations of the globe.

Of politics, we honestly confess we have never passed the portals of a school designed to instruct mén in its mazes. The ultimate decision of a political struggle between contending parties must find a place on our pages; but schemes and plans, and all those minor operations in the world of rivalry, we leave to the management of those who have learned the *art and mystery*. Our attention will be particularly devoted to recording historical facts and observations of a general and local character, which are calculated to perpetuate the remembrance of those principles and acts that have contributed so largely to the prosperity and happiness of Boston, in its infancy and in maturer age. We desire not to have it understood, that any thing will be neglected in general literature, which can promote a love of reading, and a love for that which "hath a value."

Believing our resources and prospects are such as will warrant us in commencing this publication, we hope to proceed in a manner that will meet the approbation of our fellow citizens, and obtain for us a patronage that will ensure its continuance.

The publisher of this paper, being also engaged in the *Graphic Art*, intends, in proportion to the patronage hereafter bestowed, to have it occasionally accompanied with engravings, which cannot fail of giving additional value to the publication.

NEWSPAPERS.

After labouring through the mass of newspapers, which the mails of yesterday brought us until we were faint to cry out, with Bully Bottom in the Mid-summer Night's Dream —"I have an exposition of sleep come upon me;" after opening their musty folds, in many of which the attraction of cohesion was very manifest, moping over their dingy columns, in the hope of dislocating some ingenious theory or some interesting fact, which we could accept in payment for our long research, and pass current to our readers; we have been compelled to close our vain toil, and desist from a labour which we have found no less tedious than unprofitable. We may perchance, have a touch of fastidiousness in our composition. We have no relish for horrid murders: no desire to propagate *scandalum magnatum;* no inclination to give wings to scandal of any character: we delight not in holding up to our readers the dark side of human nature; fraud and peculation, theft and adultery, violences and villanies of every species, we wish to consign secretly to the punishment they merit; and herein we find our taste varies from that

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of a vast body of our contemporaries; who seem to think that the attractions of a newspaper are only to be found in these frail and foul exhibitions of human imperfection. This is a depraved taste, and its consequences are less limited than, at first, we were inclined to believe. Within the circle of its publication, there is no production of the press so eagerly sought after as the newspaper. It passes from sire to son, from mother to daughter, from neighbour to neighbour; it is conned over again and again, every paragraph is digested, every advertisement is read; the post office, the tavern or the store, is the scene where knots of politicians who have received their cue from its columns, assemble to discuss, compare and decide upon its information. It is either the trumpet of fame, or the knell of death, to the characters which it pourtrays. Indignation or joy, frowns or smiles, execration or praise, are the tribute which it extorts from its readers. The blacksmith's fire goes out and so does the village school; and the farmer and his sons leave their fields and their ploughs, to hear what new wonders have agitated the world which lies beyond their ken. It cannot be denied that the influence of the newspaper, therefore, is extensively felt; and that wherever it has an established reputation, it also has no inconsiderable agency in forming the tastes of the society with which it mingles.

We shall be excused, after these premises, for the assertion, that he who undertakes the editorship of a newspaper, assumes an office of responsibility, as well as labour. He is the organ of information to a certain section of society; and the facts which he communicates, must from him receive their tone and complexion. He who eagerly catches up every rumor of crime, and delights to show his industry by the number of murders and robberies which he can string together in his columns, may be industrious in his way; but we think there is but little judgment in his industry. In a single publication of this kind, he does more harm to the character of his country and the morals of his readers than a judicious editor might be able to correct in fifty publications. The industry of an Editor may be beneficially employed in collecting information relative to the section of country in which his establishment is fixed. He may exert himself in picking up statistical and geographical facts: information respecting any peculiarities of the country, natural or otherwise: historical circumstances which throw light on its early settlement and settlers; the state of agriculture; conditions of crops, roads, &c.; situation of markets; course of streams; produce of mountains; character of forests; habits and customs of inhabitants, and variations of temperature. If Editors were more generally to communicate facts of this description, instead of retailing all the sickly details of misery which they can pick up, their papers would be eagerly and more extensively sought after and more generally quoted. They might also be put on file with much utility, as they would be found valuable references for the historian and the tourist. The emigrant would easily collect information of the condition and character of any part of the Union in which he might desire to establish himself. Newspapers, amongst us, would thus generally acquire a

higher reputation ; and their conductors would be entitled to a more elevated station in society—they would be regarded as the source of useful knowledge, and, in some measure, the conservators of the public taste.—*Nat. Journal.*

NEWSPAPERS IN OCTAVO.

I wish to query with the scientific class, if newspapers in octavo would not be more convenient and profitable than in folio ?

The most interesting information in a free government is now consigned to the lighting of cigars, wrapping up packages, lining sun bonnets, and other uses.

A valuable library might soon be formed from newspapers if they were printed in octavo ; they might be bound at a trifling expense and placed in a book case. Two papers a week would make a volume of 832 pages half yearly : some person in the family might always have a needle and thread ready to stitch the folds the moment they were dry after coming to hand.—This same person might also have pen, ink and paper ready for making an index of those objects most worthy of notice. This index might be transcribed on spare leaves at the close of the volume, which leaves the binder would place there if required.

Printers may object on account of its being more difficult to make up a paper, and the strict economist may say, 'We lose about two thirds of a column by the octavo folds.' But remember the old proverb, 'Where there are two evils, choose the least.' Will it not be better to give a general diffusion of knowledge to the rising youth, than to pertinaciously persist in traditional forms which are erroneous.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

CITY RECORD.

In Common Council, Oct. 24.

A joint committee made a report on the subject of the Neck Lands, with a plan thereof exhibiting squares laid out on streets 50 feet wide, and having a passage running through each of them 20 feet wide, for the accommodation of purchasers of lots in said squares.—Read and accepted.

It appears by this plan that the City are proprietors of *upwards of one hundred acres* of valuable land on the two sides of the Neck.

A communication from the Mayor on the subject of erecting the new Engine-house on Pemberton's Hill, which was ordered at a former meeting, was read and committed ; and the committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of selling the right of building over the engine-house.

The committee on Thomas Lamb's petition to close the passage from State-street to Doane-street, reported that it is *inexpedient* to grant the prayer of said petition.

Mr. Richardson and Mr. Hallet, members of the committee, explained that the opposition of Messrs Boott, Adams and others to the closing of said passageway, was the reason of their reporting against the petition.

After some discussion, the report was referred to a special committee, with instructions, &c.

The application of Timothy Fuller to purchase a lot of land, at the south part of the City, was read and referred to a joint committee.

It was understood that the lot in question was one that had been purchased for a school-house, in Ward No. 11, but afterwards abandoned for a lot better situated, near Bridge-street.

An application by Isaac Davenport and Zadock French, for leave to close up a passage way from Hamilton-street to Broad-street, was read and referred to a joint committee.

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The committee of Finance made a long and detailed report on the state of the Treasury, in the close of which they express a decided opinion, that, in the present state of the finances, the sum of $3400 ought *not* to be appropriated for the purpose of building an Engine-house, Watch-house, and Ward Room in No. 11, and that *no more* than $2000 ought to be added to the appropriation for the repairs and widening of streets, which sum they recommend to be taken from the appropriation for raising the Eliot School-house.—Read and accepted, and an order making the appropriation of $2000 for the above purpose was read twice and passed.

The committee on the subject of taking a Census of the City, reported in favour of causing the same to be taken, and recommended an appropriation of $500 for the purpose.

Mr. Savage was opposed to making any *new* appropriation, and Mr. Curtis offered an amendment, providing that the money should be taken from the appropriation for incidental expenses, which was accepted, and the order passed.

Adjourned to Monday, Nov. 7.

Board of Aldermen, Oct. 21.

Communication relative to widening Purchase street opposite to the new Church—Petition of S. P. Miles, relative to repairs of the street in front of the English High School—Petition of E. Marsh, praying that the City would assist in the defence of an action brought against him by the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, for an alleged trespass on the receiving basin of said Corporation—Petition of John Bishop, Jr. for compensation for land taken to widen Salem and Hull streets —were severally read and committed.

The Mayor reported that it was inexpedient to light a lamp at South Boston petitioned for by J. Venables. Read and accepted.

A committee was appointed to purchase a piece of land in Milk street, agreeably to the application of Messrs. Pratt and Hill.

The Board concurred with the Common Council in a vote directing the Census of the city to be taken.

Communication from the Directors of the House of Industry, stating that the present house at South Boston contains about as many as can be conveniently accommodated, and admits not space sufficient for classification of the poor, and praying that the upper rooms in the new house adjacent, may be occupied the ensuing winter—was read, and the prayer thereof granted.

Voted to employ Messrs. Sawin and Dyar to keep in repair the City Clocks, (six in number) and pay them 150 dollars per annum for that service.

The Board voted not to proceed any further with the improvements on Pemberton's Hill until next April.

An order of notice was passed on a petition for an alteration of the name of Salutation Alley, to Rhoades or Greenwood street.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

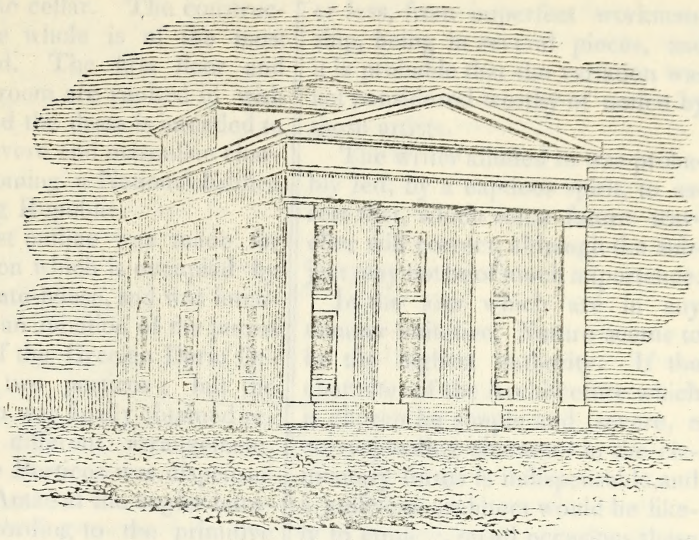
From the report of the Standing Committee of the Board of Primary Schools, in the city, it appears that the whole number of Schools at present under the care of the Board, is 50; containing an aggregate of 2716 scholars. The excellence of the school system now in operation, continues to be more and more apparent.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

The catalogue of the English High School, Pinckney street, contains the names of 142 pupils, arranged in classes, according to their merits.

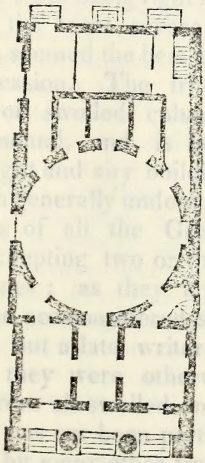
HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Public notice is given that, on Tuesday, 15th November next, the school committee will meet for the appointment of a Master for the High School for Girls, about to be established in this city. Applications for this appointment will be received by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Secretary to the committee.



UNITED STATES BRANCH BANK.

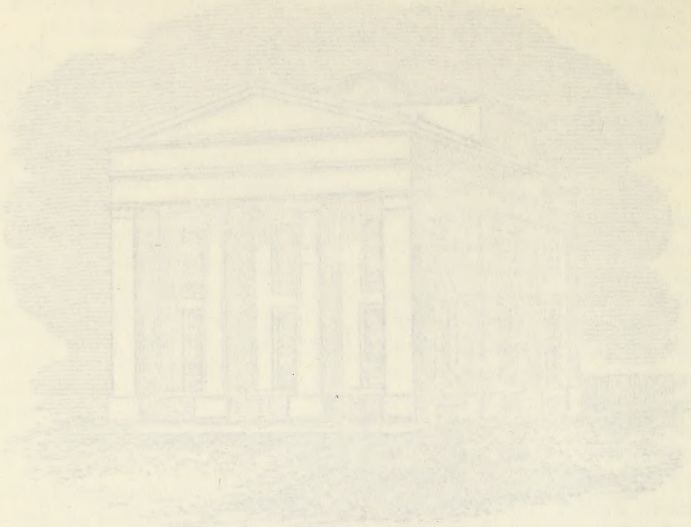
Ground Plan of the United States Bank.



THE new Banking-house, which is intended for the accommodation of the United States Bank at Boston, is situated on the corner of State-street and Wilson's lane. This building is of granite, about 44 feet in front, and 96 feet deep. The portico is imitated from the primitive form of the Grecian temple, with little variation, excepting what was necessary in order to adapt it to the location, and to the refractory material, of which it was to be built. The form of the Portico belongs to the first class of Temples which is described by Vitruvius, and is denominated the Temple of Antis. The Columns are of the Grecian Doric, 4 feet in diameter, and 24 feet high, the shaft being of a single piece.

In the front part of the building, on the first floor, there is an entry, and two rooms, for the president and cashier; and in the second story over them, a large room for the accommodation of the directors. The centre of the building is occupied for the Banking room, which is a rotundo, 36 feet in diameter, and 44 feet high to the top of the curb stone.

The rear of the building contains the vaults, which open into the Banking room, and also a number of rooms which are to serve for the various purposes of the Bank. The building is warmed by an air stove of the Wakefield kind, which





is set in the cellar. The construction of the whole is of the most solid kind. The first floor and principal room are vaulted in with bricks, and the dress is intended to be of a severe and masculine character becoming a National Edifice of a young Republic.

The first outline was made for the situation which is occupied by the old State-house, and was intended to be an imitation of the purest example of the Grecian Doric Order, with two porticos ; but the scite which was finally obtained required a different arrangement. One of the Porticos was dispensed with, and Antae at the angles introduced, according to the primitive form of the Grecian Temple. The shafts of the columns are frustums of cones, the sides being right lines, which being the most severe and simple form, seemed the best adapted to the occasion. The frustum of a conoid or swelled column is more ornamental, and is better adapted to light and airy buildings.

It has been generally understood, that the sides of all the Grecian examples, excepting two or three, were right lines ; as they are so drawn, in what are considered standard works ; but a late writer has asserted that they were otherwise —that they were all swelled on the sides. As it has not been particularly noticed by many other travellers, it seems probable that the writer had made a mistake, or that the swell was imperceptible without a close examination. Had the columns of the Parthenon been of the form of butts set on end, it could not have escaped the attention of Stuart and a hundred other artists, who have visited those ruins ; and if the shafts had been intended for *straight* lines, they would have varied more or less, from imperfect workmanship, being in several pieces, and it is probable that the variation was not considered worthy of notice by those artists.

The writer alluded to was probably led, by a captious spirit, to assert that, which some future traveller will correct, although the subject may not be of much importance.

In the arts which are in any manner imitative, Nature seems to be the highest authority. If the character of the Architecture which is chosen be simple and severe, a corresponding character in the elementary forms is indispensable, and a judicious architect would be likely to employ, on all occasions, those which would produce the expression required, without regard to the childish observations which are usually made by those who are unacquainted with the subject.

Mr. Solomon Willard was the designer and architect ; Mr. Gridley Bryant, mason ; and Mr. James M'Allaster, carpenter. The foundation was commenced, May 17, 1824 ; corner stone laid, July 5, (the plate, which may hereafter be found beneath it, says July 4 ;) the outside work was completed, Jan. 1, 1825.

It is understood that the Bank will be removed to this building, on Monday next, November 7th, for the transaction of business.

THE NEW HALL,

corner of Washington and Castle streets, Boston, was opened Sabbath day, Oct. 23, for public worship, by the Methodist denomination, and we understand will continue to be hereafter.

The new stone buildings, erected this season in Washington street near Summer street, we are informed are to be known hereafter by the name of *Washington Buildings.*

NEW YORK. A lot in the Bowery, 200 feet front, and running through to Elizabeth-street, (200 feet.) was lately sold for 150,000 dollars, for the purpose of building a new theatre upon it, with entrances from each street.

LEAD. It is stated that 45 mines are at present worked in Missouri, which yield more than four millions of pounds of lead, per annum. The supply of the article is not yet sufficient for the demand.

PROGRESS OF THE ARTS.

We have in our possession specimens of domestic manufactured Colours, prepared at an establishment in Roxbury, Mass. for staining and painting paper hangings, and printing calicoes, which have been pronounced by competent judges to be quite equal, if not superior, to any that are imported from the workshops of Europe. They comprise almost every colour and hue of the rainbow, and for their brilliancy and radiance surpass any thing we have heretofore seen.

This description of domestic industry, and proof of the rapid advancement of American artists, in unfathoming the hidden mysteries of the olden world, has just been brought to light by some enterprizing capitalists of Boston, who have at their head an artist from London, of some distinction; and they indulge a hope (one that we trust will be realized) that the day is not remote, when their undertaking will meet with encouragement.—*Prov. Pat.*

PUBLICK SCHOOLS.

FROM a communication in a late New York paper, it appears that the inhabitants of that great and growing city, are beginning to perceive the necessity of placing their system of public education upon a footing similar to that of Boston. At present, there are in the city of New York, a number of what are denominated *Free Schools*. These are doubtless of very great utility, being, so far as their design extends, most admirably conducted. But the *cognomen* which has been assumed for these institutions, is highly unsuitable: for, in effect they are not *free* schools; being appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the very poorest classes. Parents, we believe, are obliged to furnish evidence of their inability otherwise to provide for the instruction of their children, before admission to these seminaries can be obtained. We are not about to censure this arrangement; for to the poor it supplies an invaluable blessing.——Yet the impressions which this practice tends to inculcate, are at variance with those sound principles of republicanism upon which all our institutions are or ought to be founded. Knowledge, to be beneficial in a free community, should be generally and uniformly diffused—it should be at all times within reach of all orders of society, from the highest to the lowest, *not excluding any intermediate class.* The duties of a free government extend far beyond those simple provisions against poverty which charity alone demands—they are but partially and imperfectly performed, when the people are told by their rulers, "we will furnish means for the mental culture of the indigent; while those in the middle and higher ranks must shift for themselves." In such a state of things, thousands will inevitably be left to grow up in ignorance. It will be perceived, on the least reflection, that an honest pride, a morbid indifference, or any other motive on the part of parents in any degree removed from downright poverty, may entail upon their offspring all the miseries of illiteracy.—*Nant. Inq.*

SUSPENSION RAIL-WAY.

An article copied from an English paper, describing the suspension Rail-Way and Carriage, showing their advantages over all others, and giving the credit of the invention to a Mr. Palmer, who was said to have obtained a patent in England. As this Rail-Way has attracted considerable attention, and as a model has been sent to this country which is now exhibiting in Philadelphia, it is time that the credit of the invention should be given to the author of it, and the public will be gratified to learn that the Suspension Rail Way and Carriage were invented in our Country, by an American citizen *twenty one years ago*.

Col. Henry Sargent of Boston, a gentleman well known for his paintings, and for his mechanical genius, invented this Rail Way in the year 1804, and had it *then* in actual operation, and was publicly exhibited in Boston; there are now many living witnesses to the fact in this city.

It is fortunate for Col. Sargent, that in that year he made an affidavit of his invention, (describing the principle and giving a drawing and specification of the Carriage and Way) before a Justice of the Peace in Boston, still living, and which has been seen by the writer of this article, on which he intended at some future day to obtain a Patent, which has now been done.

This statement comes from one who is desirous that the American character for mechanical genius, should not be deprived of the credit of an invention which is likely to be generally used as well in England as in our own country.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

VISIT TO BOSTON IN 1782.

From Count Segur's Memoirs, written by himself.

An entertaining work, by Count Segur, has just been republished in this town, by Messrs. Wells & Lilly, from a translation made in England. The following extracts embrace his remarks upon the inhabitants of Boston.

'Before we entered Boston, our troops changed their dress in the open air, and appeared in a short time in such excellent attire, that it seemed incredible, that this army, coming from York Town, could have travelled over many hundred leagues of country, and been exposed to all the inclemency of a rainy autumn, and of a premature winter.

No review or parade ever displayed troops in better order, offering an appearance, at once more neat and brilliant. A great part of the population of the town came out to meet us. The ladies stood at their windows, and welcomed us with the liveliest applause; our stay was marked by continued rejoicings, by feasts and balls, which succeeded each other, day after day; they displayed with equal sincerity, the contending sentiments of joy at the triumphs of the allied armies, and of sorrow at our approaching departure.

Boston was the first of the American towns that gave the signal of independence to the United States, and its inhabitants were the first to cement the rising liberty with their blood. Liberty strikes a deeper root in these northern regions, where the climate is more rigorous, the religion more austere, the spirit of equality more generally prevalent, instruction of a stronger cast, and where the manners and courage of men display a more unbending energy.

In this town I became acquainted with Samuel Adams, and with Hancock, the first and immortal founders of the American republics; I also formed with Dr. Cooper, celebrated for his profound writings, an intimacy which he kept up for a long time, through the

means of an epistolary correspondence.

Bold in his sermons, Doctor Cooper delivered from the pulpit discourses of a political as well as a religious tendency ; and in order to excite the public mind, and to defend the liberty of his country, he wielded the weapons of the fathers of the church at the same time as those of Voltaire and Rousseau. His great talents procured him zealous partisans and ardent enemies. Who can gain elevation without exciting envy ? and so blind was the envy that pursued him, as to accuse him, however contradictory the charges, of too great an exaltation in his maxims, and of too much pliancy in his conduct.

Boston which, owing to its commercial relations, has long been in a flourishing state, appears like the ancestor of the other American cities, and at the period of my residence there, bore a perfect resemblance to a large and ancient English town.

Boston affords a proof that democracy and luxury are not incompatible, for in no part of the United States, is so much comfort, or a more agreeable society to be found. Europe does not offer to our admiration women adorned with greater beauty, elegance, education, or more brilliant accomplishments than the ladies of Boston, such as Mesdames Jarvis, Smith, Tudor, and Morton. Mrs. Tudor, who was afterwards seen in France, has become known by her writings full of wit, one of which was addressed to the Queen of France, and was brought over by M. de Chastellux, and presented to that Princess.

I lodged at the extremity of the town, in a pretty dwelling house belonging to Capt. Phillips.—This officer, who had been greatly ill-used by the English, probably thought that one way of being revenged of them was to give a hearty welcome to a Frenchman. I was therefore received as a member of the family, and shall never forget his obliging hospitality.'

EDWARD RANDOLPH.

This character made so distinguished a figure in the history of Massachusetts colony, that every thing which relates to him is worth preserving. The subjoined letter was picked up, in the street, a few years since, but it is evidently an original, in the hand writing of Randolph. The Hutchinson collection of papers contains several of his letters, which are all in a similar style. What eventually became of the author, we are uncertain. Cotton Mather relates that he died a miserable death, in Virginia.

LETTER

Superscribed " *To the Honble John Usher, Esq : Govr. of their Maies province of New Hampshire.*

Boston, Oct'r. 4, 1692.

Sir,—I received, read, and committed to the flames your letter brought by Mr. Wallis. I have sett such a spoak in his wheel at the plantation office that he will have but cold reception there. I have in all my letters *as* to Mr. Southwell and others to whom you and I are particularly known, said what is most proper in your behalf and hope you will find it in your next from Engd. Forget not to make a copy of mine to Mr Allen and send that by Mr. Wallis : the other by Capt. Voteir.

You may please to remember I left an information with you when I came away : if failing materially I desire you to speak to Mr. Newton to put it in dew form, being now far from my presidents [precedents.]

I thank you for your letter about

money to my neighbour. If I can I will make 15 lb. sterl. serve my occasions, if not, I must give you bills upon Mr. Savage as desired in yours, for 15lb. or 20lb. which will be paid at first sight; I am unwilling to deal with any other. I am glad to hear you *deal* so with the long man: you have many hollow, not many black men who are the troublers of your Israel.

Tho our occasions separate us our hearts are united in a firm friendship, and you shall hear from me upon all occasions under my cover to Lt. Gov. Stoughton who is not well pleased with all proceedings. I have said so much in my letters which you will see by Mr. Wallis now open to Sr. William Warren; that its now needlesse to repeat: you will in that and yr other to Mr Allen see my sentiments, and have oppertunity to say to Engd what more proper. Do not confide in Mr Newton in your private concerns. I wish you well as myself, and am dear friend Yrs.

E. Randolph

[Postscript.] Your lady my very good neighbour is pretty well: so is yr son and daughter Jeffryes and all their fine children. You have set your hand to the plow: pray God send a successful end of your care & pains for their Ma'ies service. Sr. I have nothing to say to Sr. William's naval officer: he keeps him chained up as yr Bitch is at home; but I have told his tale at larg to the custom house from whom he must expect to hear.

E. R.

Revolutionary Articles.

DESTRUCTION OF TEA.

Dec. 16, 1773.

The MS. volume, to which reference is made in the History of Boston, p. 290, contains many articles on this subject, which probably have never appeared in print. We insert the following as specimens of the formality with which the consignees conducted every part of the business that devolved on them: and shall probably introduce others in the course of our publication.

'At Castle William, in New England, 11th Dec. 1773. Questions proposed by James Bruce, master of the ship Eleanor, burthen about 250 tons now lying in the harbour of Boston, in New England, with part of her cargo from London, consisting of one hundred and fourteen chests of tea, consigned to Messrs. Richard Clarke & Sons, Thomas & Elisha Hutchinson, Benja. Faneuil, and Joshua Winslow, of said Boston, merchants.

QUESTION 1ST,

by Capt. Bruce, to the Consignees aforesaid, in behalf of himself and owners.

Gentlemen,—I am now ready to deliver the Tea, consigned to you, on board my ship, and beg to know if you, Gentlemen, are ready to receive it. As I can produce the requisites usual and necessary for landing or delivering the said Teas along side the ship, either to yourselves, your agents, or assignees; and as my cargo of lumber is ready for shipping on discharge of the said Tea, I demand an immediate and positive answer to my question.

ANSWER.

Sir,—It appearing by the printed accounts of a number of people, assembled at Boston, on the 29th and 30th Novr. that they voted the Teas, shipped by the East India Company should not be landed, but that they should be returned to England in the same bottoms in which they came; and it further appearing, that Jno. Rowe, Esq. part owner of the ship of which you are commander, was present at said meeting, and did promise to use his utmost endeavours that the Teas brought in your vessel should be sent back, and was also chosen one of a committee by the said meeting: and as you now tell us, that you have received orders from certain persons, called a Committee of Safety, not to land any part of said tea, and that a number of armed men have been and still are kept aboard

or near your vessel,—We reply, that, for the reasons mentioned, we think it at present out of our power to receive the Teas, but that, as soon as it shall appear practicable, we will give the necessary orders for doing it.

2D QUESTION.

As I have no control upon, nor influence with the people in Boston, who may oppose the landing of the Teas, I cannot be chargeable with their conduct; my business is with you, gentlemen; and it is to you, only, I can and do make application, for directions how to dispose of the said teas; and you will oblige me and my owners, and I desire you would let me know, whether you will or will not receive, or dispose of said Tea, either on shore or otherwise?

ANSWER.

As we see nothing in your second question essentially different from your first,—We must refer you to our answer already given.

3D QUESTION.

Will you, gentlemen, or either of you, deliver the bills of lading, which I signed for said Tea at London, and pay the freight for bringing it to Boston?

ANSWER.

Sir,—We will not deliver the bills of lading, nor pay the freight of the teas until we can receive them.

(Signed) *James Bruce.*
Richard Clarke & Sons.
Thos. & Elisha Hutchinson.
Benja. Faneuil, jr.

Witness,
John Monro, Not. Pub.

PROTEST

OF CAPT. JAMES BRUCE, OF THE ELEANOR, AGAINST THE DESTROYERS OF THE TEA.

'At Boston in New England, on 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1773, and in the 14th year of his Majesty's reign, personally appeared before me, John Monro, Notary Public, by Royal Authority duly admitted and sworn, James Bruce, master, James Bruce, jr. mate, and John Tinney, boatswain, of the ship Eleanor, burthen about 250 tons; and the said James Bruce jr. and John Tinney being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, severally deposed, and each of them doth depose and say, that on the evening of the 16th inst. they, these deponents, were on board the said ship, then lying at Griffin's wharf at said Boston, and part of her cargo from London on board, amongst which were 80 whole chests and 34 half chests of tea, consigned to Messrs. Richard Clarke & Sons, Thos. & Elisha Hutchinson, Benja. Faneuil, and Joshua Winslow, of said Boston, merchants. That, about the hours of 6 or 7 o'clock in the same evening, about *one thousand unknown people* came down the said wharf, and a number of them came on board the said ship, some being *dressed like Indians*; and they, having violently broken open the hatches, hoisted up the said chests of tea upon deck, and then and there stove and threw the said chests with their contents overboard into the water, where the whole was lost and destroyed. Wherefore the said James Bruce, master of said ship, on behalf of himself and owners of the said ship and all others, did, and I the said Notary Public, at his request and on behalf as aforesaid, Do by these Presents solemnly Protest against the said unknown persons or people, and against all others whatsoever and however concerned for all, and all manner of damage or damages already suffered, and which hereafter may, can, or shall be suffered by the violence and proceedings of the said unknown people and the destruction of the tea as aforesaid.

Thus done, protested, and given under my Notarial Seal of office, in presence of Robert Garland Cranch and John Dyar.

Signed, In Testimonium Veritatis.
John Monro, Not. Pub.

James Bruce. 11 Jan. 1774.
James Bruce, jr.
His
John + *Tinney.* [L.S.]
mark.

DESTRUCTION OF TEA.

LETTER

ADDRESSED TO GEORGE DUDLEY,[2] ESQ. INCLOSING A BOSTON NEWSPAPER OF THE 16TH DECEMBER, 1773.

Boston, New England, 17th Dec. 1773.

Gentlemen,

YOUR Tea is destroyed, which was brought in three ships, Capt. Bruce, Hall, and Coffin, and the brig with Tea is cast away; if the Tea is got on shore, it will share the same fate. Every possible means has been used to send it home safe again to you, but the Tea Consignees would not send it; three applications were made to the Commissioners of the Customs, to clear out the vessel,—they would not do it, and three to the Governor to grant a pass, which he refused; and finally the people were obliged to destroy it, (sedefendendo) or else, by an unlawful, unrighteous Act, imposing a duty, this Tea would have destroyed them, this whole Province of some hundred thousand people; and the other Provinces on the Continent, are determined neither to use it, or suffer it to be landed, nor pay the duty;—Force can never make them, and if the Company ever expect to sell any Tea in America, they must use all their interest to get this Tea Act repealed, otherwise they will never sell one ounce.

There is the utmost detestation of Tea; even some of our country towns have collected all the Tea they had by them and burnt it in their public common, as so much chains and slavery. Get the Tea Act repealed, and you'l sell all your Tea—otherwise you must keep all. The people will risk life and fortune in the affair—the very being of America depends on it. I am sorry the Company are led into such a scrape by the Ministry to try the Americans' bravery at the expense of their property. The artifice of the ministry is to dispose of your Tea and preserve the vile Tea Act, but they'll miss their aim; the Americans will not swallow cheap Tea, which has a poison in the heart of it. They see the hook thro' the bait. I am a well-wisher to the Company, and also to America, but death to an American is more desirable than slavery. I am, gentlemen, with all due respect, your Honors' most obedient, humble servant,

ANGLO-AMERICANUS.

On the 16th December, 1773, "about *one thousand unknown people dressed as Indians,*" boarded the ship Eleanor, then lying at Griffin's wharf, Boston, and threw overboard 114 chests of tea, consigned to a number of merchants in the city. In commemoration of this daring enterprise, says a Cooperstown, N.Y. paper, and of the "*unknown*" who thus *jogged*, only, the cradle of American Liberty, a respectable number of gentlemen assembled on Friday, the 16th inst. in that village. A neat and appropriate address was delivered, and a goodly number of toasts and patriotic songs closed the festivity.—*Am. Trav.*

LANDING OF THE FATHERS.

Thursday the 22d instant was the 205th anniversary of this memorable event. The semi-annual meeting of the Pilgrim Society was held agreeably to their Constitution, on this occasion. Although there was no public celebration, the day brought with it many interesting associations. The Standish Guards, an elegant independent company, commanded by Capt. B. Russel, paraded and marched through the principal streets, and performed evolutions in a manner highly creditable both to its officers and members. There were several balls in the evening which were generally attended.

The following piece, connected with this subject, is copied from the Barnstable Gazette.

THE ancient rock which partly has piously been buried in the wharf at Plymouth, and the remainder sliced off, and removed to the corner near the old Court house in the said town, has been an object of great veneration to the sons of the Pilgrims; and even the daughters have viewed it with sau-

cer eyes of great respect as the very first spot that ever was trod by our ancestors in New-England. Impressed with this idea, school boys and antiquaries, strangers and virtuosos have hammered upon the rock aforesaid, much to the convenience of a neighbouring blacksmith, and carried away divers and sundry pieces and parcels thereof. which they preserve with as much care as a Catholic would the toe of St. Peter.

But still the same rock has been of vast use to the ancient and venerable town of Plymouth It has brought strangers within its limits who peradventure otherwise might never have trespassed on its borders, much to the felicity and profit of their tavern keepers. The 22d of December furnishes a play day for the boys and girls ;—the Standish Guards white-wash their heads and frown in all the pomp of military pride—the Pilgrim Society stuff themselves to the chin in honour of their ancestors—and even the very ducks and hens of Plymouth seem to march with a more stately step and feel a factitious consequence on account of having it in their heads that this spot was the first one touched by those right reverend gentlemen, our ancestors. In fact, this same rock has been a theme for the Orator, Painter and Poet ; a Webster and an Everett have handed it to remotest posterity by the power of eloquence—they have done every thing with it except dig it from the wharf.

Yet, after all, our ancestors did not first land there. It is a great pity to be sure they did not, because, had they imagined of how much consequence this circumstance was to be in after ages, they might have landed there as well as any where else—but in fact history informs us, that they landed a number of times on the Cape and travelled into the interior previous to the 22d—and if there is any merit due to posterity on account of their happening to land at any particular place, of a truth it belongs to the Wellfleet, Eastham or Orleans folks. But far be it from me to divest the old rock of any of its sanctity. It is a very peaceable, quiet, well behaved rock—upon which romantic people indulge in pleasant fancies, and sometimes cut strange capers upon it—moreover the people below Plymouth are quite willing it should be believed, that this same rock is the very rock of all rocks, and the writer hereof certainly has gratified himself with long reveries concerning our future greatness and all that sort of thing, when he has looked on the top of said rock as it peeps out of the ground close by the fish house.

A DESCENDANT FROM THE PILGRIMS.

Sandy Neck, March 7th.

WOOLLEN FACTORY IN '77.

The following extract from a Rhode Island paper of 1777, we re-publish for the gratification of the curious, presenting it, as nearly as convenient, in its original form. When compared with the extent of our woollen manufactories of the present day, it affords a proud and pleasing contrast :

Nat. Rep.

Newport, October 8.

We are assured that one gentleman only, at Barnstable, about 50 Miles from Boston, who has, not long since, set up the *woollen* Manufacture, receives, from the Spinners 500 Skeins of Yarn one Day with another, and that he has lately purchased 6,000 lb. of Wool for his Winter's Stock.—By a moderate Calculation, he can't clear less than 3,000 dollars per Year by this Manufacture, which is the most profitable of any Business now carried on in America, according to the Stock improved in it ; for the full Knowledge and Proof of which, we are obliged to our consummately *politic* LORDS and MASTERS, *(as they would be called)* the M—stry of G—t B--t–n.

CENSUS OF 1825.

Population of New York	167059
Providence	15941
Albany	15974
Schenectady	12876
Troy	7859

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1825.

FEDERAL STREET THEATRE.

The season of performance at this theatre commenced on the 19th of September. Very considerable improvements had been made in the accommodations and the appearance of the house, and the usual good companies were attracted to it, and enjoyed their evening's entertainment without fear of molestation. Several actors of eminence performed a few nights each, who added, by the brilliancy of their acting, to the lustre of the stars which constitute the fixed company. A powerful excitement, however, began to be produced without doors from the expectation of a visit from the celebrated Edmund Kean.

This actor had appeared in Boston in the winter of 1821, and was at that time received with unbounded admiration. The tickets were bought up, at unheard-of prices, and, being sold at public auction, the surplus above the regular price was devoted to charitable purposes. The sum realized and appropriated in this way was no less than $2,660 25, by the sales of eight nights. It was on this occasion that Kean pronounced that high compliment upon Boston, of being "the Literary Emporium of the Western world;" and Noah himself said, that "the Bostonians, when they do undertake a handsome thing, put competition at defiance."

Kean left Boston in high credit; but, (whether it was from jealousy against him for having conferred so great an honour upon Boston, or for other causes, we know not,) he met rather a cooler reception in New York. He returned to Boston, we think in May, and here too, to his own chagrin, he found the fever had subsided. There was no contention for tickets, and the display of beauty and fashion was not so splendid as before. On one of the nights for which his name had been announced, to satisfy his curiosity on so tender a point of honour, he took a surreptitious glance at the contents of the house, a few moments before the time of raising the curtain, and on ascertaining that the numbers assembled were few, he refused to play, left the theatre, and repaired to the circus at Washington Gardens, where he found an audience far superior to that which he had seen in waiting to witness his own performance. In high dudgeon, he quit the town, sans ceremonie, next morning. The managers, and others interested in the theatre, considered this conduct as an unpardonable offence, in a man situated as was Kean. He returned to New York, and very speedily embarked for England, uttering, with imprecations, his contempt for America and every body and every thing connected with it.

After his return to England, Kean was engaged in the various theatres, until within the year past, when, having been subjected to prosecution for an atrocious offence against morals and domestic happiness, and having the brand of infamy stampt upon him by a legal decision, he was discarded at the respectable theatres, and, fleeing from his enraged countrymen, betook himself, not to the mountains or the solitary cave to repine over his faults in seclusion from the society which he had polluted, but across the ocean, again to seek the favour and countenance of the American people, whom in his days of glory he had derided.

Mr. Kean's intention to come to this country was known here some time before his arrival, and the feeling was pretty generally expressed that he ought not to be encouraged to appear on the American boards. National pride seemed to point to his rejection as the only course that could be pursued; he was cast out in England for a fault which must adhere to him wherever he goes, and for us to say, by a public acceptance of him, that the moral character of our stage is inferior to that of the British, and that we are willing it should be considered so, was thought by many to be deroga-

tory to the nation and inconsistent with truth This was the only point that presented itself for decision in New York. The people of that city could feel no concern in the conduct of Kean at Boston in 1821 ; his offence here might be apologized for here : but it was hoped, that there was purity of virtue enough in that city to make a distinction between the moral and professional claims of any actor, and to perceive that it was a very different thing to offer an asylum to a rejected man, where he might pass the remainder of his days in quiet harmless obscurity, from offering him a hearty welcome,and making him an object of admiration to their wives and daughters, in a place which confessedly takes precedence of all others,in influencing the moral and social character of our fashionable circles. Considerable disappointment was therefore expressed in Boston, when it became known that, after a vain effort to silence Kean, for one night, it was concluded that he must play in New York, and that it was not indecorous for either sex or any age to witness his performance.

We have entered into the preceding detail for the sake of making the facts a matter of record, as part of the history of our theatre, and to bring the subject into distinct view in it various bearings, before giving an account of Kean's reception here on Wednesday evening of last week. The circumstances, which we have alluded to, produced three parties in this city. There were some who considered his offence in leaving Boston abruptly, unpardonable, and sufficient of itself to justify his unqualified rejection : others considered that a suitable apology might be made, and they were determined to hear him, if he should come forward with any thing like humility : another party allowed that this fault might be overlooked without a surrender of theatrical dignity or the honour of the audience, but, taking it in connection with his conduct in England, which had rendered him a by-word among the lowest class of attendants at the play, they determined to oppose his appearing. The managers had a critical duty to perform in deciding which of these parties constituted the strongest side. They, however, ventured to make the trial, and Kean was announced on Monday the 19th, to appear in the character of Richard III. on the succeeding Wednesday evening. He arrived in town on Tuesday evening, and immediately sent something which was called an apology, to the several editors, and it appeared on Wednesday morning in most of the newspapers. This article was not calculated for the meridian of Boston : it served only to increase the disgust which existed towards him in some. and to exasperate others. The tickets were all sold, (there was a current report that numbers were *given* to the *friends* of Kean, which, whether true or false, had an ill effect.) and at an early hour the house was filled to crowding. A tumultuous uproar pervaded the theatre until Mr. Finn, one of the Managers, came forward and intimated by signs and words that Mr. Kean wished to make a humble apology in person to the audience. This intimation, though not heard, was sufficiently understood to excite the mingled shouts of Kean's friends and his opponents, *Hear him, hear him,—Away with him —we want no apology*, &c. &c. Mr. Kean however came forward, and with his hat under his arm presented himself to the audience, bowed most submissively and remained some moments in the posture of supplication : his countenance exhibited the paleness of shame, fear and despair. There was a desire expressed by some of the audience that he should be heard, but the opposition was so loud, that whether they were more numerous or not they carried their point, and Kean, after remaining upon the stage a minute or two, withdrew amid a shower of nuts, almonds, cake and other inoffensive missiles. Another of the managers, Mr. Kilner, next came forward, and expressed for Mr. Kean his humble desire from his heart and soul to be permitted to make an apology. He retired and shortly returned, fol-

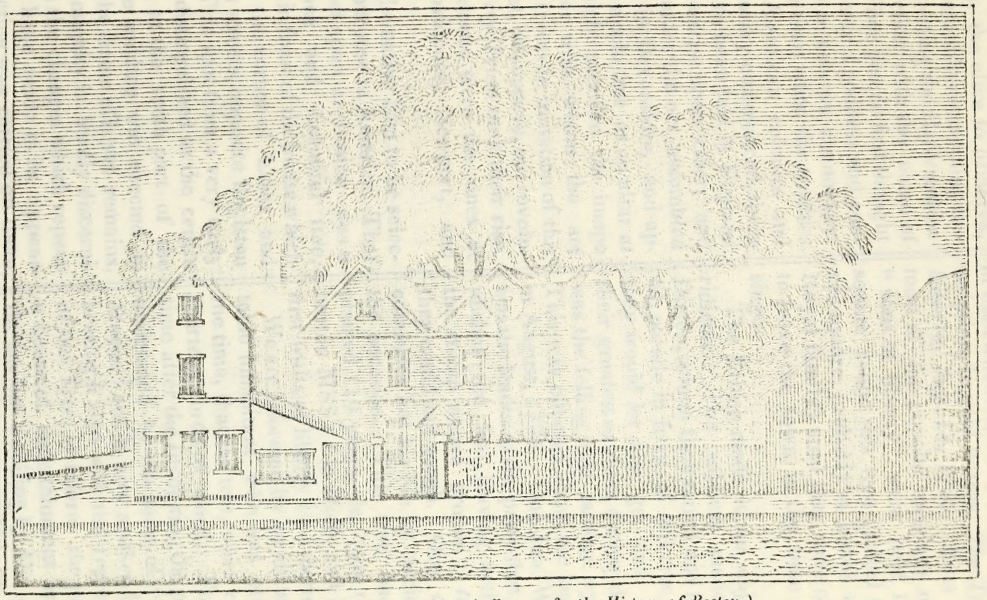
lowed by Kean in the same supplicating attitude as before. But the presence of the manager did not obtain for Mr K. his wish, nor protect him from the provoking taunts of the audience, and a continued discharge of the aforenamed artillery. They stood a while, till Mr. K. observed among the missiles some small brass or gilt balls, which seemed to alarm his fears, and then both withdrew, and Mr. Kilner came forward with a placard, on one side of which he exhibited the information "*Mr. Kean declines playing,*" and from the other side he asked the question "*Shall the play go on without him?*" All was now uproar and confusion; the attempt was made to proceed with the play, but in vain; after getting through two scenes, the curtain was dropped and the lamps upon the stage extinguished.

While this pantomime was performing within the theatre, a numerous concourse of people was gathered in the streets around and near the house, anxious to know how affairs proceeded within: most of them drawn thither from curiosity, and some no doubt bent on mischief. By the time the playing ceased, they had worked their way towards the doors of the house, and were making a rush to enter, without the leave of door keepers or of the constables on duty. The lawful tenants of the house at the same moment thought of making their escape. These counter currents produced an unavoidable collision. Some blows were given, but which of the parties struck first is not yet decided. The windows were assailed with stones from without, and the mob, for such it must be called, were assailed with window sashes from within: one gentleman actually thought himself acting in self-defence, when he cut away the lines of one of the windows and sent the sashes into the street, and would have hurled one of the weights, had not a more composed bystander seized his arm and warned him of his rashness. Considerable damage was done to the inside of the theatre: the chandeliers were wantonly broken, some of the iron railings were torn from their positions, the seats of some of the boxes and in the pit were torn up, some of the box doors removed from their hinges (it is said this was in some cases done by those within the house) and other injuries to various parts of the building. The scenery was preserved from injury by the aid of gentlemen who assisted to protect the house. More or less uproar prevailed in the house and vicinity until 11 o'clock: the riot act was partly read, some police officers of high authority were present, but no decided effort was made to check the rioters by the arm of the law. Mr. Kean left the city the next day in great trepidation. It was at first reported that the damage done to the house was so serious as probably to prevent the performances being renewed for some weeks. The requisite repairs, however, were soon made, and the theatre opened again on Monday evening last, with the tragedy of George Barnwell.

Those who rejoice in the result of this experiment upon popular feelings, (for such it certainly was,) so far as regards the expulsion of Mr. Kean, equally regret the occurrences which took place after he had retired from the theatre. Those, who calmly consider the circumstances, we are confident, will be far from agreeing with those who join in the outcry that Boston has disgraced its name by these proceedings. It can be no credit to any persons that the prosperity of this city, and the eminent rank which it holds in the esteem of the world for its enterprize, in all that is virtuous and honourable, should cause it to be viewed with envy or ill will.

ESPRIT DU CORPS.

The prosperity of Boston should be the desire of every citizen—the prosperity of a city is that of its inhabitants, collectively and individually. It therefore, becomes the duty of every citizen, for his own benefit, to endeavour to promote the welfare and prosperity of the city in which he resides and transacts his business.—*Statesm.*

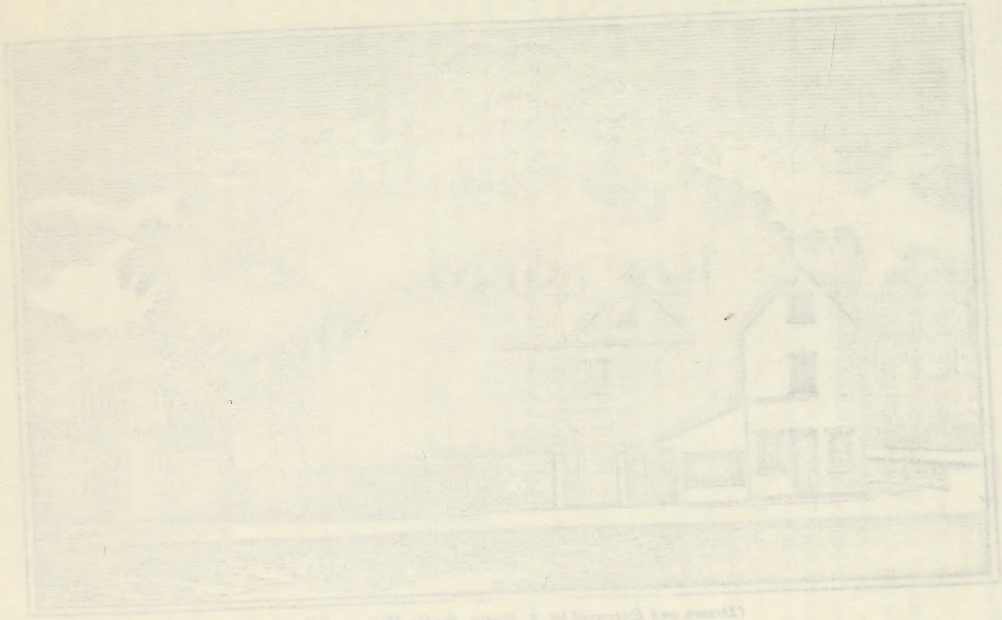


(Drawn and Engraved by A. Bowen, for the History of Boston.)

LIBERTY TREE, 1774,

CORNER OF ESSEX AND ORANGE STREETS.

The world should never forget the spot where once stood Liberty Tree, so famous in your annals.—*La Fayette in Boston.*



LIBERTY TREES.

It was a thing very common among the ancient heathen to dedicate trees as well as other objects to their gods, goddesses, and demigods. Thus the oak we believe was sacred to Jove, the ivy to Bacchus, the olive to Minerva, &c. We can remember something too in History respecting the *Reformation Oak* in connection with the name of JackCade. When people first thought of making Liberty a goddess and consecrating trees to her, we cannot say. But about the time when the troubles between the American colonies and the mother country commenced, there appears to have been laid in England an unpopular excise upon cider, and the sufferers under the act assembled near Honiton in Devonshire, and appropriated an apple tree as an altar at which they might sacrifice the image of the minister with whom the act originated. It was in imitation of this exhibition that, we suppose, our revolutionary Liberty Trees took their rise. The most famous were the ones at Boston, Providence, Newport, and New York.

It fell to the native Elm to be selected for this purpose in America. That which was set apart in Boston was a wide-spreading and beautiful tree, which stood in front of the house which now makes the corner of Essex and Washington streets, opposite Boylston Market. This spot from a very early period was distinguished as the centre of business at the south part of the town. The building was erected in 1666, and the frame of it yet remains, though its antiquity is hardly discernible through the changes which repeated repairs have made in its appearance. Printing was carried on there, in 1728. John Elliot and after him his son John were noted there in their profession. Several other large elms grew in the vicinity, and our aged inhabitants remember the place by the name of the *neighbourhood of the Elm trees.*

It was on the 14th of August, 1765, that this tree was devoted by the "Sons of Liberty," to expose on it the effigies of the men who had rendered themselves odious by their agency in procuring or favouring the passage of the Stamp Act: And on the 11th of Sept. following they fixed a copper plate, 2 ft. and a half, by 3 ft. and a half in dimensions upon it, bearing the inscription, in gold letters, *The Tree of Liberty, Aug.* 14, 1765. Ever after, most of the popular meetings of the "sons of liberty" were held in the square round this tree (called Hanover square, probably in honor of the Royal family) until they were obliged to leave the town in the time of the siege.

The British made it an object of ridicule. The soldiers made poor Ditson, whom they tarred and feathered, parade in front of this tree before they would let him go, and one of their greatest exploits during the siege was the felling this famous eye-sore. This was effected about the last week in August, 1775. One Job Williams was the leader of the party that accomplished the feat, leaving nothing but the stump above ground; *the root* they could not touch. One of their comrades lost his life by accident on the occasion. This tree had been planted 119 years, viz. (say the Pemberton MSS.) 'in 1646, and bore the first fruits of liberty in America.'

We are informed by an old and reputable inhabitant who was present at the time, that the tree, when cut, made fourteen cords of wood. For a long time after the revolution the place was designated by the name of "*Liberty Stump,*" and is now marked by a post bearing a sign with the representation of the Tree, to inform the public that a house of entertainment is kept in the ancient dwelling by Mr. J. Clark.

It has been suggested by a writer in the Providence Journal, that that town is entitled to the claim of having first solemnly dedicated a *Tree to Liberty*, and also of having been the theatre of the first exhibition of a popular oration on the subject of liberty. The dedication of the Providence Liberty-tree, however, took place nearly three years after that of the Boston tree. It

was on Monday, July 25, 1768. An account of this transaction appeared in the first number of Samuel Hall's Essex Gazette, published at Salem, Aug. 2d of that year.

This tree is said to have been remarkable for its size, and stood near the site of the present residence of the widow of Col. Jere. Olney, in Olney's lane, which was then occupied as a tavern. The tree was a point of reference in Providence, and whenever strangers inquired for the best place to put up, they were directed to the *Elm Tree*.

At the hour appointed for dedicating this tree, (5 P. M.) there was a great concourse of the people of Providence and the neighbouring towns—many going a considerable distance out of the province of Mass. to assist on the occasion. An animated discourse was delivered from the summer house in the tree, by a son of liberty, Silas Downer, Esq. member of the bar, whose name is intimately connected with the anecdotal history of that period. The people in the summer-house laying their hands on the tree, he pronounced these words aloud :—"*We do in the name and behalf of all the true sons of liberty in America, Great Britain, Ireland, Corsica, or wheresoever they may be dispersed throughout the world, dedicate this tree to Liberty. May all our counsels and deliberations under its venerable branches be guided by wisdom and directed for the support and maintenance of that liberty, which our forefathers sought out and found under the trees and in the wilderness ; may it long flourish, and may the sons of liberty often repair hither to confirm and strengthen each other. When they look toward this sacred Elm may they be penetrated with a sense of their duty to themselves and their posterity, and may they like the house of David grow stronger, while their enemies like the house of Saul shall grow weaker and weaker. Amen.*

The idea that this speech of Mr. Downer was the first of the kind, is equally incorrect. If we make no account of the oration of James Otis, at the re-opening of Faneuil Hall, March 14, 1763, which the enemies of liberty thought a high liberty speech, we must give precedence on this point to the speech delivered at Portsmouth, N. H. Nov. 1, 1765, at the funeral of Liberty. (See Adams' Annals of Portsmouth, p. 213.)

To be continued.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the friends of the proposed Massachusetts Agricultural College, to be located in the neighbourhood of Boston, at the Atheneum in Boston, Nov. 8, 1825, the Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D. was chosen Chairman, and the Rev. Warren Fay, Secretary.

After some discussion it was deemed expedient, that some person be appointed to receive the monies, which might be procured as funds for the proposed Agricultural College, and who should act as Treasurer. Isaac Warren, Esq. was chosen permanent Treasurer.

Voted, that a Committee of six be appointed to solicit donations and subscriptions in aid of the aforesaid college.

Voted, that Lewis Tappan, Francis J. Oliver, and Jona. Phillips, Esqrs. Dr. Benja. Shurtleff, Benja. Guild, and and Hall J. Kelly, Esqrs. be this Committee.

Voted, that the Treasurer be authorized to call another meeting, whenever it may be deemed necessary.

Voted, that this meeting be dissolved.

Warren Fay, Secretary.

BOSTON FOREIGN TRADE.

Amount of duties which accrued to government in the first quarter of the *four last years.*

1st qr. of	1822 -	$550,771 40
" "	1823 -	598,788 66
" "	1824 -	627,674 10
" "	1825 -	1,058,087 04

This gives an INCREASE during the first quarter of 1825, over that of 1824, of the sum of $430,412 94

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The death of the lamented Macdonough has reduced the number of Captains in our Navy, to thirty five. The oldest in the service is Commodore Rodgers, who was commissioned on the 5th of March, 1799. The whole number of Master Commandants is thirty six, Lieutenants two hundred and twenty, Surgeons forty-two, Surgeons mates twenty-nine, Pursers forty, Chaplains ten, Midshipmen three hundred and forty-seven, Boatswains sixteen, Gunners sixteen, Carpenters ten, Sail-makers ten. The whole number of "Seventy fours" is seven, Frigates of the first class carrying forty four guns, six; of the second class, four; corvettes, two; sloops of war, six: one brig, eight schooners, one steam galliot, one store ship armed, five gun boats, five row gallies. On the stocks, five line of battle ships, and four frigates of the first class.

Salem Ob.

U. S. ARMORIES.

The whole number of muskets manufactured during the year at the two armories is 29,501.—14,600 at Springfield, 14,900 at Harper's Ferry, 1 at the arsenal at Baton Rouge. Number of Rifles 1,000, all at Harper's Ferry.

U. S. LEAD MINES.

The total quantity of lead received from mines belonging to the U. S. is 192,113 pounds—108,855 from Fever River, 83,259 from Missouri. The business is yet in an incipient state, and the produce of the next year it is estimated will yield the U. S. about 350,000 pounds. The mines are leased at the low rate of ten per cent. on the lead produced.

The total amount of Coinage at our mint since its first establishment, is only 23,650,502 dollars, a sum entirely inadequate to the demands of a trading community like that of the United States—averaging, in gold, silver, and copper, for a national circulating medium, scarcely two dollars a head for an increasing population.

Statesman.

AMERICAN TEA.

Specimens of Tea, raised and manufactured in Franklin county, Pa. have been exhibited at Chambersburgh. The tea was raised from seed found in a box of imported tea.

NANTUCKET.

It is proposed to establish a regular communication between this island and the main by means of steam boats.

LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

Judge Marshall is revising his life of Washington for a new edition. Letters have recently passed between him and Mr. Giles of Va. in which the latter disavows the statements attributed to him at p. 722 of the 5th vol. of that work. These letters may be found in the Boston W. Messenger of Dec. 22.

History. Archibald D. Murphy Esq. has in preparation a History of North Carolina.

A History of Kentucky by Humphrey Marshall, including the ancient annals of that state, by S. C. Rafinesque, has been recently published, in 2 vols. of 500 pages each.

THE REV. DR. DANA,

of Ipswich, delivered a discourse Nov. 6, 1825, on the 60th anniversary of his ordination, a copy of which has been requested for the press. This venerable divine is in his 83d year, and graduated at Cambridge in 1766.

PORTLAND MARKET.

The new and commodious building erected at Portland during the season past, for the purpose of a town hall, market, stores, &c. is now completed. The apartments for stores, and stalls for provisions, have been readily rented and are now all occupied. A convenient avenue to the building is also provided so as to accommodate meat carts and wagons in its immediate vicinity. The town hall in the second story is a spacious room about 75 by 50 feet, and well calculated for all the uses for which it was constructed.

DEAF AND DUMB.

With a commendable liberality, the Legislature of Vermont, the present season, has passed a bill appropriating $3000 per ann. for four years, from the public treasury, for the education of indigent deaf and dumb children, at the excellent Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut. New Jersey has also granted $3000 for a similar charitable purpose.

CITY RECORD.

CENSUS OF BOSTON.

The Mayor has made report of the details of the following Census of the City, taken in pursuance of the Resolve of the 31st Oct. last, certified by Mr. Pollard, the city Marshal:

White Males	under 10 years	6206
	of 10 and under 16	3061
	of 16 and under 26	7622
	of 26 and under 45	8458
	of 45 and upwards	2560
		27907
White Females	under 10 years	6309
	of 10 and under 16	3616
	of 16 and under 26	7589
	of 26 and under 45	7785
	of 45 and upwards	3204
		28453
Coloured Males . . .	under 14	224
	of 14 and under 26	236
	of 26 and under 45	380
	of 45 and upwards	134
		974
Coloured Females . .	under 14	209
	of 14 and under 26	232
	of 26 and under 45	357
	of 45 and upwards	145
		943

By the annexed table will be seen the aggregate population in the respective Wards:

Wards.	*White.*	*Coloured*	*Total.*
1	3830	60	3890
2	4812	194	5006
3	4765	48	4813
4	4669	53	5010
Islands	279	9	
5	4925	149	5074
6	3719	516	4235
7	5162	570	5732
8	4664	63	4727
9	4726	93	4819
10	5057	25	5082
11	3968	41	4009
12	3834	60	5880
S. B.	1950	36	
	56360	1917	58277

The census in 1820 was 43298—Increase (14979) nearly *Fifteen Thousand.*

LIST OF CITY ORDINANCES,

Passed since the first of May, 1825.

An ordinance in addition to, and to annul an ordinance establishing a system of accountability in the expenditures of the city.

An ordinance in addition to the ordinance for the better regulation of wood and bark brought for sale from the country.

An ordinance for preventing and extinguishing of fires, and establishing a fire department.

An ordinance for regulating the weighing of hay, and for assigning the stands for the sale of that article.

An ordinance relative to the acts of the city council, and the enacting style.

An ordinance upon the subject of taxes.

An ordinance directing the manner in which fines and penalties shall be received.

An ordinance establishing a system of accountability in the expenditures of the city.

An ordinance directing the manner in which the ordinances of the City Council, and the orders of the Mayor and Aldermen shall be promulgated.

An ordinance to prevent the defacing or other injuries to buildings, fences, or other property.

An ordinance for the regulation of chimneys and chimney sweepers.

An ordinance to prevent trespasses and nuisances on the common and common lands of the city of Boston.

An ordinance restraining the going at large of dogs within the city of Boston.

An Ordinance directing the manner in which fines and penalties shall be recovered.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

An arrangement has been made between the city government and the principal proprietors of the land rendered vacant by the late fire in Court-street, for increasing the width, and changing the direction of the street, which will be highly advantageous to the public. We understand that the

street is to be made forty-two feet wide, and that its easterly termination is to be brought directly opposite the head of State-street, by throwing into the street the whole width of the building now standing on the south easterly corner of the street, and running the south line of the street from the corner of the next building, direct to the Old Court House, and by bringing forward the buildings on the north side of the street, so as to place them on a line with the north-west corner of State-street.—*D. Adv.*

PUBLIC CISTERNS.

The Mayor and Aldermen are authorized to construct, as soon as may be, thirteen reservoirs to afford a supply of water in case of fire ; viz. No. 1. Liberty-square—2. Union-street-square—3. near Old State House—4. near New State House—5. Hanover-street, near new Church—6. near Mr. Ware's meeting-house—7. Bowdoin-Square—8. Old South—9. vicinity of the Theatre, Federal street—10 Broad-street—11. near Boylston Market—12. Common st. near St Paul's Church—13. near late Dr. Baldwin's meeting-house—and that the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated for the same.

One of these cisterns, laid in brick with Roman cement, has recently been put down in Liberty Square : it is calculated to hold 300 hogsheads of water. A further supply will be obtained in this neighbourhood, in time of high tide, through the medium of the capacious common sewers laid there during the last summer ; the salt water rises to within three feet of the surface of the square, and will keep the cisspools constantly full.

The utility of the *Marine Telegraph* is most satisfactorily proved in this City, by its general use among our shipping, as well as by the establishment of signal stations, communicating with the Pilot Boats in our Bay, from whom information of the arrival of vessels is immediately transmitted to the Observatory on Central-Wharf.

BOSTON HARBOUR.

The following works are contemplated by the U. S. for the security of Boston Harbour, and the estimated cost follows.

Fort on George's Island,	$458,000 00
Fort at Nantasket Head,	539,000 00
Lunette in advance of ditto.	79,000 00
Redoubt, No.2, in advance of ditto.	32,000 00
Redoubt, No. 1, (on Hog Island,) ditto.	29,000 00
Dykes across Broad Sound Passage,	140,000 00
Cutting off the summit of Gallop Island,	2,429 51

Peace Society. The anniversary of the society was celebrated at the Old South church, on Monday evening. Address by Wm. Ladd, Esq. of Portsmouth.

Theatre. Two of the persons charged with being concerned in the outrage committed at the theatre, were examined on Tuesday and bound over for trial : the others were discharged.

Fires. On Friday, 23d inst. two 10-foot buildings, occupied by Mr. S. Washburn, carpenter, and Mr. Thayer, blacksmith, situated at the westerly end of Friend-street ;—and on Tuesday evening, the inside of a shop in Hanover-street, near Hancock School, were destroyed by fire.

On Thursday evening, the store on the south side of Franklin street at the corner of Washington st occupied by Messrs. Churchill & Collamore, as a crockery ware store, was destroyed by fire. It was first discovered in the cellar, about 7 o'clock, and made such rapid progress among the straw and crates as to baffle all endeavours to prevent its communicating to the other parts of the store, which was a brick building of four stories. The roof fell in, about 9 o'clock. No other building was burnt.

Ordination. Rev. James D. Knowles was ordained on Wednesday last as pastor of the Second Baptist (late Rev. Dr. Baldwin's) church. Introductory prayer by Rev. Bela Jacobs of Cam-

bridge—sermon by Rev. Ira Chase, Principal of the Theological institution recently commenced at Newton—ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr. Grafton of Newton—charge by Rev. Mr Gano, of Providence—right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Wayland, of this city—address to church by Rev. Dr. Bolles of Salem.

African colonization. Fourteen of the coloured persons, about to embark from this port for Liberia, were formed into a church on Wednesday evening. A sermon was preached on the occasion at Park-street, by Rev. Mr. Dwight.

Dedication. The meetinghouse of the *Christian Society* at the corner of Summer and Sea streets was dedicated on Thursday afternoon.

SARCOPHAGI.

By the brig Pedlar, which arrived at New-York, from Leghorn, were received two extraordinary and valuable curiosities, being a pair of very ancient Urns or Sarcophagi, formerly used to contain the ashes of the dead, after the body was burnt, according to the custom of those days. These Sarcophagi, which have been proved to be upwards of *two thousand five hundred years old*, were found near Rome, among the ruins, in a deep vault.

The above articles were sold at auction in this city on Monday last. The purchaser was Mr. Greenwood of the New-England museum.

LOTTERIES IN ENGLAND.

From Collett's "Relics of Literature."

"The first English Lottery I have met with, was drawn A. D. 1569. It consisted of forty thousand lots, at ten shillings each lot. The prizes were plate; and the profits were to go towards repairing the havens of this kingdom. It was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's cathedral. The drawing began on the 11th January, 1569, and continued incessantly, day and night, until the 6th of May following. At this time, there were only three lottery offices in London. The proposals for this lottery were published in the years 1567 and 1568. It was, at first, intended to have been drawn at the house of Mr. Dericke, her Majesty's servant, (i. e. her jeweller) but was afterwards drawn as above mentioned.

"Dr. Rawlinson showed the Society of Antiquaries, in 1748, a copy of the preceding lottery scheme, and it is thus entitled—'A proposal for a very rich lottery, generally without any blankes: containing a great number of good prizes, as well of ready money as of plate, and certain sorts of merchandizes, having been valued and prised by the queene's most excellent Majesty's order, to the intent that such commodities as may chance to rise thereof, after the charges borne, may be converted towards the reparation of the havens, and strength of the realme, and towards such other good works. The number of lots shall be forty thousand, and no more: and every lot shall be the sum of tenne shillings sterling only, and no more. To be filled by the feasts of Bartholomew. The show of prizes are to be seen in Cheap-side, at the Sign of the Queene's Armes, at the house of Mr. Dericke, goldsmith, servant to the Queene. Printed by Henry Benneman."

"In 1612, King James, for the special encouragement of the plantation of English colonies in Virginia, granted a lottery to be held at the west end of St. Paul's. One Thomas Sharplys, a tailor of London, had the chief prize, amounting to four thousand crowns in "faire plate."

"In the reign of Queen Anne, it was thought necessary to suppress lotteries as nuisances to the public.

"In the reign of George I. it was found expedient to revive them, as helps to government in bringing the representatives of the people to vote away the rights and property of their constituents:—"To raise a new fund to pay placemen their wages."

In the reign of George III. they were still continued; no longer, certainly, for the purposes of bribery, but for a purpose equally flagitious, that of supporting a Christian government by means of the worst vices that can possibly afflict a community."

BOTANY BAY.

When Botany Bay was first established as a penal settlement thirty-seven years ago, we believe it never entered into the contemplation of those who recommended the measure, that such a population and such a state of society, as now exists in the two colonies, could have been created within the first hundred years. The town of Sidney has 1200 houses, and 7000 inhabitants; and such is the demand for land and new buildings, that the former in many places is stated to be worth £1000 an acre, and that houses let for from £100 to £500 a year. Nothing can be more delightful than the commanding situation of this capital of the Australasian world. Its noble harbour, with its hundred coves, capable of containing all the shipping in the world, its ware-houses and its quays, and the number of ships which visit it, give to it the appearance and the bustle of an English seaport. It has two churches, two Wesleyan chapels, and a Roman Catholic chapel; an excellent market held three days in the week, in a large oblong square, with commodious publick stores for the reception of unsold goods; in return for which, trifling dues are levied, amounting in the year 1817 to £13 and in 1822 to £595.

A chartered bank is established at Sydney which has shared dividends among the proprietors of 12 to 15 per cent. and there is also a Saving Bank, instituted by Governor Macquarie, They have the Australasian Magazine, the Australasian newspaper, and the Sydney Gazette. They have also a Philosophical, an Agricultural, and a Horticultural Society. Neither has the religious and moral education of adults, nor of the children of the poor, been neglected.—They have various schools for both sexes, supported from the public revenue of the colony: besides Sunday Schools, for the gratuitous instruction of the poor, of which the Wesleyans alone have five, attended by three or four hundred children. They have private seminaries for the more opulent classes, two of which are kept by clergymen of the established church; and there are several schools in Sydney for the board and education of young ladies.—*Q. Review.*

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1825.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The regular publication of this paper has now commenced, but such has been the pressure of business, the editor has scarcely had leisure to survey the field before him, or delineate the future plan of this undertaking. History, and particularly local history, will engage a great proportion of the News Letter. We are desirous of receiving all kinds of historical facts, biographical notices and anecdotes which will elucidate the early history of any county, town, or section of the country, and engage, on our own part, to use every exertion, in bringing forward the lore of preceding years.

How many individuals there are, who possess valuable manuscripts of deeds, letters, and chronicles of the past, which might serve an invaluable use, were they given to the public in some systematic form. We strongly request all persons interested in the success of this publication, to favour us with a short loan of any such relics of antiquity.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESSES.

The city has been almost smothered with poetical scraps, the past week, all about *New Year*. The poor Muses have been terribly broken of their rest, of late, and this explains the poverty of the rhyming multitude. Now we love fine sentiments, expressed in fine language, but cannot avoid crying out against the awful sin of aiding the birth of some of those miserable productions which have come into existence in 1826, under the title of New Year's addresses.

New Orleans, Nov. 29. The vessels in our port hoisted their colours, yesterday, at half mast, as a mark of respect, to the memory of William Gray, late of Boston, deceased.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

On Wednesday last, agreeably to adjournment, the Legislature of Massachusetts were convened. After the usual routine of business, preparatory to opening the session, his Excellency, the Governor, delivered a plain and interesting message, which not only gives us a general knowledge of the condition of the state, and exhibits in a clear and business-like manner the growing prosperity of the Commonwealth, but fully justifies the high expectations which all parties have entertained of the abilities and discrimination of the Chief Magistrate.

All of our thoughts have been anticipated, in relation to the minutiæ of the message, by our brother editors, and we are therefore obliged to come at once to a conclusion, by merely saying that wisdom appears in the counsels, and justice in the hearts of our rulers. For a correct copy of the message, we beg leave to refer our readers to the Courier, of January 5th.

Dr. Franklin.—Yesterday, January 6th, was the anniversary of the birth of Dr. Franklin. It will be recollected that tradition says that he was born in Milk street, in a house which stood on the spot, now covered by a five story furniture warehouse, opposite the Old South. A lady, however, now living, gives the most positive assurances, that he was born at the corner of Union and Hanover streets, in a building, at that period, called the "Blue Ball," from the circumstance that a sign was suspended from some part of the house, of that colour and figure. Notwithstanding this testimony, however, there are a chain of evidences which fully convince us that the great American philosopher was born in Milk street, and on the very spot described.

Dec. 31st, 1825, the venerable Master JOHN TILESTON enters the 92d year of his age, having entered at the North Writing School as an assistant to Master Hicks at the age of 14—here he acted as assistant and afterwards as principal until about six years since, which is during a period of seventy two years, when, from his great age and infirmity, he was prevailed upon to retire, the town having from that day to this continued to him that well earned support which it is no less the privilege than the duty of the city to bestow.—His wife is still living in the enjoyment of good health at the age of 90.—*Cent.*

Foreign arrivals entered at the Custom House, Boston, during the year 1825 :—Ships, 93 ; Barques, 6 ; Brigs, 411 ; Schooners, 229; Sloops, 8 ; Total, 817.

Naval.—The names of the two 74s building at the Navy Yard, in Charlestown, are *Virginia* and *Vermont*,—that of the frigate, *Cumberland.*

The ship of the line building in Philadelphia has been named *Pennsylvania*, and the frigate the *Raritan.*

Baltimore Athenæum.—This building is so far completed as to enable the proprietors to open the reading rooms and the saloon to visiters. The Athenæum building is a splendid addition to the public edifices of the city, alike creditable to the mechanic arts and the enterprising spirit of our citizens ; and the reading rooms, as depositories of standard and periodical literature, are praiseworthy, and honourable to the proprietors.

The new Universalist Chapel, erected in Providence, was dedicated 29th Dec. The services were conducted in the following order : Reading the scriptures by Rev. Mr. Fuller ; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Kellam ; Dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Streeter of Boston ; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Pickering ; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Cutler. This neat and commodious edifice, which is provided with an elegant organ and fine toned bell, is erected on the scite of the one destroyed by fire, May 23d, 1825, has been but a few months in building, and is an ornament to the street in which it is situated.

FIRE IN SMYRNA.

In the night of the 26th Aug. a fire broke out in this Asiatic city. Upon observing that the inhabitants made no exertions to quell the spreading flames, Commodore Rodgers, of the U. S. navy, at the head of about 200 of our seamen and with the engines of the squadron, landed, and in less than two hours extinguished the fire.

Mr. Alfred F. Derby, of Salem, who has a command in the Naval service in India, and who has been employed in the operations against the Burmese, is spoken of very handsomely in the official despatches of the British commanders, for his gallant conduct in the attack on Donnabue, on the river Irrawadda, on the 5th of March last, and is reported among the mortally wounded.—*Salem Register.*

LIBERTY TREES.

Continued from p. 20.

William Reed Esq. of Newport. R. I. gave to a number of gentlemen, as Feoffees in trust for the *Sons of Liberty*, in 1766, a large *Button Wood Tree*, at the north end of Thames-street in that town, with a piece of land adjoining thereto, for the accommodation of the sons of Liberty. The design of the donation is given in the following extract from the Deed :

" For and in consideration of the love of my country, and an ardent desire to perpetuate, to the latest posterity, the Liberty and privileges handed down by my glorious ancestors—I give," &c.—" To and for the uses," &c.—" That the said Tree be forever hereafter known by the name of the Tree of Liberty, and be set apart to, and for the use of the Sons of Liberty, and that the same stand a Monument of the spirited and noble opposition made to the Stamp Act in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five by the sons of liberty in Newport, Rhode-Island, and throughout the Continent of America ; and be considered as emblematical of *Public Liberty* :—Of her taking deep root in English America :—Of her strength and spreading protection by her benign influence, refreshing her sons in all their just struggles against the attempts of tyranny and oppression :—And furthermore, the said Tree of Liberty is destined and set apart for exposing to public ignominy and reproach all offenders against the liberties of their country, and abettors and approvers of such as would enslave her. And that the same may be repaired to, upon all rejoicings, on account of the rescue and deliverance of Liberty from any danger she may have been in, of being subverted and overthrown.

" And furthermore, that the said Tree of Liberty stand a memorial of the firm and unshaken loyalty of the American sons of Liberty, to his majesty King George the Third, and of their inviolable attachment to the happy establishment of the Protestant succession in the illustrious House of Hanover. And in general said Tree is hereby conveyed to, and for such other uses as they, the true-born sons of liberty, shall, from time to time, from age to age, and in all times and ages, forever hereafter apprehend, judge, and resolve, may subserve the glorious cause of *Public Liberty.*"

It would be gratifying, no doubt, to many, to learn from the heirs of the " *Sons of Liberty*" at Newport, the present state of the land and tree conveyed to their fathers by this deed.—We should be glad also to see a publication of the anecdotes of the New York tree of Liberty.

Gen. Barton.—This valiant veteran has, through the beneficence of that distinguished and good man, Gen. Lafayette, been released from confinement, and permitted to return in peace to the bosom of his family. The General was in good health and excellent spirits when he arrived in Providence, his native place. He brought with him the sword, [which he has kept near him during the whole term of his imprisonment—nearly fourteen years !"] presented

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LIBERTY TREES.

(continued from page 25)

William Rees Esq. of Newport, R. I. gave to a number of gentlemen, as Feoffees in trust for the Sons of Liberty, in 1766, a large Button Wood Tree, at the north end of Thames-street in that town, with a piece of land adjoining thereto, for the accommodation of the sons of Liberty. The design of the donation is given in the following extract from the Deed:

"For and in consideration of the love of my country, and an ardent desire to perpetuate, to the latest posterity, the Liberty and privileges handed down by my glorious ancestors—I give," &c.—"To and for the uses," &c.—"That the said Tree be forever hereafter known by the name of the Tree of Liberty, and be set apart to, and for the use of the Sons of Liberty, and that the same stand a Monument of the spirited and noble opposition made to the Stamp Act in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five by the sons of liberty in Newport, Rhode-Island, and throughout the Continent of America; and be considered as emblematical of Public Liberty.—Of her taking deep root in

him by Congress as a mark of respect for his services during the Revolutionary war. It is a very superb piece of workmanship, inlaid with gold and silver, bearing the inscription

"Presented to
GEN. BARTON,
By the United States
1777."

The General says, that he supposes some people who are not acquainted with the circumstances of his confinement, will censure him for remaining so long a prisoner, when he could have easily liberated himself. But says he, I have a principle within me, which neither gold nor silver can purchase —*right is right.* It is his intention, should his life be spared, to give the public a full and correct statement of the transaction relating to this confinement. *Masonic Mirr.*

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

The whole number of Revolutionary Pensioners is 12,985. During the year there have died 432, while 344 have been added to the rolls. Of the whole number 1,665 reside in Massachusetts ; 1,152 in Maine ; 822 in N. Hampshire ; 228 in R. Island ; 817 in Connecticut ; 1,050 in Vermont ; 2,968 in N. York ; 419 in N. Jersey ; 931 in Pennsylvania; 20 in Delaware ; 200 in Maryland ; 638 in Virginia ; 242 in N. Carolina ; 115 in S. Carolina ; 57 in Georgia ; 197 in Kentucky ; 227 in Tennesee ; 705 in Ohio ; 6 in Louisiana ; 113 in Indiana ; 11 in Mississippi; 12 in Missouri ; 23 in Illinois ; 18 in Alabama ; 22 in Michigan; 26 in District of Columbia.

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE.

The chamber of Commerce are officially informed that foreign vessels will nor be admitted to enter in this port from the United States, after the 5th. Jan. 1826, under the trade acts passed in the British Parliament, unless an order from his majesty in council should be previously issued to the contrary. RICHARD TREMAIN, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. *Halifax, December 7,* 1825.

CITY RECORD.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

A record of the City of Boston, which will embrace all those historical facts, calculated to enlighten the future inheritors of the soil, cannot be otherwise than interesting—even to those who are now upon the stage of life, and who are actively engaged in those important municipal changes, which are necessarily taking place in a commercial city.

The following are the names of the Officers chosen to serve the present year :

HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, MAYOR.

ALDERMEN.

DANIEL CARNEY	HENRY J. OLIVER
JOHN BELLOWS	*JOHN F. LORING
JOSIAH MARSHALL	*FRANCIS JACKSON
THOMAS WELSH, jr.	*EDW. H. ROBBINS, jr.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Ward.	*Ward.*
1. William Barry	7. Charles P. Curtis
Lewis Lerow	Isaac Parker
*Lemuel P. Grosvenor	*Augustus Peabody
*Samuel Aspinwall	*Edward Brooks
2. Scammel Penniman	8. John C. Gray
John Fenno	Jeremiah S. Boies
Benjamin Clark	Levi Merriam
*Nathaniel Faxon	*Charles Torrey
3. Amos Farnsworth	9. *Joseph H. Dorr
John R. Adan	*Francis Bassett
*Asa Adams	*Joseph H. Thayer
William Sprague	*John Baker
4. George Hallet	10. John P. Rice
John W. Jame:	*Solomon Piper
*William Howe	*Aaron Baldwin
*Joseph Eveleth	*Charles Barnard
5. Ezra Dyer	11. Giles Lodge
Charles Tracy	George Morey, Jr.
*Jonathan Thaxter	Joshua Vose
*William Parker	*Thomas Brewer
6. Isaac Waters	12. John Stephens
Joseph S. Hastings	Oliver Fisher
Samuel Thaxter	Adam Bent
Thomas Wiley	*Henry Hatch

* Not of the last City Council.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Ward.	*Ward.*
1. Rev. Silas Blaisdale	7. Alden Bradford
2. Redford Webster	8. Rev. Benj. B. Wisner
3. Horace Bean	9. Bradford Sumner
4. Rev. Asa Eaton	10. George Hayward
5. Rev. Samuel Barrett	11. Rev. John Pierpont
6. John B. Davis	12. Rev. Prince Hawes

OVERSEERS OF POOR.

Ward.	*Ward.*
1. Joseph Woodcock	7. Levi Bartlett
2. Joseph Lewis	8. James H. Foster
3. Rufus Barrus	9. Aaron P. Cleveland
4. Wm. B. Callender	10. Benjamin V. French
5. Samuel Norwood	11. Richards Child
6. Jos. W. Lewis	12. Ruggles Slack

FIREWARDS.

Ward.	*Ward.*
1. Henry S. Kent William Barnicoat Horace Fox	7. Samuel M. Thayer Wm. Tileston Asa Richardson
2. Thomas Reed Aaron Wallis John Wade	8. Wm. Tucker James Hamilton Thomas H. Perkins
3. Robert Bacon Silas Stuart Charles Mountfort	9. Benjamin Darling Jos. Jones Nathaniel Richards.
4. Abel Adams Reuben Reed George Riley	10. Daniel Messenger Thomas Jackson Wm. H. Prentice
5. John Hall David Thatcher Oliver C. Greenleaf	11. John H. Wheeler John L. Phillips Jabez Allis
6. Jared Lincoln Lazarus Bowker Gridley Bryant	12. Stephen Child, Jr. Brewster Reynolds, Alpheus Stetson

WARD OFFICERS.

WARDENS.

Ward.	*Ward.*
1. Prince Snow, Jr.	7. Nathan Hale
2. Ezra Eaton	8. Samuel May
3. Darius Boardman	9. Benj. Russell
4. Henry Farnham	10. Phineas Upham
5. Edmund Wright, Jr.	11. Benj. West
6. Lynde Walter	12. John Stevens

CLERKS.

Ward.	*Ward.*
1. Geo. W. Johnson	7. Josiah Quincy, Jr.
2. Charles Lincoln, Jr.	8. Wm. H. Hubbard
3. Isaac T. Dupee	9. Francis Watts, Jr.
4. Reuben Carver, Jr.	10. Wm. Parker
5. Stephen P. Fuller	11. Samuel Curtis
6. James Sullivan	12. Brewster Reynolds

INSPECTORS.

Ward.	*Ward.*
1. Lewis Burckes Geo. Carpenter Wm. Scott Samuel Mansur Benj. J. Collier	7. Wm. Beals Lattimer R. Shaw Dennis Brigham Alpheus Cary Josiah Spurr
2. Clark Brewer Ephraim Milton Elias B. Green Samuel Low Jos. E. Andrews	8. Samuel A. Shed Charles Calhoun Benj. B. Appleton Thomas Tileston Jacob Amee
3. John Chester Stephen Hall, Jr. Daniel B. Badger George Bass Wm. H. Delano	9. Jacob Todd Samuel A. Eaton Geo. Adams John A. French Thomas C. Kendall
4. Tilly Brigham Elijah Brigham Benj. Davenport Ezra Trull Benajah Brigham	10. Wm. Reed Eben. Parker John Rupp Jeremiah P. Smith Josiah L. C. Amee
5. John Hammond Aaron Stevens George Everett Edward Jenkins Heman Fay	11. Perez Gill Henry Lewis Richards Child Wm. Willett, Calvin Bullard
6. John Holman Joseph Mead Joseph W. Homer, Jr. Ezra Lincoln Henry Knapp	12. John R. Child Amos Coolidge Job Tower Josiah Dunham, Jr. William Andrews

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On Monday last, January second, in pursuance of a late act of the legislature, the city government was organised for the year 1826, and the officers who have been selected by the people to conduct the truly important local concerns of Boston, were on Monday inducted into office.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the Mayor, Aldermen, and members of the Common Council elect, met at the hall of the Common Council, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Sereno E. Dwight.

The Hon. Isaac Parker, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, administered the several oaths required by law to the Mayor. The Mayor afterwards administered the like oaths to the Aldermen and afterwards to the members of the Common Council. He then addressed the members of the City Council. After which the Mayor and Aldermen retired to their own room.

In Board of Aldermen. Ordered, that the City be divided into four districts as follows, viz :—

1st Div.	Wards	1, 2, 3,	Aldermen	Marshall and Oliver.
2d	„	4, 8, 9,	„	Bellows and Robbins.
3d	„	5, 6, 7,	„	Welsh and Loring.
4th	„	10, 11, 12,	„	Carney and Jackson.

for the purpose of attending to the several streets, lanes, alleys, and public places within those districts.

Mr. Curtis came up with a message informing of the organization of the Common Council by the choice of its officers.

Alderman Oliver, was charged with a Message to the Common Council to propose a Convention forthwith of both boards for the purpose of electing a City Clerk.

Mr. Hallet came up to inform the Board of the concurrence of the Common Council in the proposition to form a Convention.

In Convention. The two Boards met in Convention in the Common Council room and made choice of Samuel F. McCleary, Esq. as City Clerk.—The oath of office was administered to him by the Mayor; and the Convention separated.

The Mayor, Aldermen Bellows, Welsh and Oliver, were appointed a Committee to carry into effect the order of the last Council, authorizing the building of Reservoirs, in various places of the city.

Aldermen Marshall and Oliver, Messrs. Tracy, Farnsworthy and Pea-

body, were appointed a Committee to present the thanks of the City Council to the Mayor, for the Address delivered to them this day, and to request a copy for the press.

Agreeably to a vote of the last City Council, the City Clerk communicated a report of a joint committee and the order of the City Council thereon in relation to the resident Physician, Health Commissioner, and Island Keeper, which was read and ordered to lie upon the table.

Petitions—of Daniel Messenger and others, inhabitants of Ward No. 10; and of John Bray and others of Ward No. 1, praying that Ward Rooms may be erected, were committed. The former to Aldermen Carney and Jackson: the latter to Aldermen Marshall and Oliver, to be joined. Adj. to Thursday next, 6 P. M.

In Common Council. Mr. Barry, as senior member, took the chair, and called the Members to order.

Messrs. Hallet, Lodge, and Morey, were appointed a Committee to examine the Returns of Members and to collect, sort, and count the votes for President and Clerk.

The whole number of ballots for President was 43—necessary to a choice, 22.—No person having a majority, the board proceeded again to ballot for President—whole number, 42—necessary, 22—Mr. John R. Adan had that number, and was declared chosen. [Votes for President, first ballot:—Mr. Adan, 16; Mr. A. Peabody, 9; Mr. J. C. Gray, 8; Mr. C. P. Curtis, 7; Scattered, 3.]

Thomas Clark, Esq. was then unanimously re-elected Clerk of the Common Council.

Messrs. Curtis, Baldwin, and Torrey, were appointed a Committee on Rules and Orders.

Ordered, That the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston, be, and they hereby are appointed Surveyors of Highways for the year ensuing.

Messrs. Gray, James, and Dorr, were appointed a Committee on Return of Members.

Adj. to Monday next, 7 o'clock.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council,

To express gratitude for this renewed instance of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and to repeat assurances of a zeal and fidelity in their service in some degree proportionate to that confidence, are natural and suitable on the present occasion. It cannot be expected that he who sustains the complicated relation of chief magistrate of this city, let his endeavours be what they may, should at all times satisfy the often conflicting passions and interests, always, necessarily, existing in so great a community. Much less can it be expected from the individual, who, through the indulgence of his fellow-citizens, is now permitted to enjoy that distinction. In all cases, however, of doubt and difficulty, that individual will rest confidently for support, even with those who differ with him in opinion, on the consciousness, which he trusts his general course of conduct will impress, that every act of his official conduct whether acceptable or otherwise, proceeds from a single regard to the honour of the city and to the happiness and best interests of its inhabitants.

It is with great delight, gentlemen, that I must here pay a tribute, justly due to the wisdom and public spirit of all our former city councils. Their harmony, in relation to objects of public improvement, their vigilance in maintaining the checks of our city charter, and the reciprocal co-operation of the branches and members in advancing the general interests of the city, without local, party or selfish considerations, are facts at once exemplary and encouraging; the results of which are apparent in our streets, in our public buildings, in the augmented value of our city lands, and in the increasing satisfaction of our fellow-citizens, with their new form of government.

The unquestionable evidence derived from our recent census has fulfilled the expectations of the most sanguine; and has put beyond question, that the increase of this city,

during the five years past, has been, to say the least, not inferior to that of any of our maritime cities, on the previous, actual basis of its population.

This fact may be considered as conclusive on its future prospects. For if, at a time when universal peace among European nations has changed and limited the field of commercial enterprise, on which the greatness of this city was once supposed, in a manner, altogether to depend, it appears that, notwithstanding this change and limitation, its growth, instead of being diminished, is increasing with a rapidity, equal to that of the most favoured of our commercial cities, it follows, conclusively, that our greatness is not altogether dependant upon foreign commerce, and also that the enterprise, capital and intelligence of our citizens, determined inwards and active upon agriculture, manufactures, and in our coasting trade are producing results even more auspicious than our foreign commerce, in its most prosperous state, ever effected. Than which, to the patriot's heart and hope, no facts of a mere physical character, can be more encouraging or delightful.

Similar grounds for satisfaction will be found in comparing the increasing results of the aggregates of our valuation and the decreasing results of the ratio of our taxes. During the five years from 1821 to 1825, inclusive, it appears by the Assessors' records that the whole aggregate of real and personal property in this city increased from twenty millions, three hundred thousand dollars, to twenty-six millions, two hundred thousand ; making a regular annual increase of about one million, two hundred thousand dollars. Of which increased capital, it will appear, by comparing the aggregate of 1821 with that of 1825, that four millions, five hundred thousand have been invested in real, and one million, five hundred thousand, in personal estate.

During this period, it is true, as is inevitable in the progressive state of society, increasing daily, not only in numbers, but in municipal exigencies and requisitions for expenditures, on account of improvements, the amount of our taxes has increased in the aggregate. Yet, at the same time, owing to the increased aggregates of our valuation, the ratio of assessment has diminished. Thus, if the ratios of assessment of the five years immediately preceding 1820, be compared with the five years from 1820, inclusive, it will be found that the average of the annual ratios of the former was *eight dollars and twenty-five cents* on the thousand dollars, and that the average of the annual ratios of the latter was only *seven dollars and* 80 *cents*. The ratio of the present year will be *seven dollars*.

A farther illustration of our general prosperity is deducible from the fact, that, notwithstanding the amount of our taxes has increased, with the increasing wealth and population of the city ; yet the ratio of uncollected taxes has, in every successive year since the existence of our city government, been diminishing.

I have been thus precise and distinct upon this point, because discontent at any existing state of things is most likely to appear in the form of complaints in relation to taxes. Now it is obviously impossible, in the nature of things, that the assessment of taxes, in any great community, should exactly proportion the burden to the ability of each individual to bear it. Some will unavoidably be taxed more and others less than their precise proportion. It cannot, therefore, but happen, even under the best form and ratio of taxation, that there must be some, who can complain, with reason, as there will always be many, who will complain without reason. With respect to the community itself, however, as the best criterion it can possibly have of its progressive prosperity is a regular increase of its population, accompanied by a regular increase of its wealth, so when the aggregate of its wealth increases, and at the same time the ratio of its assessments actually diminishes, it has the best evidence, the nature of things admits, that its general expenditures are not

greater than the actual state of its condition and progress requires. But in such case, however, as particular expenditures may be unwise or extravagant, it is still its duty even under such circumstances to exact from its agents a rigid accountability.

Touching the expenditures of the past year, it is not known that any of them require a particular explanation on the present occasion. In general, I apprehend, they have been satisfactory to our fellow-citizens, so far as respects their objects. And they well understand that it is, probably, in the nature of things, impossible to conduct all the details of public expenditure, with that precise economy, which an individual applies to his private concerns. I am not, however, aware, that there have been any such during the past year, which cannot, under the circumstances of each case, be satisfactorily explained by the particular agents.

In connexion with this subject, it is impossible for me not to notice the happy effects produced by the establishment of the office of Auditor of Accounts, which, carried into operation by the exemplary industry and ability of that officer, and by the indefatigable fidelity of the Committee of Accounts, has introduced an order, simplicity and correctness into that department, not only highly creditable to the city, but also facilitating, in the highest possible degree, particular inquiries and general knowledge in relation to the state of our financial concerns.

Among the objects to which the attention of the City Council will be drawn the ensuing year, is that of a sufficient and never-failing supply for our city of pure river or pond water, which shall be adequate for all purposes of protection against fire, and for all culinary and other domestic purposes, and capable of being introduced into every house in the city. I deem it my duty to state unequivocally that this object ought never to be lost sight of by the City Council, until effected upon a scale proportionate to its convenience and our urgent necessities. Physicians, of the first respectability, have urged this topic upon me, in my official capacity, on the ground of health, in addition to all the other obvious comforts and advantages to be anticipated from an adequate supply of such water. "The spring water of Boston, they assert to be generally harsh, owing to its being impregnated with various saline substances; and that this impregnation impairs its excellence as an article of drink, and essentially diminishes its salubrity. In the course of their practice, they say they have noticed many diseases to be relieved and cured by an exchange of the common spring water for soft water of the aqueduct, or distilled water. Hence they have been led to the opinion, that many complaints, of obscure origin, owe their existence to the qualities of the common spring water of Boston." "The introduction of an ample supply of pure water, would therefore, they apprehend, contribute much to the health of the place and prove one of the greatest blessings which could be bestowed on this city."

I am induced to bring the subject before the City Council on the present occasion, thus distinctly, from having been informed that citizens among us of the highest respectability, both in point of talents and property, seriously contemplated an association for the purpose of supplying this city with water, and of making application to the legislature for an act of incorporation for that object. An attempt, which, if made, I trust will be met by the City Council with the most decided and strenuous opposition; and with a corresponding spirit and determination to effect this great object, solely on the account and with the resources of the city. On this topic, I deem it my duty to declare explicitly my opinion, that in such a project the city ought to consent to no copartnership.

If there be any privilege, which a city ought to reserve, exclusively, in its own hands and under its own control, it is that of supplying itself with water.

No private capitalists will engage in such an enterprize, without at least a rational expectation of profit. To this, either an exclusive right, or a privilege of the nature of, or equivalent to an exclusive right is essential. There are so many ways, in which water may be desirable, and in such a variety of quantities, for use, comfort, and pleasure, that it is impossible to provide, by any prospective provisions, in any charter granted to individuals for all the cases, uses, and quantities, which the ever-increasing wants of the population of a great city, in the course of years, may require. Besides, it being an article of the first necessity and on its free use, so much of health, as well as of comfort, depends, every city should reserve in its own power the means, unrestrained, of encouraging its use by reducing, as fast as possible, the cost of obtaining it, not only to the poor, but to all classes of the community. This can never be the case, when the right is in the hands of individuals, with any thing like the facility and speed, as when it is under the entire control of the city.

In addition to these considerations, the right to break up the streets, which that of supplying the city with water implies, ought never to be entrusted to private hands, who, through cupidity, or regard to a false economy, may have an interest not to execute the works upon a sufficiently extensive scale, with permanent materials, thereby increasing the inconvenience and expense which the exercise of the power of breaking up the streets necessarily induces.

A letter to me from the superintendent of the Philadelphia Water Works (Joseph S. Lewis, Esq.) a gentleman among those chiefly employed in their original construction, dated the 21st of Dec. last, is so full upon this point, that I cannot refrain from quoting a considerable portion of it.

"Your object should be to have enough and to spare, and the calculation should be formed on 150 gallons for each family, which will afford a supply for washing the streets, waste by leakage, &c.; and the experience of this city (Philadelphia) fully justifies in saying that it is not too much, although in London a less quantity is made to answer; and owing to rivalships amongst the several companies, the inhabitants have enough for drink, and for culinary and other family purposes. Yet none is to be seen in use in cleaning the gutters, washing the pavements, and various methods of consumption, absolutely essential to existence and comfort in our climate, in three or four hot months of the year. Scarcely a fire happens of any magnitude in London, without complaints of a deficiency of water, and I have in my possession a paper containing an account of a meeting of the Common Council of London, convened for the express purpose of inquiring into the cause, which it does not require much consideration to discover.

It is from the fatal error of suffering interested individuals to have the supply of an article of the most indispensable nature, and without which health and comfort cannot be enjoyed. Expense is not to be regarded. If a company can supply your city, they will expect to profit by it; and this profit might as well be saved by your corporation. On the other hand, if it be a losing business, individuals should not suffer by forwarding a great public object; and if they do, the citizens will feel it by a pinched and partial supply.

This city (Philadelphia) has expended vast sums of money out of its own resources, and if required, more would be cheerfully accorded. There is no one thing, in which all are so much united; and I firmly believe, that, if a question was submitted to the citizens, to sell to a company who would pay back the whole cost, with interest, that not a tenth of the population would agree to it. The increased security from fire, the abundant supply for washing the streets, the copious streams, afforded for baths, for cleanliness, and, in short, many other advantages, are such and so well appre-

ciated, that no money could purchase the surrender of the works.

The whole cost of the water works, including the pipes for distribution, previous to the erection of the new water works, was $1,138,857, without adding interest. Yet, such was the eagerness for a more abundant supply, that a unanimous sanction was given to the new plan, which has happily succeeded, of raising the water by water power; the cost of which may be put down, including the river rights, at $450,000

And in addition to this, iron pipes are substituted for those of wood, the cost of which, thus far, may be called 150,000

Amounting, in the whole, to $600,000

This sum, added to that before mentioned, with the interest paid, will amount to more than two millions of dollars.

I have said thus much to hold out an inducement to your city to persevere in obtaining a supply, and have held out our example to show that cost is not to be regarded by us in so essential a matter. We have been pioneers for our sister cities, who may now practically obtain a supply of water, without paying for the cost of our experiments."

Other facts and documents connected with this subject will be hereafter communicated, should the City Council deem it expedient to take it seriously into consideration.

Two occasions have occurred, during the past year, which made it necessary for the mayor to examine, with great attention, the powers conferred on him by the city charter, in relation to the suppression of riots and similar unlawful assemblies, so as to be enabled to justify, before a legal tribunal, the extreme resort, which, in such cases, he might, possibly, think requisite. After consultation with the best legal advisers; it was deemed most safe for the mayor to act in the capacity, and under the commission of, justice of the peace throughout the commonwealth, which he happened to hold; inasmuch as the powers of the mayor, as expressed in the city charter, are of the most general character, and no legislative or judicial construction has ever occurred in relation to them. The duty of the mayor, as expressed in the city charter, is to take care that *all laws for the government of the city* are executed. Riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies, are cognizable, only, under the laws of the Commonwealth. By these laws, the course of proceedings, and the persons entrusted with their execution, are expressly pointed out; and among them the mayor of the city is not included.

In general, it may be observed, that an undefined and exaggerated notion of the powers of the mayor has led our fellow-citizens to expect a much greater exercise of authority, in many cases, than the terms of the city charter justifies. It is, however, certain, that, in respect to riots, the mayor, by the mere virtue of his office, does not possess even the power of a justice of the peace.

It was solely, therefore, and avowedly, in virtue of a commission of the peace, and not in virtue of his office of mayor, that the first riotous assembly was met and dispersed by that officer.

Such being the relations of his power, it is obviously, in every occurring case, his duty to decide upon his responsibility, whether the particular disturbance is of a nature to justify him in compromising the unquestionable rights and duties of his office, in a case of a doubtful character, by his personal presence; or whether in the free exercise of his discretion, he should leave their remedy to the prescribed executive agents of the Commonwealth, who can act, without any censure, from an apprehended, illegal, assumption of power.

If a case has occurred, or should hereafter occur, in which any person should, in defiance of the moral sense and general feeling of the public, adopt any measures, which would, naturally,

and almost unavoidably lead to disorder and disturbance, they could not reasonably invoke the aid of the authorities of the city government so long as the invited evil was confined *to themselves only ;* but it is a question of very serious moment with the inhabitants of a city so distinguished for its religious and moral character, whether further checks ought not to be provided to prevent that,—which has been merely tolerated,—from becoming the source of disturbances, of danger and of disgrace to the citizens, and their government.

It is my duty, only, to call your attention to the subject, and I shall cheerfully acquiesce in your decision.

If the mayor is to be made responsible to act, in all such cases, his powers ought to be accurately defined and his duties prescribed by law. The powers of the mayor are sufficient for all municipal purposes ; and it is as much his duty to abstain from assuming to exercise powers not vested in him by his office, as it is to exercise those powers with which he is entrusted.

Gentlemen of the City Council :

The harmony which hitherto has, without interruption, been maintained between the departments, members, and branches of our city government, is among the auspicious auguries of the future greatness and happiness of this community. It will be your, and my, endeavour to maintain and increase this happy mutual understanding and respect. But difficult questions concerning duties, made complex and uncertain by the interfering passions, interests and prejudices, existing in all great combinations of men, must necessarily occur. On occasions of this character, those will be most sure to find the correct rule of truth and duty, who seek it with a sense of strict subordination to those moral and religious sanctions, under which the wisdom of our fathers laid the foundations of this people.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop *Fenwick*, of the Roman Catholic Church of this Diocese, arrived in this city, Wednesday evening Nov. 30.

Deaths in Charlestown from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31, 1825.

Under 10 years	-	-	78	50 to 60	-	-	11
10 to 20	-	-	10	60 to 70	-	-	8
20 to 30	-	-	23	70 to 80	-	-	7
30 to 40	-	-	14	80 to 90	-	-	4
40 to 50	-	-	5				
							165

CALEB SYMMES, Jr. *Sexton.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 28, 1825.

IT is *ordered*, that all Theatrical or other exhibitions, or public shows which hereafter may be licenced by this Board, may be revoked, or suspended, notwithstanding the terms of such license, whenever in the opinion of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, the same shall be necessary to preserve order and decorum, and to prevent the interruption of peace and quiet ; *Provided always*, that whensoever any revocation of the entire remainder of any terms shall take place, and the same shall not be in consequence of any culpable act, or omission of the Managers, or proprietors of such show, or exhibition, or of the person or persons licensed in that respect, that such part of any sum of money which may have been previously paid for such license, shall be returned to the person or persons paying the same, as shall be proportional to the unexpired part of the term of such license. A true copy—Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

Thirteen fires have taken place in New York, between the 18th Nov. and 16th Dec. at which the firemen have been engaged in actual duty ; 36 buildings were destroyed, and others sustained but little damage.

American citizens maltreated at the Havana.—We have been informed by a gentleman recently arrived from the Havana, and authorised and desired by him to state to the public that there are now confined in the Havana prison, four American seamen, the survivors of a crew of nine, all the rest having perished in the dungeon, and this is the third year of their confinement. Is there no American Consul in the Havana, who has intelligence and spirit enough to interfere in their behalf ? There is not. The Authorities there have acknowledged a French consul, but have refused to acknowledge one from the United States. The humiliating truth cannot be denied, and disgrace covers our name abroad.—*Ev. Post.*

503852

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, FROM JAN. 1, 1816, TO DEC. 31, 1825.

	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.
Jan.	91	71	71	79	92	112	85	97	94	99
Feb.	98	67	60	69	64	66	82	78	81	119
March	83	71	91	77	97	106	104	97	109	83
April	87	67	79	59	70	93	94	88	96	111
May	72	62	78	72	71	112	77	96	82	121
June	53	60	83	52	77	110	77	72	78	101
July	61	64	75	85	78	139	80	67	91	170
August	64	151	77	139	107	160	109	95	125	152
Sept.	74	98	88	136	126	164	126	135	154	145
Oct.	70	99	104	108	125	121	130	143	135	123
Nov.	60	50	89	103	99	115	114	102	118	106
Dec.	91	47	76	91	97	122	125	84	135	120
Total	904	907	971	1070	1170	1420	1203	1154	1298	1450

The following statements of the Deaths in Boston is taken from the first Boston Gazette, published about a century since.

	WHITES.				BLACKS.			
Burials within the town of Boston in	1724.	1726.	1729.	1730.	1724.	1726.	1729.	1730.
March	23	25	19	29	8	4	4	9
April	26	24	35	45	7	4	10	13
May	23	20	29	84	2	1	7	29
June	18	16	43	171	7	6	7	26
July	14	17	64	101	4	7	4	15
August	31	22	42	63	3	5	11	16
September	27	24	50	70	3	3	12	9
October	21	28	40	66	5	6	10	14
November	17	33	45	34	2	6	8	7
December	22	30	44	32	5	4	9	7
January	30	22	28	36	5	5	9	11
February	16	29	31	18	5	2	8	4
Total No. of whites of every age and sex	268	290	470	749	56	53	99	160
Total No. of Indians and Negros	56	53	99	160				
Total of the several years	324	343	569	909				

BAPTISMS.

The following is the number of Baptisms in the several Churches in Boston, in 1730—'31, as published in the Boston Gazette, of March 8, 1731.

March	57	October	45
April	35	November	35
May	29	December	34
June	15	January	44
July	24	February	37
August	51		
September	32	Total	438

THE CITY OF HAVANA.

The city of Havana lies near the western extremity of Cuba; its fine harbour, extensive trade, prodigious wealth, and great population, render it the most interesting town in the West Indies, and the key of the rich and noble island upon which it is situated. Havana is fortified in such a manner as to be impregnable, except at its back part, which, however, is accessible only by a circuitous route thro' the woods.

The entrance to the harbour is defended by two forts, and is so narrow, that not more than one vessel can safely pass at a time. The fort on the east side is named the Moro, and that on the west the Punto, and both mount a large number of heavy guns, and command the adjacent seas. On the top of the former is a light-house and watch tower, in which a person stands from sunset to sunrise, and hails every vessel that approaches, demanding of what nation she is, whence she comes, and of what her cargo consists; and any ship-master, who does not hoist his flag, or refuses to answer these questions, is fired upon and severely fined. Formerly during war, a very strong iron chain was drawn across the mouth of the harbour, and the stanchions to which the extremities were attached still remain.

On rounding the Moro Castle, and entering the harbour, an interesting scene presents itself. In front, one sees a forest of masts, surmounted with the flags of all nations, and vessels of every description, from the ship of war to the coasting sloop, lie at anchor around him. On one side a high ridge of rocks, crowned with formidable batteries, extends along the water's edge; and on the other are clusters of houses fancifully painted and adorned with verandas, terraces, and balconies; where groups of Spanish Ladies sit enjoying the sea-breeze, and slaves stroll idly, awaiting their master's call. A little way off the antique towers of a convent rise with sober majesty, and, in the distance, spires of various architecture project into the clear balmy atmosphere above, while the deep tolling of their bells comes upon the ear with varying loudness. Small boats with painted awnings glide about in every direction, conveying people to and from the different vessels; and the snatches of barbarous Spaniards, which reach the ear as they pass and repass, forcibly remind the stranger that he is in a foreign land.

The wharves at Havana are very extensive and commodious. Vessels lie with their bows towards them, and are so numerous and so close together, that a small boat can scarcely find room to make a landing.

The streets of Havana are narrow, and during the rainy-season, excessively dirty; for some of them remain in a state of nature, having no pavement of any kind, either for carriages or foot passengers. The houses are plain in their architecture, and never exceed two stories, and are usually painted blue, or some other bright colour. All the good houses are built upon the same plan, namely that of a hollow quadrangle, which is the form best calculated for promoting a free circulation of air. In general, a gallery, surrounded by piazzas, extends around the upper flat, and forms, along with the court below, a place of recreation in the evenings, and a shelter from the heat during the day. The public apartments are usually spaciously and tastefully furnished: no carpets are used, and in most houses the floor consists of a composition which is as hard as freestone, and admits of being washed several times a day; but some of the nobility have their rooms paved with black and white tablets of marble, placed alternately, and this has a very beautiful effect. The shops in Havana are small and meanly furnished. Instead of the names of their occupants being placed above the doors, as is common in most countries, each has some figurative appellation to distinguish it from others of the same description, such as the shop of victory, of humility, of happiness, of good fortune, &c.

Norfolk paper.

HISTORICAL.

LEOMINSTER, Mass.

Leominster is a post town in the N. E. section of the county of Worcester, 19 miles N. E. from that village, and 41 W. from Boston. It is bounded on the N. and N. E. by Fitchburg; on the E., S. E. and S. by Lancaster; and on the S. W. and W. by Sterling, and a gore of land, by the inhabitants called, "No Town." Its name is derived from a borough in Herefordshire, England; its shape is nearly triangular, and is computed to contain five and a quarter square miles.

Land and Produce. The soil is variable; some portions of the town are argillaceous, and others are sandy and requires annual manurings to keep it in a productive state. The price of land is also variable, being worth from ten dollars to one hundred per acre. There are tolerable lots of woods, consisting of oak, walnut, pine and chesnut, which is sold for three dollars per cord, and probably will be nearly stationary at that price for many future years, as it is thought to grow very nearly as fast as required for common consumption. Apples are the staple fruit, from which great quantities of cider have formerly been made: but the trees have generally become old, and not so much care has been taken to set young ones as could have been wished; consequently, cider, for several years to come, will be an article of more solicitude. Horticulture has made some considerable progress with a few families, there being some gardens admirably cultivated. Pears, a few peaches, cherries, currants, and quinces are raised in small quantities by the standard farmers, yet not half so plentifully as might be, with a small share of labour. On the streams there is but a small quantity of interval; the upland is more to be depended upon: there are large quantities of hay made in every point of the town, which has always a ready sale. The average price of hay is ten dollars, although it has frequently found a market at 25 and 30 dollars. Pastures are rather too dry to graze many cattle; but few are fattened.

Rivers, Ponds, and Hills. Two miles W. of the meetinghouse is the Waunoosnook hill, by others termed a mountain, which is covered with a beautiful growth of timber, but difficult of access. On the sides of it are found a beautiful kind of coarse granite stone, very much used in building; some of them are twenty feet in length, and on one or two sides completely smooth and straight. In 1816, on the summit of Waunoosnook the skeleton of a female was found, who strayed in the night, in a fit of despair, from her father's house three years before, and there probably finished her own existence by strangling herself with a bough of a tree, found twined round the bones. From the base of the Waunoosnook mountain, the Waunoosnook brook has its origin, and runs the whole length of it on the east side from N. to S. and then meanders through the middle of the town and ultimately forms a junction with the Nashawah. Another stream, called the N. branch of the Nashawah, enters the town at the N. W. from Fitchburg, and running its course one mile and a half N. of the meeting house through the N. village, enters Lancaster at the S. E. All the machinery of magnitude in town is dependent on these two streams. At the N. W. four miles from the centre, is a small circular pond, partly in Lunenburg, called Unchalchawhalom, and three miles from that, on the East, another, bounded in the same manner, called Mashpog, and three miles East of the meetinghouse another, partially in Lancaster, called White's pond.

Roads and Travel. The great western road from Albany, through Brattleboro', and the road from Keene, N. H. forms a junction in the E. side of Westminster, five miles above this town and passes through its centre. On this road the Albany stage runs to, and from Boston every day in the week but Sunday. It brings a mail from

REMONTRANCE.

Boston on Monday and Friday by ten o'clock in the morning, and returns a mail, at twelve o'clock on Tuesday and Saturday. One mile and a half N. of the meetinghouse is the Union turnpike, which goes through the North village, but it is in a ruinous condition and a traveller is rarely seen on it. From Fitchburg, the county road, nearly equal to a turnpike, passes the meetinghouse and crosses the great road one mile below. A post-route is established on this, between Worcester and Ashburnham: the carriage runs Tuesday and Wednesday. Another post is established between this and Worcester and through Harvard, Lancaster, &c. on the same day. Baggage wagons run regularly to Boston for the convenience of the manufacturers. In the centre of the town, within the distance of a mile, there are three public inns and one in the north village, and such is the travel through the place, that they are all well rented.

Trade and Manufactures. The manufacture of combs, for which the people have been many years celebrated, has, heretofore, been a source of large profit. A few years ago it was calculated that the men, women, and children engaged exclusively in this branch of business, amounted to two or three hundred, but we believe the number overrated. The trade is now on the decline, and many young men, who have served an apprenticeship to comb-making, are now seeking new employments. Their machinery is so calculated, that a good workman will, from the rough horn, make ten, twelve and sometimes more dozens of combs in a day.

On the Nashawah and Waunoosnook rivulets there are three paper-mills; one nail factory, in which one man can cut thirty tons of nails in a year; three grist mills; six saw-mills; two oil-mills; one fulling-mill; one woolen factory; one axe manufactory; and several turning machines. There is also, in town, eight blacksmiths; three wheelwrights; three saddle and harness makers; two sieve makers; one baker; two tanners and curriers; nine shoe and bootmakers; one hatter; one tailor: two coopers, and a number of cabinet makers, housewrights and carpenters. The tools for making combs are all made in town, and are not inferior to those of Birmingham. Organs for the parlour and church are also made here that vie with Parisian workmanship in tone and exterior finishing. There are also six West India and English goods stores.

Schools and Societies. The town is divided into eight wards, in each of which a neat and convenient schoolhouse is erected. They are all of one size throughout the town and are all painted red, excepting the centre one, which is of brick. An instructer from Cambridge is employed two months in each ward in the winter, and to these succeed exemplary instructresses the like term in summer. The town library, or, rather, the only public library in town, is very inferior; the selection, when it was formed, was poor, and still continues so: it is hoped some measure will be taken to remedy this important defect. There are many excellently selected private libraries in the place. The Aurora Lodge is the senior society in town, and is the sixth lodge in the fifth masonic district; and if the public judge of the respectability of an institution from the number of its members, this may be said, without hesitation, to have acquired a good character.

A society was instituted several years ago for suppressing intemperance, and correcting the morals, but has, lamentably, fallen into nothingness. A female society for purposes of charity, made up of the most respectable ladies of the town, was instituted seven years ago, and has bountifully assisted the indigent and needy with money, clothing, &c. and they have even extended their charity so far, as to keep bed linen to be sent to the sick wherever it is most necessary. Another very requisite society was formed, some few years since, for the detection of thieves; this society has appointed men who hold themselves in constant

readiness to pursue and bring to punishment all classes of thieves.

To be continued.

CAMBRIDGE-PORT.

When West-Boston Bridge was built, Cambridge port had no existence. The spot where it now stands, was desolate; and no business was done above Charles River Bridge: the draw of which was seldom raised, but for the passage of two old sloops employed by one gentleman in carrying wood to Cambridge. Upon the completion of West-Boston bridge, a few houses were erected at Cambridgeport, and at length a gentleman much addicted to speculation, conceived the project of building up a city there, and erected houses, stores and wharves, in the expectation that business would of course flow in upon them.* But he lived to learn that stores and wharves are reared by business, rather than that business is created by them, as he anticipated. The place, however, increased slowly, notwithstanding one bridge was already below, and was made a port of delivery. Afterwards another bridge was built below it, and a rival settlement at Lechmere's point grew up, and yet Cambridgeport was never more flourishing than at this moment. The low grounds are filling up, and buildings constantly erecting. From this cause, lumber is higher there than in Boston, and not from the difficulty of navigation, although there are three draws to be passed in getting there.

* The above sketch was taken from a late number of the Eastern Chronicle, printed at Gardiner, (Me.) but instead of laying the *sin* of believing a City might be created at Cambridgeport, to one man, the writer should have understood the facts better. Mr. Royal Makepeace and Rufus Davenport, Esq. with one more individual, first conceived the above-mentioned project. Mr. Davenport was by far the greatest sufferer, and the quantity of land which he now possesses at the port, carries a convincing testimony that he was exceedingly ambitious in the undertaking. He is, at present, the owner of numerous house lots, near the two meeting houses, which are valued at one, two, and two and a half cents a foot, and the sales have been too slow to raise great expectations of seeing Cambridge-port a flourishing City, for many years to come.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are indebted to a highly respected patron for some very appropriate remarks upon the article on "the landing of the Fathers," which we found credited to the Barnstable Gazette, and copied into page 13 of this paper. We would assure him and the public, that we partake of no share in the disposition to ridicule the pilgrims, or to sneer at those who piously celebrate their virtues and achievements; and if we could have believed that any one, sufficiently acquainted with this subject to know that the time and place of this interesting event were both matters of obscurity, could seriously harbour the feeling of scorn in his bosom, we should have forborne to preserve the article in which he vented it.

FINE ARTS.

In the Republican Reading Room, over Merchants' Hall, Congress st. there are four engravings of a peculiar and interesting character, which, from the fact, that they exhibit the exact position of the soldiers at the renowned Battle of Lexington, are well worthy of the inspection of every lover of the "olden time." There are four plates, so badly executed, and, at the same time, so truly drawn, as to excite both our risibility and our deepest interest at the same moment.

They were drawn and engraved by Mr. A. Doolittle, who we believe is now living in Connecticut. The first represents the battle of Lexington, April 19th, 1775; the second is a view of Concord, at the same period; the third gives an accurate view of the engagement on the "North Bridge," so called, in Concord; and the fourth is a view of the southern part of the town of Lexington.

We cannot enter into that particular description of these pictures, at

this time, which the subject really demands, and we are therefore obliged to defer it for the present, till other facts, in connection with the history of Lexington, and the adjacent towns, can be more satisfactorily investigated.

These engravings are strictly of a national character, and not only give us a clue to the very central operations of a battle, which may be defined the leaven of the American revolution, but shows the condition of one of those departments of the fine arts, which holds the most exalted rank in all civil and accomplished nations.

As there are but one or two copies of these plates extant, we indulge the hope that some enterprising artist will multiply the number by a fac-simile, and there cannot be a doubt of the success which would attend the undertaking. Who does not love to know the past—and who is there so stupid, and withal so dead to present things, that he does not look with fond delight on what has passed away?

Our children should be taught the story of our country's glory—the deed of valour and the heroism of those mighty men, who are now mouldering in the last abode of human nature.

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

Mr. Buckingham, editor of the New-England Galaxy and the Boston Courier, commenced publishing a semi-weekly paper for the country on Monday 2d inst.

Massachusetts Journal.—The first number of a tri-weekly paper under this title, was issued in this city on Tuesday, Jan. 3d, by Messrs. J. H. A. Frost, & Co. and is to be edited by D. L. Childs, Esq.

Messrs. Ingraham and Hews, of this city commenced publishing the *Boston Spectator and Ladies' Album*, on Saturday last. It is neatly printed in a quarto form, and contains several original pieces of merit. The Gold Medals offered by them, have been awarded to an essay entitled "Religion's All," by a lady of Providence, R. I. and to a Poem entitled, "Hymn to Charity," by a lady of this city.

Berkshire American.—Dr. Asa Green has just commenced a new paper, called the Berkshire American, at Pittsfield, Mass. From our personal knowledge of the editor's talents and industry, we have no hesitation in recommending it to the public, as a valuable publication, worthy of extensive patronage.

The following communication is certainly of importance to the community, and we hope the liberal minded merchants of this metropolis will more generally patronize an undertaking, which not only promises immense benefit to the commercial part of the City, but which will really contribute to the interest of the whole population.

Circumstances prevent us from entering more particularly upon the subject of Telegraphs, in this number of the Record; but we contemplate a full detail of those advantages which may, and, indeed, have already resulted from this simple and rapid mode of communicating intelligence. Any communications, relating to the subject under consideration, will receive immediate attention.

For the Boston News-Letter.

THE MARINE TELEGRAPH.

This is an establishment of great convenience to the mercantile community, we are consequently desirous of showing the importance it is to our prosperity if carried to that degree of perfection of which it is capable. It is believed few persons in this country have turned their attention to its usefulness, and to this circumstance may be imputed the slow progress it has obtained. It is very desirable that telegraphic operations should be comprehensive and well understood, that they may become universal. Celerity of intercourse is an important object to the commercial world and necessary to mercantile transactions.

Under such impressions we here

present the public with a few remarks, with a view of advancing its interests, and of superinducing a more general knowledge of its practice: the progress of human improvement in this science has produced a numerical Telegraphic Dictionary of an enlarged and extended description in point of comprehensibility and power, wherein its practice can easily be applied to Commercial, Political or Civil purposes. The Marine Telegraph at the Observatory at Central Wharf is conducted by means of flags invented by a Mr. Elford for maritime purposes, consisting of only *six different characters*, all blue and white, capable of producing *nine thousand three hundred and thirty changes* in conformity to the numerical telegraphic dictionary and universal signal book: These flags are extensively used by our shipping in every port throughout the Union. To a great Commercial country having such an extent of coast as the United States of America, not only in continual intercourse with each other, but with the whole commercial world, nothing can be more important than the means of facilitating that intercourse, and promoting the safety and comfort of those engaged in carrying it on. The Telegraphic flags are generally adopted by our shipping in this port, and communications are constantly made through signal stations in our harbour, and from thence to the several Pilot-Boats in the Bay.

To enable vessels at sea to communicate intelligence to each other, as well as to the shore when approaching it, is an object of primary importance; by the combination of these means, the safety and comfort of seamen are promoted, merchants and owners made acquainted with every circumstance relating to them, while wind and weather may make other intercourse difficult.

A system, therefore, simple in operation, and *trifling in its cost*, consequently has a claim upon the public for patronage and support.

ANTEOJO.

MEMORIAL.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled.

Your Memorialists, desiring that the laws regulating Manufacturing Corporations may be altered, as recommended by his Excellency, and by the report of your committee, referred from the last session, beg leave humbly to represent, that Factory property, held under laws of other States, in shares, to the original amount of which only they render owners liable, are saleable to our capitalists, and acceptable to our banks, as security for loans, while shares under the laws of this state, subjecting to indefinite liability, are refused; and consequently, much capital and great numbers of useful people go out of the State; that, although no change may be wished, for some great Factories, yet numerous smaller ones might, by the change, produce a more free competition and greater extension, highly beneficial to the State, and consonant to the wise policy of the United States, now so successfully increasing in useful and approved exercise; and that, under this change, corporations might have all the credit they merited, and they might at request, add individual guarantee, if necessary, as is done in dealings in trade generally;—that moreover, the change might tend to bring more into practice the important principle of not raising liability beyond ability to pay; that this change is waited for in anxious hope of its early adoption, for which your Memorialists, as in duty bound, now humbly pray.

Remarks on the above.

Under the present laws of Massachusetts, regulating manufacturing corporations, things are not managed as they should be. If a factory share is transferred, as surety to a bank, for a loan, dealers in merchandize, employers, or contractors, for the fulfilment of any stipulation, the transfer also binds the receiver to pay all the

debts of the factory corporation. This is an effect, arising from inadvertency, and oftentimes from an ignorance of the principles of law and the indefinable amount involved.

There are many persons in the community, far better qualified to discuss this subject, than ourselves; and to show how much more we value the opinions of others, the columns of the Record are open for any well written articles, which will give a rationale of the principles and changes which are necessary in a manufacturing country.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

At the present December session of the Municipal Court. *Ephraim Goodenough*, was convicted of uttering a counterfeit bill of the Phœnix Bank of Nantucket, with intent to defraud one Samuel Gookin, and was sentenced to 10 days solitary confinement and afterwards to hard labour in the State Prison for 21 months.

Henry Marston, convicted on four indictments for larceny, one of them in the house of John Lowell, Esq. and one from the person of Asa Bosworth, privily and secretly, was sentenced, as a common and notorious thief, to fifteen days solitary confinement and to hard labour in the State Prison for seven years.

James Riley, for breaking and entering the shop of Horace Alexander and committing a larceny therein, 10 days solitary and three years hard labour in the State Prison.

These three persons had been formerly convicts in the State Prison.

Timothy Connelly, for a larceny in the warehouse of George Darracot, 10 days solitary, and one year in the House of Correction.

A person who had heretofore sustained a fair character, was convicted of uttering and passing a counterfeit bank bill of the Bedford Commercial Bank, with intent to defraud one Thomas Nye, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs of prosecution and to give surety for his good behaviour for two years, according to the act of 1824, ch. 120. Sec. 3. From this judgment he appealed to the next Supreme Judicial Court.

Hezekiah Whitney, a truckman, was convicted of an assault on Mary Prentice, a minor of tender years, and for riding over her with a cart and 2 horses in one of the streets of this city.

At the trial of this case, the judge instructed the jury, that if they believed from the evidence, that the defendant drove his cart and horses through a street of the city with so much violence and carelessness as convinced them that he was regardless of the lives and safety of citizens passing at the time, and in doing so the child was struck down; it would be evidence of general malice, and would authorize them to find him guilty of the offence.

After his conviction, in consideration of the former good character of the defendant, and of his poverty, and upon the earnest application of Mr. William H. Prentice, the father of the injured child, he was fined only one dollar and costs of Court, taxed at $27 98.

John Holland had his trial on Thursday in the Supreme Court, now in session in this city, for the murder of Jonathan Houghton, one of the city watch, and about 11 o'clock the same evening the Jury returned with a verdict of *Guilty*.

SUMMARY.

Antiquities.—Curiosity has been considerably excited to ascertain the origin and uses of an ancient arch of singular construction, recently discovered on the east side of Chamber street, between N. Allen and Poplar street.

Doctors Ware and Bradford commenced a course of Lectures, at the Pantheon Hall, Jan. 3d, on the *Physiology and Natural History of Man.*

Philip Hone, Esq. is chosen Mayor of New York. He was chosen, by the majority of one vote, in the 8th balloting, having had but three votes on the first. After his election he invited his friends to visit him: and it is said near ten thousand accepted the call and partook of his hospitality.

The Legislature of New York, met at Albany Jan. 3d. Samuel Young Esq. was chosen speaker, and Mr. Edward Livingston, clerk.

The Legislature of Maine convened at Portland on Wednesday, Jan. 4th. Jonas Wheeler, Esq. of Camden, was chosen President of the Senate, and Nathanael Low, Secretary ; JohnRuggles, Esq. of Thomastown, was elected Speaker of the House, and James L. Child, Esq. Clerk.

The Legislature of Rhode Island convened in Providence on Monday last.

The Legislature of Delaware assembled at Dover on Tuesday, 3d January. No newspaper is published at the seat of government of that state : we believe this is the only state thus situated.

Among the appropriations of the Legislature of South Carolina, is the sum of $10,000 for the use of the Medical College of Carolina , $12,000 for the support of the transient Poor of the City of Charleston ; $3000 towards reimbursing the City Council for expenses incurred by them during the visit of Gen. Lafayette to that city.

Permission has been granted by the Legislature of North Carolina, to Judge Murphy, to raise the sum of *twenty-five thousand dollars* by a Lottery, to enable him to publish his proposed History of North Carolina.

Fires.—On Saturday evening last a fire broke out in an out-building of a three story wooden house in Brighton-street, owned by Benjamin Welles, and occupied by Mr. Ezra Hawkes, which nearly destroyed it. Several other families, some of which were poor, were driven from their dwellings and have experienced great loss in furniture, &c. Among others a house occupied by Mr. Erastus Farnham, was considerably injured.

On Tuesday evening last, a fire was discovered in the barn of Mr. Joel Hoar, of Littleton. The property consumed were two barns, one forty feet, the other fifty feet long, each well filled with hay,—and ten head of horned cattle were consumed in the barns. There were burnt also a cooper's shop and corn-barn, with grain to a small amount in the latter, and a set of tools in the former.

In Charleston, S. C. a distressing fire broke out on the 24th December, and consumed from 25 to 30 houses and other buildings. The loss is estimated at $80,000, of which not more than $20,000 was insured.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Thursday, Jan. 5, 1826.—Order of the Common Council appointing the Mayor and Aldermen Surveyors of Highways of the City of Boston, the year ensuing, came up for concurrence. Read and concurred. Ordered, that Aldermen Carney and Jackson, with such as the Common Council may join, be a Committee to be called the Committee on Neck lands, whose duty it shall be to superintend said lands, and to cause such improvements and repairs to be made thereon as they may think necessary ; to rent them ; and in case of application for the purchase of any part thereof to fix a price and report the same to the City Council for their approbation.

Petition of Isaac P. Davis and others, owners of a piece of upland and marsh on Boston Neck, adjoining lands owned by the city, praying that the line may be straightened, and for that purpose said proprietors are willing to sell, buy or exchange lands. Read and committed to the committee on Neck lands to consider and report.

Ordered, that the Mayor, Aldermen Welsh and Robbins, with such as the Common Council may join, be a committee on the subject of the revision of the bye-laws, with full authority to carry into effect the measures adopted by the Committee of the two last City Councils on that subject.

Ordered, that the Mayor, Aldermen Bellows, Oliver and Loring, with such as the Common Council may join, be a committee upon the subject of the report of Daniel Treadwell, Esq. made to the last City Council in rela-

tion to supplying the city with water, to ascertain upon what terms the sources of water, mentioned in said report, together with the privileges appertinent thereto, can be obtained, and report.

Petition of Samuel Langley to purchase a lot of land in the rear of his house on the westerly side of Washington street. Read and committed to the committee on Neck lands, to consider and report.

Ordered, that Aldermen Carney, Bellows and Welsh be a committee to carry into effect the vote of the last City Council authorizing a Dyke to be built, beginning at a point near Baldwin's Mills, and run the same in a direct line to Fayette Street, conformably to the plan approved by the City Council, Oct. 24, 1825.

Petition of P. T. Jackson and others praying the consent and assistance of the city in their obtaining from the Legislature an act of incorporation, giving an authority to construct an aqueduct for the purpose of conveying a sufficient quantity of fresh water into the city for the use of the inhabitants, and for extinguishing fires. Read and committed to the committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of supplying the city with fresh water, to consider and report.

Ordered, that the Mayor and Alderman Welsh with such as the Common Council may join, be a committee to carry into effect, the order of the last City Council, authorizing the erection of an Engine-house on Pemberton's Hill.

The City Marshal made a report that complaints had been made to him in relation to the projection of Cellar Doors into certain streets of the city, on the ground of their being nuisances. —Read and committed to the Mayor and Alderman Welsh, with such as the Common Council may join, to consider and report upon the expediency of making any alteration in the existing laws relative to the subject of the projection of cellar doors into the streets.

The committee to whom was referred the communication of the superintendent of burial grounds relative to the appointment of two undertakers at South Boston, reported that two persons be accordingly appointed to that office.—Read and accepted. Rufus Harrington and John W. Gamage were nominated and appointed.

The Mayor reports that he has hired a Watch House in Elliot street and transferred the Watch there from Washington st. and Mr. Knapp has taken possession of the old watch house according to contract.

Communication from Mr. Lyman, stating that he is desirous to introduce the Lehigh coal into the several school houses, and making appropriation to that effect. Read and ordered to lie upon the table.

Ordered, that the Mayor, Aldermen Welsh and Oliver, be a committee to consider and report upon the powers of the Mayor and Aldermen as to the appointment of a physician to the gaol, and also in relation to the expenditures of the county of Suffolk: and that said committee also take into consideration the resignation of Dr. Thomas I. Parker, as physician of the House of Correction—and also the claim of Saml. B. Fullerton, for work done at the City Court House.

Ordered, that Aldermen Bellows and Jackson be a commmittee, to take into consideration the subject of the complaints against the contractor of the Oil for lamps the last year, that said Oil is of an inferior quality ; said committee also to consider and report the best mode of supplying the City with oil for the ensuing year.

Ordered, that the new Engine from New York be delivered to the Company of Engine No. 7—and that said new Engine bear the No. 7, and thus the Extinguisher be transferred to the new Company in Sea Street.

Ordered, that Aldermen Marshall, Oliver and Loring be a committee on Faneuil Hall Market.

Petition of Elizabeth Powell, Henry J. Finn and Thomas Kilner, Managers of Federal st. Theatre, for a License for said Theatre, the year ensu-

ing. Read and committed to the Mayor, Aldermen Bellows, Marshall, Welsh and Oliver, to consider and report.

Ordered, that the Mayor be a Committee to apply to the Legislature to have the inhabitants residing on the Mill Dam annexed to Ward No. 6, agreeably to the report of the Committee on the petition of Samuel Brigham and others, accepted by the last City Council.

Communication signed by the Captain and Members of Engine No. 9, relinquishing the said Engine. Read and committed to Aldermen Bellows and Robbins, to consider and report.

Communications signed by the Captain and Members of Engine No. 12, relinquishing the said Engine. Read and committed to Aldermen Carney and Jackson to consider and report.

Ordered, that the Mayor, Aldermen Bellows, Marshall and Robbins, with such as the Common Council may join, be a committee upon the subject of the extension of Faneuil Hall Market, with authority to carry into effect the resolutions passed by the three last City Councils with all the powers and authorities, and subject to all the limitations therein provided and expressed.

Resolved, that the whole board do meet at the corner of Oliver and Milk streets, for the purpose of considering the expediency of widening those streets, and that notice be given to Patrick T. Jackson and John Cotton, Sen. to attend, as also S. P. Fuller the Surveyor.

Friday, January 6. The board met this morning and visited Milk and Oliver Streets in company with P. T. Jackson and John Cotton, Sen. together with S. P. Fuller, Surveyor.

Ordered, that the Surveyor make a plan of Oliver Street, and Milk Street between Oliver-St. and Broad-Street.

Monday, Jan. 9. Messrs. Adan, Dyer, and Stevens, came up attended by Mr. James, and were duly qualified to take their seats as members of the Common Council, by taking the several oaths required by the constitution and laws, before the Mayor.

Order of the Common Council, giving notice of the appointment by ballot on its part of Messrs. Thomas Wiley, Isaac Parker and Joseph Eveleth, a committee of accounts.

This board proceeded by ballot to choose on its part two members, to be joined to the above committee, and the votes being taken, it appeared that Henry J. Oliver and John F. Loring were chosen.

Ordered, that it shall be adopted as a condition of any license made for any Theatrical, or other exhibitions or public shows, of whatsoever nature, that, whenever the Mayor and Aldermen shall deem it expedient for the preservation of order and decorum, or public peace and quiet, to cause any number of constables, marshals, or other officers of police, to be placed in any house, where any theatrical or other exhibition, or public show shall be licensed and had, or in the vicinity thereof, the managers, proprietors or owners of such exhibition, or show, shall pay the officers so placed, such compensation as the Mayor and Aldermen shall direct; having regard to the nature of the services actually rendered, and the making such payment, whenever so directed, shall be insisted as a condition of any bond given, in relation to such license.

The Committee upon the application of the Managers of the Federal-Street Theatre for the renewal of their license, and also of the Washington Garden Theatre, be one thousand dollars each, to commence on the tenth day of January, and on the tenth day of January, 1827. Read, accepted, and ordered accordingly.

Copy of Benj. Sweetser's petition and order thereon, for compensation for land taken for the purpose of extending and laying out a street running at right angles with North and South Market Streets on to the Long Wharf. Read and referred to Alderman Welsh, with instructions to attend to the same before the Court.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, Jan. 9th, 1826. The Common Council met according to

adjournment ; forty-six members present. Absent, Messrs. Wiley and Hatch.

William Barry, Esq. was chosen president pro tem.

Messrs. John R. Adan, from Ward No. 3, Ezra Dyer, Ward No. 5, and John Stevens from Ward No. 12, appeared, and were attended by Mr. James to the Mayor, to be qualified as the law directs. Mr. James reported that the gentlemen were qualified, and they then took their seats.

John R. Adan, Esq. chosen president at the last meeting, appeared, and took his seat.

Ordered, that Aldermen Carney and Jackson, with such as the Common Council may join, be a committee to be called the Committee on the Neck Lands, came down for concurrence. Read and concurred, and Messrs. Morey, Vose and Hatch are joined.

Ordered, that the Mayor, Aldermen Bellows, Oliver and Loring, with such as the Common Council may join, be a Committee upon the subject of the report of Daniel Treadwell, Esq.—came down for concurrence. Read, concurred, and Messrs. Isaac Parker, Rice, Hatch, Boies, Curtis, Hastings and Barry are joined.

Ordered, that the Mayor, Aldermen Bellows, Marshall and Robbins, with such as the Common Council may join, be a committee upon the subject of the extension of Faneuil Hall Market. Read and concurred, and Messrs. Curtis, Hastings, Boies, Lodge, Grosvenor and Barnard, and the President, are joined.

Ordered, that the Mayor and Aldermen Welsh, with such as the Common Council may join, be a committee to carry into effect the order of the last City Council, authorising the erection of an engine-house on Pemberton's Hill, passed in the Board of Aldermen, came down for concurrence. Read and concurred, and Messrs. Bassett, Hallet and Brooks are joined.

Communication from the City Marshall, on the subject of cellar doors projecting into the streets, committed in the Board of Aldermen to the Mayor and Alderman Welsh, with such as the Common Council may join, to consider and report. Concurred, and Messrs. Peabody, Bassett and James are joined.

Ordered, that the Mayor, Aldermen Welsh and Robbins, with such as the Common Council may join, be a committee on the subject of the revision of the bye-laws. Concurred, and Messrs. Morey, Gray, Dorr and Waters are joined.

Petition of Patrick T. Jackson and others, relative to bringing fresh water into the City, referred in the board of Aldermen to the committee appointed to take into consideration the report of Daniel Treadwell, Esq. Concurred.

Petition of Isaac P. Davis, to purchase, sell or exchange land. Read and concurred.

Petition of Daniel Messinger and others, praying for a suitable Ward Room, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Ward No. 10. Read and concurred, and Messrs. Lodge, Rice, Brewer and Dorr are joined.

Petition of John Bray and others, for an additional Story to the Eliot School-house. Read and concurred, and Messrs. Barry, Lerow and Clark are joined.

A Memorial from Dr. Theodore Dexter, was read and laid on the table.

Ordered, that the Messinger of this Board be directed to cause the desks in the Common Council Room, to be repaired in a suitable manner, for the use of the Members of this Council.

Ordered, that the Committee appointed on the report of Daniel Treadwell, Esq to ascertain how the sources and privileges referred to therein can be obtained, be authorized to make or cause to be made, such further surveys, as they may deem expedient. Sent up for concurrence.

Ordered, that Messrs. Curtis, Hallet and Hastings, with such as the Mayor and Aldermen may join, be a committee to consider the expediency of applying to the Legislature for authority to assess taxes on the inhabitants of this city, at an earlier period

of the year than is now provided by law, and also to consider and report what other measures are necessary in order to enable the City-Government to realize the taxes more seasonably.

Sent up for concurrence.

Ordered, that the meetings of this Board be held on Monday evenings, at half past six o'clock, unless otherwise ordered.

Messrs. Gray, Barry, Stevens, Hallet, Torrey, Baldwin and Brooks, were chosen a Committee of Finance.

Messrs. Peabody, Waters, Barrett, Faxon and Farnsworth, were chosen a committee on enrolled ordinances.

An ordinance to provide for the management and disposition of the fund appropriated to the fire department, was read and committed to Messrs. Curtis, Gray, Lodge, Waters, James, Fisher and Faxon, to consider and report. The committee was instructed to have their report printed for the use of the members.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The large and valuable lot of Land situated on the south east side of Pitts street, adjoining the site to be occupied by the new Congregational Society, and containing about 20,000 feet. It may be divided into 12 or 15 convenient lots for dwelling houses, with ample front and requisite yard room for wood house and other conveniences. It will be sold in portions to accommodate purchasers desirous to build, or to a single purchaser on favourable terms. The short distance from the centre of business and their retired position from the main streets, renders these estates very eligible both for the man of business and of leisure. For terms and further particulars enquire of DAVID WOODMAN, No. 45 Hanover street. li&os3m Jan. 7

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JEREMIAH FITCH & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 21st. ult.—All persons indebted to said firm are called upon to pay the same, and all persons having demands against said firm, are requested to present them to JEREMIAH FITCH. No's 38 and 40 Central street who will duly settle and adjust the same. JEREMIAH FITCH.
RICHARD S. HOWE.

JEREMIAH FITCH would inform his friends and the public, that he continues the business at No's 38 & 40 Central-street, where he has for sale a very extensive assortment of WOOLEN, COTTON & SILK GOODS, by the package or piece.

HISTORY OF BOSTON.

JUST published by ABEL BOWEN, and for sale at his Office, No. 2, Congress-square, HISTORY OF BOSTON, the Metropolis of Massachusetts, from its origin to the present period, with some account of the Environs. By CALEB H. SNOW, M. D. Embellished with engravings. 1 vol. octavo—400 pages.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty eighth day of November, A. D. 1825, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the *United States of America*, ABEL BOWEN, of the said District, has deposited in this Office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, *to wit*:

A HISTORY of BOSTON, the Metropolis of Massachusetts; from its origin to the present period. With some account of the Environs. By CALEB H. SNOW, M. D. Mons Idæus ubi et gentis cunabula nostræ.—*Virgil.* Embellished with Engravings.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching, historical and other prints."

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 28, 1825.

IT is *ordered*, that all Theatrical or other exhibitions, or public shows which hereafter may be licenced by this Board, may be revoked, or suspended, notwithstanding the terms of such license, whenever in the opinion of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, the same shall be necessary to preserve order and decorum, and to prevent the interruption of peace and quiet; *Provided always*, that whensoever any revocation of the entire remainder of any terms shall take place, and the same shall not be in consequence of any culpable act, or omission of the Managers, or proprietors of such show, or exhibition, or of the person or persons licensed in that respect, that such part of any sum of money which may have been previously paid for such license, shall be returned to the person or persons paying the same, as shall be proportional to the unexpired part of the term of such license. A true copy—Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

HISTORICAL.

LEOMINSTER, Mass.

Continued from p. 40.

PROFESSIONS. There are three physicians in town, viz. Dr. Silas Allen, Abraham Haskell, M. D. and Dr. Bowtell. The attorneys are Wm. Perry and Joseph G. Kendall, Esqrs.

MILITARY. The town is divided into two military divisions; forming the north and south companies of completely equipt infantry. Also an artillery company which possesses two beautiful brass pieces, a gun-house and other martial appurtenances. Two fire engine companies have recently been incorporated; one in the centre of the town and the other in the north village.

ECCLESIASTICAL. The Rev. John Rodgers was the first regularly settled clergyman; he was ordained Sept. 14, 1743, but owing to some misconception of his hearers or some deviation on his part from the sentiments he delivered when first settled, the town became dissatisfied. A council of advice, consisting of fifteen churches, was convoked in July 1757; and they having duly considered of the matter, concluded the brethren had reasonable grounds for dissatisfaction; they advised, however, that they should hear him preach three months longer, and if they could not discern a change from his errors, to primeval doctrine, that he should be forthwith dismissed. This was that kind of verdict that disaffected people, in any cause, like to have pronounced. The three months no sooner were expired, than the meeting house was shut against him, and he was dismissed; but a part of the town revolted, and for a series of years made a separate society in town to which he preached and was blessed and respected. He died Oct. 1789, in the 49th year of his labours.

After his death the two parishes became again united, and ordained the Rev. Francis Gardner, Dec. 22, 1762. It was his good fortune to keep the town in tolerable harmony through a long and virtuous life. He died quite suddenly while on a journey, in the town of Bolton, and was brought home a corpse: the town erected a monument over his grave, to commemorate his usefulness and their esteem.

His successor was the Rev. William Bascom, formerly the minister of Fitchburg, who was installed May 10, 1815, and, unaccountably to relate, was dismissed in 1820, having preached but five years. The town then settled the Rev. Abel Conant. The first meeting house stood near the burying ground, seventy rods north from the second old one which was built in 1775 in the centre of the common; that was taken down a short time ago, and a third house of worship has been erected. The first meeting house ever built in town, is now the baptist meeting house in Harvard.

The new meeting house is large and elegant:—it stands on the north side of the town common, with its portico to the south. The expense of the building, was not far from twenty thousand dollars. The bell, which has a fine tone, was the gift of an unknown individual. A second calvinistic society has recently been incorporated, and a gentleman by the name of Payson was ordained to preside over it a very few weeks ago.

BIOGRAPHICAL. This article will be more interesting at some future period than at present. The late Asa Johnson, Esq. well known at the Worcester bar, and many years a resident in this town stands most conspicuously. This very singular man was born in the town of Bolton in this state, and was actively engaged in the naval service of his country in the revolution;—was a prisoner some considerable time at Halifax, but finally liberated, and in a second cruise, obtained prize money enough to educate himself at the University of Harvard, for which he had a great desire; he was class-mate with the Hon. John Quincy Adams, now President of the United States. For many years he practised law in this town, but never arose to a

degree of eminence in his profession which many of his cotemporaries have enjoyed ; yet his reputation, as an upright attorney, was proverbial. He was a classical scholar, and a tolerable linguist ; but his eccentricities form the most memorable items. He lived and died a bachelor ; kept house twenty years, and in the whole time never was known to eat from an earthen plate, in his own house ; his table was constantly furnished with wooden trenchers. Disgusting as it may appear, he has been known to cook a cat, owls, hawks, and various reptiles, and to invite visitants to partake of his rare dish. He was the father of a young lady whom he educated with paternal fondness, yet he would never allow her to call him *father*, it must on all occasions be "Mr. Johnson." Not having married to meet his views, she was partially discarded ; but her death, soon after, appeared to affect him, although he resolutely declared that he had not the smallest anxiety for her, after she had disobeyed his injunctions in matrimony. Johnson had many original notions, peculiar to himself ; in spelling his own name he never inserted an *h*, but wrote simply in this manner, *Jonson* ;—because the *h* was an unnecessary letter, while his brothers and family connections used it. Several times in life he attempted to domesticate frogs, toads and serpents, and succeeded so wonderfully, as to have them, in a field, come at his call. A cat was his constant office companion which was named after some statesman, for whom he had a peculiar regard ; one cat succeeded another, and generally bore the name of its predecessor.

For a repartee, he had few equals ; as a specimen of his talents, this circumstance, which is said to have taken place at a boarding house in Worcester, is recorded.

A young mellow-headed lawyer sitting in company with Johnson, who was surrounded with counsellors, thinking to put him to a blush, asked him if he had ever eaten a dish of *stewed pollywogs*, having been informed that he had a relish for disgusting rarities ? Johnson answered in the negative, and said he did not think they would injure him, however, if he should ; but observed to his interrogator, that it would be a ruinous meal for him. "Why ?" said the lawyer ; "because" answered Johnson, "it is a well-known fact that *pollywogs* will kill goslings." Johnson was fond of good living and the society of literary persons ; he was remarkably polite, and among ladies, pleasing and agreeable in conversation. Above all, it is to be regretted that he lived, and died as he lived, a professed atheist ; he welcomed death as an unaccountable something that would annihilate his soul forever. At one time in life, he was worth a good interest ; but at the close of it, his propensity to gaming and other concomitant habits, stripped him of his possessions in a few years. He died of debility, on Sunday, Aug. 13, 1820, in his sixty-third year, a pensioner of the United States

HISTORY The history of the first settlement of Leominster is so intimately blended with that of Lancaster that it will be noticed more particularly under that head. The present population is about fifteen hundred. It is a flourishing town and has been the residence of two representatives to the national congress. Hon Jonas Kendall and Hon. Solomon Strong. Hon. Abijah Bigelow formerly a representative, also resided in this town, till appointed clerk of the courts in the county. Two papers have been formerly printed here, one called the "Telescope," and the other the "Political Recorder ;" both of which, for want of patronage, were discontinued.

Duty on Spirits.—A memorial is preparing in New-Jersey to be presented to Congress, praying that an additional duty may be laid on all imported spirits, and a proportionate excise on all domestic spirits.

A *vegetable wax* grows luxuriantly on the poorest soil in Florida. It is said to be of the best quality for the manufacture of candles.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1826.

FAMILY REMINISCENCES.

By the politeness of a friend, we have gained possession of a manuscript diary, in the hand writing of Samuel Sewall, Esq. which appears to have been commenced as early as the year 1698. The book is in the quarto form, tolerably thick, and made of firm, durable paper. With a few exceptions, the chirography is far superior to modern scribbles, and clearly demonstrates what we have long supposed to be true,—that the art of writing has made but little progress in the course of several centuries, notwithstanding the hue and cry of a whole troop of writing-masters, who pervade every niche and nook in the world of business.

The history of the Sewall family, is exceedingly interesting, as presented in the Journal before us, from the circumstance that many curious relations of a private nature are recorded, which otherwise would have gone down to oblivion. Those neighbourhood transactions and secret histories collected together in Mr. Sewall's Journal, not only explain many mysterious affairs of the age, but bring a class of characters, in common life, into notice, who otherwise might have been forever forgotten in the "lumber of six thousand years."

There is scarcely an ordinary transaction of a domestic nature, but what is minuted with particular care. Even the number and age of his domestic animals, together with those of his relations, and the manner of their ultimate disposal, is registered with peculiar nicety. The author appears to have been a man of great observation, and possessed in an eminent degree the faculty of recording the minutest doings of the times. He was a man of education, and his purity of style, considering the period in which he lived, will actually vie with any literary pretensions of eighteen hundred and twenty six. The orthography, with few limitations, corresponds with the English language of the present day. Some of the expressions are nearly obsolete, but there is no difficulty in decyphering the sentences. Beside his customary habit of writing the occurrences of the day, which must have employed a great portion of the time, he carried on an extensive correspondence with several distinguished merchants, as well as literary men in the city of London. These letters were all transcribed, with his own hand, and afford a perfect key to the manner as well as the way of transacting business at a very remote period. Messrs. Thomas and Samuel Stork, merchants of London, appear to have been his agents, and there are many letters extant, which show that he was possessed of a large amount of property, both in America and in England.

Under date of "Roxbury, Sept. 16, 1702," we find the following entry, "Sep. 15th, was celebrated my marriage with Mrs. Rebeckah Dudley. Was married by Mr. Walter. Present, the Gov'r and Lady with Mr. Dudley and Bro'r and Sisters. My Father and Mother, Sister Hannah and Bro'r. Joseph and Sister Mary. Also Mr. Willard and Lady, Mr. White, Mr. Lynde and Lady. Married about 7 of the clock."

Mr. Sewall appears to have come to Boston to reside "January 22, 1715" and remained here till the 3d of March, 1718, when he "returned to live at Brooklin" And by the following extract it will be seen he again resided in Boston.

"Monday, July 10th, 1727, removed with my family to Boston. Hired a house in Deacon Williams Court next house to Deacon Williams, N. Gates and N. Gleason, bringing my household stuff."

In order to render succeeding memoranda intelligible to our readers, it becomes necessary to copy the following history of the family, which is unquestionably authentic, it being given

in a letter from Samuel Sewall, sen.* to his son Samuel Sewall, who is the subject of this notice, gives an account of his ancestors.

Boston, April 21st, 1720.

Dear Son,

You have often desired that I would give you some account of the family of which you are. And altho' I am much less able to do any thing of this nature now, when I have been left of my dear parents near twenty years; yet, considering the longer I stay, the more unfit I shall be, take what I have to say as follows.

Mr Henry Sewall my great-grandfather was a linen draper in the city of Coventry in Great Britain. He acquired a great estate, was a prudent man, and was more than once chosen mayor of the city. Mr. Henry Sewall my grandfather, was his eldest son, who oute of dislike to the English Hierarchy sent over his onely son, my father Mr. Henry Sewall to N. England in the year 1634, with Net Cattel and provisions suitable for a New Plantation. Mr. Cotton would have had my father settle at Boston; but in regard of his Cattel, he chose to goe to Newbury, whither my grand-father soon followed him. Where also my grandfather Mr. Stephen Dummer and Alice his wife likewise dwell'd under the ministry of the Rev'd Mr. Thomas Parker and Mr. James Noyes.

On the 25th of March 1646, Richard Saltonstall, Esq, grandfather of Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq. now Governour of Connecticut, joined together in marriage my father Mr. Henry Sewall, and my mother Mrs. Jane Dummer, eldest child of Mr. Stephen Dummer, afores'd and Alice his wife, my father being then about 32 and my mother about 19 years of age.

But the climate being not agreeable to my grand-father and grand-mother Dummer, (whose maiden name was Archer) they returned to England the winter following, and my father and mother with them, and dwelt a while at Warwick, and afterwards remov'd to Hampshire. My sister Hannah Tappan, their eldest child was born at Tunworth, May 10th 1649. Baptised by Mr. Heskins. I was born at Bishop Stoke, March 28th 1652; so that the light of the Lords day was the first light that my eyes saw, being born a little before day-break.

I was baptised by Rashly (sometime member of the Old Church in Boston) in Stoke Church, May 4th. 1652. Mr. Rashly first preach'd a sermon and then baptised me: after which an entertainment was provided for him and many more.

Some months after my father removed to Badesly, where my brother John Sewall was born October 10th. 1654, and was baptised in my father's house, Nov'br 22d, by Mr. Henry Cox, minister of Bishop Stoke. My brother Stephen Sewall was born at Badesly, Augt. 19th, 1657. Baptised in my father's house, September 24th 1657 by the sd Mr. Cox.

My father had made one voyage to New-England to visit my grandfather Mr. Henry Sewall. And in the year 1659 he went thither again: his rents at Newbury coming to very little when remitted to England. In my father's absence, October 25th 1659, my sister Jane Gerrish was born at Badesly and was baptised by Mr. Cox, at Bishop Stoke, in the house of Mr. Boys.

At this Badesly, by the merciful goodness of God, I was taught to read English; and afterwards was educated in the Grammar school at Rumsey of which Mr. Figes was master. My father sent for my mother to come to him to N. England. I remember my

* Samuel Sewall, Sen. became Conductor of the Press in Boston after the death of John Foster, by license from the Court, in October 1681. He became a bookseller, and continued the printing till 1684, when by some means he was unable longer to conduct the press. He soon after went to England, whence he returned in 1692. Thomas, in his History of Printing says he was, undoubtedly, the same Samuel Sewall, who, when a new charter was granted by king William, was for many years one of the council for the province; and who, in 1692, was appointed one of the judges of the superior court; in 1715 judge of Probate; and in 1718, chief justice of Massachusetts. He died Jan. 1, 1730, aged 78 years. Samuel Sewall, Jr. was born June 11, 1678, and was also a bookseller in Boston.

being at Bishop Stoke and Badesly, April 23, 1661, the day of the Coronation of king Charles the second—the thunder and lightning of it.

Quickly after my mother went to Winchester with five small children, Hannah Sewall, John, Stephen & Jane; and John Nash and Mary Hobshur, servants; there to be in a readiness for the Pool Waggons. At this place her near relations, especially my very worthy and pious uncle, Mr. Stephen Dummer, took leave with tears. Capt. Dummer, of Swathling treated us with Raisons and Almonds. My mother lodg'd in Pump-yard, London, waiting for the going of the ship the Prudent Mary, Capt. Isaac Woodgreen, command. Went by water to Graves End, where the ship lay;—took in ship at Dover. Passengers in the ship at the same time, were Majr. Brown, a young brisk mer'cht and a considerable freighter. Mr. Gilbert and his wife: he was minister at Topsfield.—Mad'm Bradstreet (then Gardner,) Mrs. Martha, Mr. Pitkins' sister, who died lately at Windsor, and many others.

We were about eight weeks at sea, where we had nothing to see but water and the sky; so that I began to fear I should never get to shoar again; onely I thought the Capt. and mariners would not have ventured themselves, if they had not hopes of getting to land again. Capt. Woodgreen arrived heer on Saturday; I was overjoyed to see land again, especially being so near it as in the narrows. Twas so late by that time we gott to the Castle, that our men held a discourse with them whether they should fire or no; and reckon'd twas agreed not to do it. But presently after the Castle fired; which much displeased the ship's company: and then they fired. On the Lord's day my mother kept aboard; but I went ashore, the boat grounded and I was carried out in arms, July 6, 1661. My mother lodged at Mr. Richard Collucott's.

This week there was a publick Thanksgiving. My father hastened to Boston, and carried his family to Newbury by water in Mr. Lewis. Brother Tappan has told me, our arrival there was upon lecture day which was Wednesday. Mr. Ordway carried me ashore in his canoe. We sojourned at Mr. Titcombs. My father presently sent me to school to the Rev'd and excellent Mr. Thomas Parker, with whom I continued six years, till my entrance into College, being admitted by the very learned and pious Mr. Charles Chauncey.

September 3d, 1662, [sister Jane was born]—Mr. Joshua Moodey the minister's mother, being her midwife. Baptised by Mr. Parker. May 8th, 1665. Sister Mehetabel was born:—Baptised by Mr. Parker. She became the wife to the midwifes grandson, Mr. Wm. Moody. Dorothy Sewall (now Northend) was born October 29, 1668:—Baptised by Mr. Parker.

At this time the commencement was in August. In the year 1667, my father brought me to be admitted; by which means I heard Mr. Richard Mather of Dorchester preach Mr. Wilson's funeral sermon. "Your fathers where are they?" I was admitted by the very learned and pious Mr. Charles Chauncy, who gave me my Degree, in the year 1671. There was no Masters that year. These Bachelours were the last Mr. Chauncy gave a Degree to; for he died the February following.

In July 1672, Dr. Hoar came over with his lady, and sojoined with your grandfather Hull, (he was my Aunt Quincy's brother,) and preached as an assistant to the Rev'd Mr. Thomas Thatcher, at the south church. The College quickly called him to be President. He was installed in the College Hall in December 1672. Gov'r Bellingham lay dead in his house; and Dep. Gov'r Leverett was the chief Civil Magistrate present at that solemnity. The March following Mrs. Bridgett Hoar, now Cotton, was born at Cambridge. In 1674 I took my second Degree, and Mrs. Hannah Hull, my dear wife, your hon'd mother, was invited by the Dr. and his Lady to be with them awhile at Cambridge: she saw me when I took my

degree, and set her affections on me: tho' I knew nothing of it till after our marriage, which was February 28th. 1675-6. Gov'r Bradstreet married us, in that we now call the Old Hall; twas then all in one, a very large room. As I remember Mad'm Thatcher and Mad'm Paige (with whom Gov'r Bradstreet boarded) visited us the next day. On the 2d of April 1677, it pleased God to favour us with the birth of your brother John Sewall, our first born. In June 1678, you were born. Your brother lived till the September following and then died. So that by the undeserved goodness of God, your mother and I never were without a child after the 2d of April, 1677. In the [year] 1678, I was seised with the Small Pox and brought very near to death, so near that I was reported to be dead. But it pleased G. of his mercy to recover me. Multitudes died, two of my special friends viz. Mr. John Noyes and Ens. Benj'm Thurston, who died while I lay sick. Presently after my recovery, in December, Col. Townsend, Mr. Stoddard and I were bearers to Mr. Joseph Tappin, one of the most noted shop-keepers in Boston.

And now what shall I render to the Lord for all his benefitts? The good Lord help me to walk humbly and thankfully with him all my days and profit by mercies and by afflictions; that through faith I may also in due time fully inherit the promises. Let us incessantly pray for each other that it may be so. SAMUEL SEWALL.

Aug't 26, 1720.

LUCK AND CHANCE IN LOTTERIES.

AMONG the vast variety of plans for obtaining money, there is nothing which will compare with the schemes of lottery merchants. Every thing is involved in darkness, in relation to the probable termination of a ticket, and the vender, therefore, feels the strongest desire to make a few shillings on the sale, while the purchaser is exercised with the most powerful anxieties, lest his number should turn out a blank.

As far as our recollection extends, those individuals who dote the most upon the success of their experiment—who build whole castles in the air with their surplus revenues,—who dream of coaches and the voluptuousness of their future lives, in the possession of the highest prize, rarely ever succeed in obtaining a single stiver from the horn of plenty. Fortune seems to delight in the strangest sports, and often showers her golden treasures upon those monotonous beings in society, whom the world look upon as necessary conveniences—the mere tools of their betters, who were simply made to occupy space, when local circumstances prevent them from becoming the vassals of the opulent.

We are led to this general conclusion, which, indeed, is a kind of philosophical deduction, from watching the sequel of those adventurers, who have become the dupes to the wildest mania which ever beset a civilized community. Old age tottering upon a staff to support those infirmities which are dragging him to the tomb, still hopes for that abundance which will raise his consequence, ere he bids an everlasting farewel to his acquaintances;—and busy youth, burning with contending passions, sighs for a prize only that he may indulge those propensities of his soul, which poverty forbids him from realizing.

Chance,—chance, is all the thing! In illustration of this assertion, we need only relate the following facts. A countryman, a short time since, called at a lottery office to purchase four quarters of different tickets; but not finding them, he was going to leave the place for an office where they might be found. The vender told him he had quarters of two tickets of different denomination, and urged him so strenuously to take them, that he finally consented, and afterwards went to a neighbouring office to buy the complement, of four. It so happened that one of the quarters, thus forced upon him, drew a large sum, whilst those

which were deliberately selected were all blanks. A mate of a vessel from Boston, many years ago, being on shore in a foreign port, took a ticket, in pledge for the expenses of a companion, which on the following day, drew about twenty thousand pounds sterling. A ticket which once drew a hundred thousand dollars, in a southern lottery, was given up by the original purchaser to satisfy a debt of one hundred dollars,and a sailmaker of our own particular acquaintance, last season, had a ticket in his vest pocket, which drew three thousand dollars, so long a period, that he had forgotten it entirely, and he would probably never have found it, had not a young wife, whom he married a few weeks before, in mending his garments, discovered it—worn into several pieces. What is more remarkable, in connection with his success, was this, that not one, of seven other tickets, snugly packed away in a pocket book, were worse than blanks. A widow in Windsor county, Vt. forwarded two dollars by a gentleman going to Boston with a load of pork, to purchase half a ticket, and when laying out the widow's mite, the thought struck him of joining two more, and taking a whole one. He had scarcely arrived home, ere the number came up a prize of five thousand dallars.

In these instances where sums of money have been thus drawn in lotteries, there has been little or no calculation, on the doctrine of probability, and where one has been benefitted by a lottery ticket, ten thousand have been buoyed upon a bubble, and sunk to ruin and forgetfulness.

FRANKLIN TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

This society celebrated its anniversary and the birth of the distinguished man whose name it bears, on Tuesday evening at Concert Hall. A respectable audience attended the religious and literary services, which consisted of several pieces of sacred music by a select choir and band—prayers by the Rev. Alexander Young—an Address by Mr. Jefferson Clark—and a Hymn written by Mr. T. G. Fessenden.

After the public celebration the members of the society with a number of guests partook of a supper. At the table a number of toasts and sentiments were given, followed by appropriate music from a band stationed in the orchestra. The chairman of the committeee of arrangements read letters from Mr. Thomas of Worcester and Mr. B. Russell of Boston, (both of whom were unable to accept invitations to attend,) concluding with sentiments expressing their best wishes for the usefulness and prosperity of the association.

In the course of the entertainment a committee from the "Franklin Debating Society"—an association of young men which also celebrated the birth of Franklin by a social supper at the Marlboro' Hotel, and whose object is sufficiently indicated by its name—were introduced, stated that they were sent by their associates as the messengers of good wishes, and offered the following sentiment.

"The Franklin Typographical Association:—while its members are *paragons* among *good workmen*, may their industry be an *index* to prosperity and their treasury a *fount* whose sorts shall never *run out*."

The hall was beautifully decorated with portraits of Franklin, Washington, Thomas, &c.; a transparent painting, representing Franklin, in full length, surrounded by emblems of printing, &c.; and other appropriate insignia of the craft.

An ineffectual attempt was made in the Common Council on Monday evening to declare void the election of Mr. ADAN, as President of that Board, on the ground that he was not legally elected, being at the time of the choice absent from the city and consequently had not been qualified as a member of the Board according to law. Only *four* we understand were in favour of the proposition.—*Patriot.*

SUMMARY.

A Lecture will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Ballou, at his meeting-house, to-morrow Evening, at 6 o'clock, after which a Collection will be taken, to aid the Female Philanthropic Society in their charitable purposes.

The sum of five hundred and sixty four dollars was collected last Wednesday evening at the Old South Church, in aid of the funds of the Howard Benevolent Society.

Mr. Reed has relinquished the editorial department of the *Christian Register*, which will hereafter be under the superintendence of the American Unitarian Association.

On Saturday morning, previous to passing Sentence of Death on John Halloran, convicted of the murder of Jonathan Houghton, Chief Justice Parker delivered an eloquent and touching address to the prisoner.

Wednesday, Jan. 16—An elegant and well proportioned building was taken possession of, in Washington St. Ward No. 12, erected for the accommodation of the children, last year, in that section of the City, according to ancient custom. There were 290 boys. An address was delivered by the Mayor, and prayers offered by the Rev. Mr. Wisner. Many citizens honoured the occasion with their presence.

Boston Foundry.—There are employed at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry of T. H. Carter & Co. in this city, *one hundred* and *eighteen persons.* These are thus divided—men 82, including 2 clerks; girls, 25; boys, 11.

Scientific Library.— A writer in the Repertory suggests the propriety of establishing a Scientific Library, which we hope would be accessible to every man of genius. Such a collection of books is greatly needed, and, were it properly managed, would be fully as beneficial as the Athenæum.

Taxing Banks. An effort will probably be made during the present session of the legislature to compel the banks to pay a tax of one per cent upon all their post notes.

We understand, (says the Christian Register) the new society of Christians have purchased of Mr. Jacob Tidd, the edifice at the corner of Summer and Sea-Streets, for the sum of $10,000, giving Mr. Tidd a lease of the basement story. Elder *Morgridge*, late of Eastport, has been invited to preach for one year. The dedication Sermon, by Elder *Clough*, of New-York, is in the press, with a considerable part omitted in the delivery. It was an able defence of Christian Liberty.

Fire.—On Sunday morning last the store owned and occupied by D. Nye & Co. in Wareham, was, with most of its contents, consumed.

The Hon. Enoch Lincoln, brother of the Governor of this State, has been nominated by a Caucus, composed of the members of the Legislature, to succeed Mr. Parris, as Governor of Maine.

The editor of the Globe and Emerald, has been fined twenty dollars and ordered to find bonds in $1000, to keep the peace one year, for a libel on the editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

A Mr. Genet has published at Albany a work on the *upward forces of fluids*, and their applicability to several arts, improvements, &c.

The New-York Gazette says—"The Cedar-street Congregation, formerly under the pastoral charge of the late Dr. Romeyn, has given a unanimous call to the able and highly talented Dr. Payson of Portland, Maine."

Capt. Crocker, of the Wm. Thompson, who arrived at New-York on Saturday, has completed his 130th passage across the Atlantic; and what is more remarkable, without having met with any accidents of importance.

The citizens of Savannah have honoured William H. Crawford with a public dinner.

The Vermont Journal states that eight hundred tons of copperas have been manufactured at the mines in Stafford the past year; yielding a net profit of 25,000 dollars.

The quantity of Salt manufactured

in Syracuse, N. Y. during the year ending on the 30th November last, was 736,632 bushels.

A lady is now living in Georgia, in the 83d year of her age, who has *one hundred and seventy-seven* living descendants. She is very active, and rides on horseback three or four miles, with ease.

Hannah Britton, a native of Massachusetts, is preaching in the neighbourhood of Shawneetown, Illinois. She says she has a divine commission.

Lost and Found.—A child between 2 and 3 years old that was stolen from its parents in Philadelphia in 1811 or '12, by some Greek sailors, has been accidentally discovered and recognized by its mother.

New Novel.—Mr. Cooper's new work, entitled *The last of the Mohicans*, will be published in a few days, by Carey & Lea, Philadelphia. The time of the drama is said to be during the old French war, and the scene in the neighbourhood of Lake George.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Thursday, Jan. 14. Petition of Henry Lincoln for compensation for land taken to widen Portland street. Read and committed to Aldermen Bellows and Robbins to consider and report.

Communication from Elisha Penniman proposing to take down the front of his store in Washington Street, upon certain conditions therein specified. Read and committed to the Mayor, and Alderman Bellows, with instructions to cause the part of the store, which extends into Washington Street to be removed, and the front to be refitted.

Petition of Engine Company No. 10 praying that a new Engine may be granted said Company. Read and committed to Aldermen Marshall and Oliver to consider and report.

The committee on the communication of Engine No. 9, surrendering said Engine reported, that a company of gentlemen, under the command of Colonel Daniel Messinger have taken charge of said engine for the time being, and will continue it until a new company shall have been organized to perform the service. Read and accepted.

Petition of Benj. Russell jun. and 29 others, praying to be organized an Engine Company, to have the command of the small engines. Read and committed to Aldermen Bellows and Robbins to consider and report.

Ordered, that an additional number of men be attached to engine No. 7, so as to make their full complement fifty men, and that said Company put up a stove and rack in their engine house, and provide a drag-rope for the Engine.

Ordered, that the Mayor, Aldermen Bellows and Marshall, be a committee upon the subject of caps, badges, and insignia, for the Engineers, and Members of the several Fire Companies, and also upon the certificates of membership.

Ordered, that Aldermen Bellows and Robbins be a committee to confer with Messrs. Cotton and Jackson, and ascertain upon what terms a strip of land from their estates in Milk-street can be obtained, for the purpose of widening said street.

Ordered, that Aldermen Bellows and Robbins be a committee to consider and report upon the expediency of a new location for Engine No. 11.

A communication from the Auditor of accounts, on the subject of a further appropriation for Engines, and for the Fire department. Read and sent down.

Petition of Charles C. Nichols and others, that a new Ward room and Engine house may be erected in Ward 8, on land in Franklin place, between the Theatre and Josiah Marshall's. Read and concurred, and committed to Aldermen Bellows and Robbins.—Came up concurred, and the Common Council joined on its part, Messrs. Curtis, Torrey, and Baldwin.

Petition of William Whitney and others, praying that some measures

may be adopted to secure the lives and property of the petitioners, from the danger arising from a certain wooden building situated in Sister-street, occupied by Benj. Morgan as a carpenter's shop, which they state is used in a very dangerous and careless manner and is covered and surrounded, both inside and out, with light and combustible materials, such as loose shavings, seasoned stuff, &c. thereby endangering the houses of the petitioners in Atkinson, Federal, William, Berry, and Sister streets. Read and committed to the Mayor, Aldermen Welsh and Oliver, with such as the Common Council may join, to consider and report. Concurred, and the Common Council joined on its part Messrs. Brooks, Stephens, Boies, and Rice.

Petition of P. T. Jackson, Amos Lawrence, and Gerry Fairbanks, a committee of an Association for the public exhibition and sales of Domestic Manufactures, praying that the room over the New Market-house may be appropriated for that purpose.—Committed to the Mayor, Aldermen Welsh, Oliver, Loring, and Robbins.—Concurred in Common Council—joined on its part Messrs. Dorr, Barnard, Aspinwall, Sprague, Brooks, Baldwin, and Hallet.

Joshua Glidden, Wm. C. Jenkins, Azel Bowditch, and Geo. O. Ingersoll licensed as victuallers.

Thursday, Jan. 12. Memorial of Sam'l H. Hewes, Superintendent of burial grounds, praying that an additional car may be provided. Committed to Aldermen Bellows and Carney to consider and report.

William Smith was appointed Messenger and Keeper of the City Court-house—compensation $30 per month.

Petition of the President and Directors of the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, relative to the rights of the City and said Corporation, and praying that Commissioners may be appointed to settle their respective rights in the receiving basin, so called, or flats in the back bay. Committed to Aldermen Carney, Bellows, Welsh, Oliver, Jackson, and Robbins.—Concurred, and the Common Council joined Messrs. Peabody, Tracey, J. Parker, Lodge, Morey, Hatch, & Eveleth.

Petition of Timothy Fuller, to purchase a lot of land purchased by the city for a School-house lot, in rear and adjoining the land of Eben'r Parker, and now improved. Concurred.

Application of Mrs. Plympton for a license for herself, son and daughter to give a Concert at the lower hall of the Columbian Museum on Monday next, and to repeat the same three or four times. Read and granted.

Ordered, that Aldermen Carney, Marshall, and Jackson, be a committee to ascertain the best terms and contract for a number of fire buckets not exceeding 200 pair, to be made and delivered to the satisfaction of said committee.

Ordered, that Park-street Church Clock be under the inspection of the Mayor—Hollis-street Church, Alderman Carney—Old South, Alderman Robbins—New Brick, Alderman Oliver—State-street, Alderman Marshall.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, Jan. 16.—A communication from a Committee of the town of Brunswick, Me. on the subject of the losses by fire in that town, and requesting assistance, came down from the Board of Aldermen. Read and committed to Messrs. Morey, Torrey, and Howe.

The Committee of Finance reported the following Order which was passed and sent up for concurrence :—

Ordered, That the sum of $5000 be added to the appropriation to defray the expenses of the "Fire Department including new Engines, Hose, Compensation, &c." and that the same amount be withdrawn from the appropriation for the payment of "Instalments of the City and County Debt."—Concurred in board of Aldermen.

Petitions.—Of Cyrus Balkcom to purchase land on the Neck, was referred to Committee on Neck Lands, in concurrence,—of Timothy Fuller,

to purchase a lot of land bought by the City for a School House last year, was committed to a special Committee.

The Mayor, of the joint committee to whom was referred the petition of P. T. Jackson, Esq. and others, made a report recommending the adoption of the following resolve :—

Resolved, That the association proposed to be formed in this Commonwealth for the purpose of encouraging the public exhibition and sale of products of domestic industry shall, whenever the same shall be legally organized, have for the purposes of such exhibition and sale the use of so much of the upper story of the new Market House, now building near Faneuil Hall, as they may require for the present City year, not exceeding 20 days in the Spring and 20 days in the Autumn, the said Association giving notice to the Mayor and Aldermen, on or before the first day of April next, of the portion of said upper story they may find it necessary to occupy, and the particular periods of time at which they may determine to make use of it, for the purposes above expressed.—Concurred in board of Aldermen.

Ald. Welsh, of joint Committee on the subject of the expediency of applying to the Legislature for authority to assess taxes earlier, reported that it is not expedient to make the application ; and that in the opinion of the Committee, to enable the City Government to realize the taxes more seasonably, the number of Assessors should be increased to Five. Read and accepted.

An ordinance to provide for the management and disposition of the fund, appropriated to the Fire Department, passed.

Ordered, That Messrs. Barry, Curtis, Torrey, Lodge, Grosvenor, Brewer and Thayer, with such as the Mayor and Aldermen may join, be a committee to consider the expediency of selling a part of the County Lands between Court-Street and the County Court House, and that for the better understanding of the subject they cause a survey and plan of the whole to be made, designating such portion as may be sold, and what in their opinion it will be proper to reserve for the use of the County or City.—Also, to consider the expediency of purchasing land contiguous to the Court House (or to lands owned by the County) and if any such purchase shall be by them thought advisable, to report to the City Council a plan of the same and the terms on which it can be had —and that the Reports of the Committee on County Lands, and on the expediency of providing buildings for U. S. and other Courts, be referred to the same Committee to consider and report.—Joined on the part of the board of Aldermen, Messrs. Bellows, Oliver, Loring and Robbins.

Messrs. Gray, Peabody, Bassett, Stevens, Farnsworth, Hastings, and Wiley [to be joined] were appointed a Committee to consider the powers of the Mayor and other officers of the City in relation to the preservation of the peace, with liberty to report by ordinance or otherwise.

Messrs. Bassett, Torrey, Barnard, Thayer, and James [to be joined] were appointed a Committee to take into consideration and report upon the several petitions of Jer. Evarts, Wm. Simmons, Henry Hill, Eben'r. T. Andrews, and Sam'l. Whitney, praying remuneration for damages sustained by them in consequence of digging down Pinkney-street.

Messrs. Morey, Howe, Wiley, and S. Thaxter were appointed a committee on the subject of Ancient Records.

Petitions—Of O. Greenleaf; and Mr. Whittemore and others, were committed.

Messrs. Stevens, Boies, and Grosvenor, were appointed a Committee on the subject of Juvenile offenders.

Impeachment.—In the Senate, on Tuesday, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, Mr. Blagge came in, and fifteen additional articles were read, in substance nearly the same as the others. It was ordered that the trial proceed on Tuesday the 31st inst.

to purchase a lot of land bought by the City for a School House last year, was committed to a special Committee.

The Mayor, of the joint committee to whom was referred the petition of P. T. Jackson, Esq. and others, made a report recommending the adoption of the following resolve:—

Resolved, That the association proposed to be formed in this Commonwealth for the purpose of conserving the public exhibition and sale of productions of domestic industry shall, whenever the same shall be legally organized, have for the purposes of such exhibition and sale the use of so much of the upper story of the new Marine House, now building near Faneuil Hall, as they may require for the present City year, not exceeding 50 days in the Spring and 50 days in the Autumn, the said Association giving notice to the Mayor and Aldermen, on or before the first day of April next, of the portion of said upper story they may find it necessary to occupy, and the particular periods of time at which they may determine to make use of it, for the purposes above expressed.—

Concurred in board of Aldermen.

Ald. Welch, of joint Committee on the subject of the expediency of applying to the Legislature for authority to assess taxes earlier, reported that it is not expedient to make the application; and that in the opinion of the Committee, to enable the City Government to realize the taxes more seasonably, the number of Assessors should be increased to Five. Read and accepted.

An ordinance to provide for the management and disposition of the land, appropriated to the Fire Department, passed.

Ordered, That Messrs. Barry, Curtis, Turrey, Lodge, Grosvenor, Brewer and Thayer, with such as the Mayor and Aldermen may join, be a committee to consider the expediency of selling a part of the County Lands between Court-Street and the County Court House, and that for the better understanding of the subject they cause a survey and plan of the whole to be made, designating such portion as may be sold, and what in their opinion it will be proper to reserve for the use of the County or City.—Also, to consider the expediency of purchasing land contiguous to the Court House (or to lands owned by the County) and if any such purchase shall be by them thought advisable, to report to the City Council a plan of the same and the terms on which it can be had —and that the Reports of the Committee on County Lands, and on the expediency of providing buildings for U. S. and other Courts, be referred to the same Committee to consider and report.—Joined on the part of the board of Aldermen, Messrs. Bellows, Williams, Loring and Robbins.

Messrs. Cony, Peabody, Bassett, Stevens, Farnsworth, Hastings, and Wiley [to be joined] were appointed a Committee to consider the powers of the Mayor and other officers of the City in relation to the preservation of the peace, with liberty to report by ordinance or otherwise.

Messrs. Bacon, Torrey, Barnard, Thayer, and James [to be joined] were appointed a Committee to take into consideration and report upon the several petitions of Jer. Evarts, Wm. Simmons, Henry Hill, Edward T. Andrews, and Sumner Wilbury, praying remuneration for damages sustained by them in consequence of digging down Pinkney-street.

Messrs. Storey, Howe, Wilby, and S. Thayer were appointed a committee to report on the subject of ancient Records, Petitions—Of O. Greenleaf and Als. Wilkinson and others, were committed.

Messrs. Stevens, Bliss, and Grosvenor, were appointed a Committee on the subject of Juvenile offenders.

Impeachment.—In the Senate, on Tuesday, sitting as Court of Impeachment, Mr. Dwight came in, and fifteen additional articles were read, in substance nearly the same as the others. It was ordered that the trial proceed on Tuesday the 31st inst.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

A London Evening Courier, of Dec 6th. says, the scarcity of money in the city still continues, and renders difficult the negotiation of the best commercial bills.

It is reported that the French Government have acknowledged the Independence of the Republic of Columbia.

The Gibraltar Chronicle states that the fever on the opposite coast had arrived to such a dreadful height, that the inhabitants were falling dead in the street. A subscription had been opened at Gibraltar for the sufferers at Tangier.

The British duty on hops has fallen miserably short this year. It sometimes exceeds £200,000, and is often from £130,000 to £150,000.—This year it is very little more than £24,000.

A coach has been established on the Stockton and Darlington railway, which carries passengers at *one penny* a mile.

The British 50 gun ship Romney, arrived in Plymouth in 22 days from Quebec, and only 14 from land to land, with 325 officers and men of the 37th regiment of foot.

Slaves.—A requisition, signed by nearly 100 members of the common council of London, had been presented to the Lord Mayor, desiring that he would call a special Court to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament for the immediate migitation of slavery throughout the British Colonies, and for its extinction at the earliest safe and practicable period.

A report containing an account of the money expended for the maintenance and relief of the poor in England and Wales, for the three years ending March 25, 1824, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. The total expenditure in each year was as follows, viz : ending March 25, 1822, £6,358,702—1823, £5,772,958—1824, £5,736,898.

Lord Strangford, the new British ambassador to Russia, arrived at Cronstadt in the ship Glasgow, Nov. 5, and proceeded to Petersburgh on the 7th.

In a suit of Crim. Con. between Lieut. Thorndyke and Capt. Hervey, a verdict was rendered by the jury, in favour of the former, for four thousand pounds.

A Living Tarantula.—A few days ago we were favoured with the sight of a living Tarantula spider, which is in the possession of a lady in Liverpool. It is very inanimate in the day time, but grows much more alert at night. It is considered a very great rarity.—*Liv. Mer.*

The clergy and Merchants of Cadiz are endeavouring to have it declared a Free Port.—The Priests own much of the real estate.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Accounts dated Nov. 20, received from Madrid, state that the Spanish clergy have offered the King a free gift of 25,000,000 of reals for the service of the state. The Duke de l'Infantado has offered on his part 4,000,000 reals. These sums have been paid into the treasury, and t is hoped that this example will be imitated, and that all good Spaniards will be eager to contribute to the relief of their country.

The Greek Government has ordered a conscription of one man out of every hundred, between 18 and 40 years of age, throughout Greece.

American Stocks, Dec 3.—4 1-2 per cent of 1834, 91 ; 5 per cents, of 1820, 99 1-2; do. 21, 100 : 6 per cents, of 1813, 88. U. S. Bank Shares £22 10 to £23.

French Stocks, Dec. 3.—Five per cents opened at 96f. closed at 95f. 50c. Three per cents opened at 63f. 50c. closed at 63 90. Private letters state that after Change they were higher.

THE REBELS.

THE REBELS, OR BOSTON BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.—By the author of Hobomok.

Here the free spirit of Mankind at length,
Throws its last fetters off: and who shall place,
A limit to the quarter's unchained strength,
Or cut his swiftness in the forward race.—*Bryant.*

Just published and for sale by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & Co.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

LONDON.

The immediate site of this vast metropolis is about sixty miles west from the sea on the banks of the Thames; occupying a gentle slope on the north side of that celebrated river; and an almost uniform flat surface on its southern side. The soil of this district is gravel and clay, with a mixture of loam and sand; and to the abundance of clay, and the facility it affords of making bricks, a part of the rapid increase of building may probably be attributed.

The mean breadth of the Thames at London is about a quarter of a mile; and its usual depth about twelve feet. On the Middlesex shore, the buildings of the metropolis, following the natural bend of the river, form a sort of ampitheatre from east to west, in consequence of the gentle rise of the ground from the water side. The Surrey shore having been a marsh, is of course flat, but is now covered with a line of buildings, which, from Vauxhall to Deptford, presents an extent of seven miles; the whole forming an assemblage of human habitations, second to none but that which distinguished ancient Rome in its prosperity; but at this time certainly the largest in the world.

"It is astonishing to view the manner in which the dense part of London is built—the thousand narrow courts and streets which look precisely like long alleys, with houses four stories high on each side. These buildings contain numerous families; thousands and thousands live next door to each other, in the same floor, that do not know each other; and hundreds of families pass through the same front shops, go out of the same doors, that have lived for years in this way, and have never exchanged a word with each other, and who do not know their names or business.

London, considered as the capital of the British empire, includes not only the city and its liberties, but Westminster, Southwark, and many villages, both in Middlesex and Surrey.

Thus regarded, its extent from W. to E., or from Knightsbridge to Poplar, is about seven miles and a half. Its breadth, from N. to S., or from Newington Butts to Islington, is nearly five miles. The circumference of the whole, allowing for various inequalities in the extension of streets, &c., at the extremities, cannot be less than thirty miles. Hence it may be fairly estimated, that the buildings of this metropolis cover, at least, eighteen square miles. Out of these, must be deducted the space occupied by the river Thames, for a length of seven miles, by a breadth of about a quarter of a mile.

Independently of various local and civil divisions, London may be said to consist of five distinguishing parts, or popular divisions:—the west end of the town, the city, the east end of the town, Westminster, and the borough.

The "west end of the town" consists of various handsome squares and streets, occupied by the town-houses of the nobility and gentry, and the most fashionable shops.

The "city" includes the central and most ancient division of the metropolis. This is the emporium of commerce and business of every description, and is occupied by shops, warehouses, public offices, and houses of tradesmen, and others connected with business.

The "east end of the town," and its inhabitants, are devoted to commerce, to ship-building, and to every collateral branch connected with merchandise.

"Southwark," and the whole of the southern bank of the Thames, from Deptford to Lambeth, bears some resemblance to the "east end" of the town, being occupied by persons engaged in commercial and maritime concerns. But this part of London has one feature which distinguishes it from any other; it abounds with numerous and various manufactories, iron-foundries, glass-houses, soap-boiling and dye-houses, shot and hat manufactories, &c., and many other similar establishments.

"Westminster" contains the houses of the British legislature, the courts of justice and many offices connected with Government.

At the present time, London is computed to contain 70 squares, and 8,000 streets, lanes, rows, places, courts, &c.; the houses in which are said to amount to no less than 160,000. There are two principal ranges of streets, forming a communication from one end of the town to the other. The most southern of these, for the greater part of the way, is within a quarter of a mile of the Thames.

The different Parks are delightful places to walk in, out of the dust and noise of London, and either of them are large enough to accommodate all the inhabitants of the metropolis. They are well shaded with large trees, and have fine walks. There are a great number of buildings going up in the vicinity of these Parks, which are truly elegant, and ten times as handsome as the Palaces of the Royal family. The houses are all built alike in many places, forming immense *circles*, similar to Market St. in Boston, and sometimes in *squares*, with parks in the centre, like St. John's square in New York. These houses look like one building, I mean as though the whole was for the residence of one great family, having a beautiful terrace all round, with gardens in front.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1826.

NORTH-END.

Strangers are continually enquiring why the inhabitants of the North part of the City, are so little disposed to change the aspect of that section of the town,—and why there is not more ambition exhibited in relation to the width of the streets and the architecture of the buildings?

The people in wards No. 1, 2, and 3, are consistent beings, who have no wish to destroy these monuments of antiquity which have been transmitted to them through a long line of illustrious ancestors. They are particularly careful to preserve their ancient dwellings with all the moss-grown beauties which once delighted the fancy of a race of men who could bear the burden of their country's wrongs, and boldly bid defiance to the strongest nation in Europe, when their rights and privileges were in danger.

So long as the mass of wooden buildings remains, it is impossible to change the general appearance of the streets, which are now both crooked, narrow, and, on the eastern water edge, uneven and filthy a greater part of the year. It is said there are many aged people at the North End, who would not live in a modern tenement!

Were those improvements undertaken at almost any section, which characterize the South-End, there can be no doubt it would be a delightful residence.

Most of the yards are large, the sheds unnecessarily long, and the houses are of that peculiar figure, ordinarily, that a third more land is occupied than is necessary, while they are the most inconvenient shelter which a family can inhabit.

Why the principal streets of business have been so long neglected, is really mysterious, as any alterations which would have a tendency to make them more convenient and cleanly, would also enhance the value of property. From Union-st. to the old ferry, the border streets following the water, all the way, is the most disagreeable assemblage of houses and shops which ever constituted a city. The eye fixes upon no object, in travelling this rout, which does not tell a tale about the century past. Even the very signs are a curiosity: they insensibly carry the mind, in retrospection, to that age of easy simplicity, when our forefathers were learned without learning, and wise without wisdom. Room in the house was the order of the day with their builders, while *room out door* now engages the attention of the whole corporation. There are many sorts of enterprise, but that kind which is defined *constructiveness*, by the phrenologists, has never been devel-

oped in the descendants of the first settlers at the North End.

Savings Bank.—This institution, which is professedly the Bank of the poor, should undergo some new arrangements immediately, for the accommodation of those decrepid beings who are its particular patrons. The season is inclement, and we have noticed with sorrow, crowds of people wedged together on the stair case, who, after waiting in the cold three hours, were obliged to go away without being served. There should either be two discount days in a week till about March, or one whole day devoted to the business. This is the time when the poor need their little savings, and if they are deprived of ever getting a peep within the office, they had better deposit their hard earnings in some more accommodating place of safety.

The arch recently discovered in Chamber St. was ten feet below the level of the street. Our oldest inhabitants say the street is now fifteen feet lower than the original surface of the ground, which was carted away to make the almshouse lot in Leverett St. Its dimensions were, 8 feet in length, 4 in width, and 7 in depth. It was constructed of two layers of brick, and completely closed, water tight.

A light kind of loam, fragments of sheep bones, oyster shells and a few broken wine bottles with the corks in, was all that this curiously constructed vault *is said* to have contained. Not a trace, either by tradition or the recollection of the most aged people in the vicinity, gives the least clue to the name of the person by whom it was made, and we are therefore led to the conclusion that the object was for securing a treasure. Some gentlemen are of an opinion that the oyster shells are a little peculiar, both in size and form, and differ a little from those in the shops.

Similar vaults have been found on the islands in the harbour, and in several places in the city.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS WARE.

A friend, says the Boston Statesman, has furnished us with the following statement of the amount in value of the Glass Ware, Flint and Window, manufactured weekly and yearly by the manufactories specified. The glass manufactured in this state maintains, we believe, as good a character as most kinds of the imported; and is generally in use, throughout the states. The manufactories named are the largest in this part of the country at least, if not larger than most others in the United States.

		per week.	*per year.*	
N. Eng. Glass Co.	Flint glass	$2500	$130,000	208,000
	Crown do.	1500	78,000	
S. Boston Glass Co.	Flint glass	1200	62,000	166,400
	Crown do.	2000	104,000	
Essex-st. Bost. Co	Crown glass	1500	78,000	
		$8,700	$452,000	

There are in this state several other glass manufactories of less extent than the above. These are all of them within about a mile of State street. Of those in the interior we have but little information.

SUMMARY.

Early next week, a Committee from the Directors of the Mercantile Library, will attend, at their room No. 1, Merchant's Hall, to receive donations to that institution. It is hoped the Mercantile community feel a lively interest in its welfare, and will extend their further patronage. [See p. 65.]

The address lately pronounced before the Franklin Typographical Society, in this city, by Mr. Jefferson Clark, has been published, and is from the press of Messrs. Dutton and Wentworth, Exchange Street.

The number of patients at the Boston Eye Infirmary, from Oct. 1, 1824, to Dec. 1825, was 859. It is under the control of Drs. Reynolds & Jeffries, and located on Pemberton's Hill, in Scollay's Buildings.

A writer in the Palladium of Tuesday, regrets that the bills of mortality have not the names of diseases in English, instead of Latin. The fact is,

not more than one half of the diseases which are treated of by professed medical authors, have English names.

The sum of $71,39 was received at a contribution for the Female Philanthropic Society, on Sunday evening last.

T. B. Wait & Son issued the first number of the American Journal of Education on Monday, Jan. 23. It promises much usefulness.

Mr. William T. Spear is elected first foreman, N. C. Bailey 2d foreman, and B. Russell, Jr. Clerk of Engine No. 11.

Theatrical.—Mr. and Mrs. Barrett commenced a short engagement at the theatre on Wednesday evening last.—They met with a warm and flattering reception, from a crowded audience. We were glad to see the lady look so well—she appears to be in much better health than when last in Boston.

It is said that an Engine Company of this city has drawn a prize of five thousand dollars in the last class of the Rhode Island State Lottery. This will give each member about one hundred dollars, besides placing $1000 in the hands of the treasurer of the company.

Fire.—The dwelling house of Madam Lummus, in Eliot-street, was seriously injured by fire on Monday last. Prompt assistance was rendered by the Mayor, citizens and several engines, which prevented the flames spreading to the adjoining buildings. The usual card of thanks will probably be dispensed with on the present occasion.

Mr. Smith, manager of the Hubard Gallery, has offered a premium of *fifty dollars,* or a Piece of Plate, of the same value, for the best Poetical description of that interesting exhibition.

The Rev. Orville Dewey, of New-Bedford has been chosen by the House of Representatives to preach the Election Sermon in May next.

Fire—We understand the alarm of fire on Sunday Evening arose from burning the contents of a tomb in Roxbury, by means of a tar-barrel and other combustibles. The tomb we are told has been a subject of much litigation and contention, which appears at length to have been visited in a barbarous act upon the dead bodies of its inmates.

A large stable and several frame buildings were burnt at Pittsburg, Pa. on the 13th inst.——The building called the Pantheon, in Calvert st. Baltimore, was nearly destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th inst.

The first Lock on the Ohio Canal, at the Portage Summit, has been completed. The work on this lock was commenced in September last, under the direction of Mr. Watson, the contractor. Two other locks are nearly finished ; their rapid completion has been favoured by the abundance of stone and lime obtained within a few rods of its location. One entire section between the summit and Cleaveland is completed.

There are 51 Banks in Massachusetts, the aggregate capital of which is $6,450,000. Of these 51, there are 15 in the city of Boston. The average capital of each bank, is but $129,000.

A building in South Market-stree, Albany, occupied by Francis Horth, merchant tailor, was with its contents, destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. Loss about $6000, of which $4000 was insured.

The Editor of the Kentucky Gazette entered upon the 40th year of his editorial labors, on the 6th of January last. The Gazette was the first paper printed in the western country excepting the Pittsburg Gazette.

U. S. Pensioners.—It was decided in the County Court at Baltimore, that no pension due at the pension office can be affected by an attachment or injunction laid in the hands of pension agents.

Among the receipts into the Treasury of the State of New-York for the year ending 30th of Nov. was the sum of *twenty thousand dollars,* from Lotteries !

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The Directors of the Mercantile Library, believing that the Merchants are but imperfectly acquainted with the character and objects of that Institution, beg leave respectfully to invite their attention to the following statement relative thereto.

At a meeting of Merchants and their Clerks, held at the Commercial Coffee-House in the Spring of 1820, was first projected the establishment for a Library and Reading-room for the benefit of young men engaged in mercantile pursuits.—The plan met with general approbation. An association having been formed, with suitable rules and regulations for its government, by the munificence of individuals and the active zeal of the young men, it was speedily carried into operation, and a room centrally situated (over Merchants' Hall) fitted up for the purpose at considerable expense. The subscription list increased rapidly, and the object of the Association was successful beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends, who fondly anticipated a continuance of such deserved encouragement. Two years however had scarcely elapsed when the novelty having ceased, it began and has continued gradually to decline. The directors, aware of the important duty incumbent on them, have used every exertion to sustain its credit, and increase its usefulness; yet their efforts have been productive of but little advantages, and they regret to state that the income from the present diminished list of subscribers is inadequate, with the strictest economy, to meet the necessary expenses.

At the formation of the Library many of the most respectable and influential Merchants of Boston entered zealously into the cause, made liberal donations in money and furnished many valuable books. The young men having so laudable an example before them generally came forward and connected themselves with the Association. Seeing its successful commencement, those Merchants who had so generously afforded their aid in carrying it into operation seemed to fall into the belief that their assistance was no longer necessary, and for some time past appear to have forgotten its existence. Many young men apparently influenced by the conduct of their employers, withdrew their names from the list of members, the example thus unfortunately commenced has continued to increase until it has reached the extent already mentioned.

The Library room is open every evening (Sundays excepted) from the 1st September to the 1st May, and three evenings in a week during the remainder of the year.—Books may be taken from the room and returned in exchange for others as often as the Proprietors may wish, or they may remain there and peruse them, where perfect silence and decorum at all times prevail. There are now arranged on the shelves nearly eleven hundred volumes, including many interesting and useful works, but there exists an almost universal desire for the occasional new publications; and here the Directors would observe that the reduced state of their funds has prevented them from making any addition for some time past, and to this they attribute in a great degree the withdrawing of many of the old subscribers, and the difficulty experienced in procuring new ones.

That the success of the Association whose cause we now plead is of vast importance to Merchants as well as to their clerks and apprentices no one acquainted with its character can entertain a doubt. As a place of resort after the fatigues of the day, it induces young men to employ those leisure hours in the acquirement of knowledge, which might otherwise be passed in the abodes of vice and dissipation; thus tending to the improvement of their minds, and to the formation of virtuous habits. Is it not important that young men in your employ, and to whom you necessarily entrust your property, should be well informed, that you may not suffer by

their ignorance, and that they should be virtuous, so that you may safely confide in their honesty ?

We have in the foregoing statement pointed out the situation, advantages, and prospects of this Institution ; and now respectfully appeal to the influence and liberality of the Mercantile community to aid so important an object. We wish you to urge your clerks and apprentices to become subscribers, and also solicit from you pecuniary aid, sincerely hoping that this last effort will not be disregarded. Should we through your generosity be enabled to continue its usefulness, our wishes will be accomplished, but should our exertions prove unsuccessful, the regret at its early decay will be alleviated by the assurance of having performed our duty ; and we confidently hope to escape your censure.

By order of the Board,
LEWIS T. STODDARD, *Sec'ry.*
Boston, Jan. 1826.

BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

Under this head we gave in our first number, a sketch of the first newspaper published in Boston, with a view to continue the history of succeeding publications to the present period. The Article alluded to, appeared in that part of the paper intended to be separated from the body of the work ; and in order to preserve a chain of facts, tending to one definite object, we have thought it necessary to reprint the article respecting the first Boston News-Letter.

In the accomplishment of what we have here undertaken, we shall be much indebted to *Thomas' History of Printing*, for facts and dates respecting the periodicals published here, previous to the termination of the American revolution. In fact, there is no person to whom the public is more indebted for a correct history of printing, than the venerable ISAIAH THOMAS of Worcester, who is still living, and in full possession of that vigorous intellect, which has raised him to distinction, and secured those blessings which are the never failing rewards of industry and perseverance. Mr. Thomas is not only the patron of every enterprize which promises utility to the rising generation, but, in a particular manner, in his old age, has devoted his honestly acquired wealth in bringing into existence the American Antiquarian Society, which, in future ages, will tell the story of our country's origin and growth.

THE BOSTON NEWS-LETTER.

AS respects the introduction of printing into this country, Massachusetts claims precedence over all the other states. It was established at Cambridge by the agency of the Rev. Jesse Glover, for the benefit of Harvard College, under the superintendence of Stephen Daye, in January, 1639, and was first introduced into Boston, in 1675, by John Foster, of Dorchester.

Boston has the credit of issuing the first newspaper in North America, which was commenced on Monday, April 24, 1704, by John Campbell, Esq. under the title of The Boston News-Letter. It had been published by Campbell near 18 years, when it was transferred to his printer, Bartholomew Green, who continued it until his death, Dec. 28, 1732, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Mr. John Draper, January 4, 1733. Mr. Draper printed the News-Letter about thirty years, and died æt. 61, November 29, 1762, when it fell to his son Richard Draper. In May 1774, Mr. Draper took John Boyle as partner. The next month Draper died, (June 6, æt. 47) and his widow, Margaret Draper succeeded him as proprietor of the paper, and Boyle was for a short time her partner ; but they dissolved before the commencement of the revolutionary war. After the war began, John Howe became Mrs. D.'s partner and remained in business with her until the British troops left here in 1776 ; at which time the paper was discontinued, after being regularly published for nearly *seventy-two* years. It was the only paper printed in Boston during the siege. Thus briefly, we

have given a history of the paper, the title of which we have revived. The printing of it was commenced and ended in an office in Washington street, where the Washington Buildings are now erected.

THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

The second Newspaper which appeared in America, as well as the first, was published in Boston; it was called "THE BOSTON GAZETTE," and was printed by James Franklin for Wm. Brooker, who succeeded Campbell as Post Master. The first number was published Dec. 21, 1719,* on a half-sheet foolscap size, on which it was continued for several years, excepting occasionally on a whole sheet, and then one page was often left blank. The proprietor and printer was soon changed. Philip Musgrave succeeded Brooker as post-moster, and No. 36 was printed by S. Kneeland for Musgrave at his office in Corn-Hill, and continued to be so printed till 1726, when it was printed by Kneeland, for Thomas Lewis, post-master. Henry Marshall became post-master and proprietor of the Gazette the next year, and employed Bartholomew Green, son of the printer of the News Letter, to print the same, till May 1732, when he died. It was continued by John Boydell, who succeeded Marshall, and was again printed by Kneeland. Boydell published the Gazette, till he died, Dec. 1739, and it was then printed for his heirs until Oct. 1741, at which time Samuel Kneeland and Timothy Green became the proprietors of it. Previous to this, it had been conducted by four postmasters in succession. Kneeland and Green incorporated it with "The New England Weekly Journal," which was commenced by the senior partner March 20th, 1727, and the title was altered to the *Boston Gazette and Weekly Journal*, to show that the Journal was combined with the Gazette. This paper was discontinued in 1752, on account of the dissolution of the partnership of its publishers. It was succeeded by another after the relapse of a few months intitled *The Boston Gazette or Weekly Advertiser*, by Samuel Kneeland. This commenced January 3, 1753, and for the first year no printer or publisher's name appeared in the imprint, which was "Boston: Printed opposite the Prison in Queen Street." After the paper had been published two years it was discontinued, on account of the provincial stamp act, and never revived.

(To be continued.)

* The *American Weekly Mercury*, was commenced the day following at Philadelphia, which made the third paper issued in this country.

For the News Letter.

REVOLUTIONARY SONGS.

It was a wise saying of the great PITT, that "if he might have the making of the ballads of a nation, he cared not who made the laws." The men who embarked in the American Revolution, and saw from its commencement what must be its termination, were governed in their conduct by the principle involved in that saying, as well as by others rooted equally deep in human nature. We have a specimen of this, in the care which was taken probably by them, to give a popular character to the *North American Almanack*, the yearly manual which found its way into the hands of almost every child in Massachusetts.

We have before us the number for 1770. The imprint is "Printed (upon paper manufactured in this country) and sold" &c. It has for a frontispiece a view of the town of Boston and of the landing of British troops in 1768, of which an account is given on the next page in a stile of pungent sarcasm. The author's address which is just long enough to ensure its being read through, gives "*hint the first*" to placemen, pensioners, &c. Then follows an allegorical piece, designed to represent Lt. Gov. Hutchinson and his adherents in an odious light. "Importers'" names grace another page, and the non-importation resolves follow after them, with an appeal commencing "Friends and countrymen," and congratulating the people

on the downfall of G. B. [Bernard,] and concluding with an exhortation to all, to encourage domestic manufactures, on the ground that it is "*a certain truth* that with the blessing of God, manufacturing will soon make you a rich and *independent* people, to be sure instruct your representatives to continue steady in the *good cause* now we are coming to *the pinch of the game*," &c. The calendar observations all savour of liberty, and the light readings at the close of the Almanack partake of the same cast. There are three songs, two of which are composed to the tune of the "Hearts of Oak," and the following to that of "The British Grenadier." It gives us the spirit of the times, and the 4th and 7th stanzas leave no doubt of what was (in 1769) the ultimate object of the popular leaders. B.

A New Song, compos'd by a Son of Liberty, and Sung by Mr. Flagg at Concert-Hall, Boston, February 18, 1770.

That Seat of Science *Athens*, and Earth's great Mistress *Rome*,
Where now are all their Glories, we scarce can find their Tomb:
Then guard your Rights, *Americans*! nor stoop to lawless Sway,
Oppose, oppose, oppose, oppose——my brave *America*.

Proud *Albion* bow'd to *Cæsar*, and num'rous *Lords* before,
To *Picts*, to *Danes*, to *Normans*, and many Masters more:
But we can boast, *Americans*! we never fell a Prey;
Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza, for brave *America*.

We led fair *Freedom* hither, when lo the *Desart* smil'd,
A paradise of Pleasure, was open'd in the Wild;
Your Harvest, bold *Americans*, no Pow'r shall snatch away,
Assert yourselves, yourselves, yourselves, my brave *America*.

Torn from a World of Tyrants, beneath this western Sky,
We form'd a new Dominion, a *Land* of *Liberty*;
The World shall own their Masters here, then hasten on the day,
Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza, for brave *America*.

God bless this maiden Climate, and through her vast Domain,
Let Hosts of Heroes cluster, who scorn to wear a Chain;
And blast the venal Sycophant, who dares our Rights betray,
Preserve, preserve, preserve, preserve my brave *America*.

Lift up your Heads, my Heroes! and swear with proud Disdain,
The Wretch who would enslave you, shall spread his Snares in vain;
Should *Europe* empty all her Force, wou'd meet them in array,
And shout, and shout, and shout, and shout for brave *America*.

Some future Day shall crown us, the Masters of the Main,
And giving Laws and Freedom, to subject *France* and *Spain*;
When all the *Isles* o'er Ocean spread, shall tremble and obey,
Their Lords, their Lords, their Lords, their Lords of brave *America*.

Reminiscences.—During the encroachments of Indians in 1754, a delegation from New Hampshire, (Atkinson;) Massachusetts, (Hutchinson;) Rhode-Island, (Hopkins;) Connecticut, (Pitkin;) New-York, (Smith;) Pennsylvania, (Franklin;) agreed upon a union, which took place July 4, 1755—neither of which could have entertained an idea, that, 22 years hence, on the same day of the month, the then colonies would declare themselves independent of England, and that Hopkins and Franklin, who signed the union in 1754, should sign the Independence of 1776.

The first printer who settled in Pennsylvania was William Bradford, a native of Leicester, in England, and a member of the society of Friends, who emigrated in 1682 or '3, and landed on the spot where Philadelphia was soon after laid out, before a house was built. It is believed that he set up his first printing press at Kensington, in the neighbourhood of the Treaty Tree. His earliest publication was an almanack, of which, as it is the most ancient book printed in Pennsylvania, the title page may be worth copying:

"An Almanac for the year of the Christian account, 1687, particularly respecting the Meridian and L titude of Burlington, but may indifferently

serve all places adjacent. By Daniel Leeds, Student in Agriculture. Printed and sold by William Bradford, near Philadelphia, Pro Anno, 1687."

From the Vermont Aurora.

Massachusetts.—Since the organization of the American confederacy, Massachusetts has been first in rank among the States,—able in her council, unshaken in her valor, bold in her enterprise, and consistent in her devotion to the American cause. By her power, the unprovoked revenge of the Indian warrior was silenced: she defended the helplessness of her own and the neighbouring Colonies: her intelligence and moral virtues planted on the wild shores of America the seeds of liberty, which have blossomed and matured with the choicest fruits of peace and prosperity. Her struggle against the oppression of the English Parliament gave the first impulse to that generous and exalted patriotism which withstood the towering tempest of war and refused a compliance with their proffers of peace without the acknowledgment of her independence.

The present chief-magistrate of the State, for zeal, understanding, and loftiness of sentiment, is second to none of the respective governors, as his message to the Legislature of Massachusetts evidently testifies. A survey, comprehensive as the scope of human agency and acquirements, is taken of the present affairs and condition of the Commonwealth. Internal improvements, of so much present interest and excitement, are very strenuously recommended to public attention; and education, with various propositions for its advancement by the establishment and endowment of institutions for qualifying teachers of youth as instructors in physical sciences, in agriculture, and in the whole circle of arts, "can never unappropriately be presented to the favourable regard of the representatives of a free people."

Gen. Lafayette.—The town of Briade, the birth-place of this philanthropist, has honoured his return by a public celebration. Of all the testimonials which he has received of the regard of his fellow men on both sides of the Atlantic, this will not be the least welcome to him.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trinidad, to his friend in New-Haven, (Conn.)

"In my last I mentioned my surprize at my country's allowing the remains of the "Hero of Erie" to lie so long in a foreign land. Since that, I have often heard it spoken of by the inhabitants of the Island, but not without reproaching myself for not having said more to you on the subject. They are interred in an obscure part of the yard, and oftener pointed out to strangers by "that large tree," than by the homely stone, on which is inscribed "Com. Oliver H. Perry, born August, 1785, died August, 1820." He was by "strangers honoured and by strangers mourned,"—yet it is hard for me to argue against the old saying that "Republics are ungrateful," until the ashes of him who said "We have met the enemy and they are ours," rests in the bosom of that land which he so nobly defended."

A letter from New-York says, "One of the best results of the late earthquake report has been to make many persons acquainted with the inside of churches, of which they might otherwise have died in total ignorance."

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Thursday, Jan. 19.— Aldermen Welsh, Oliver, Loring, and Robbins, Messrs. Lodge, Baldwin, Torrey, Barnard, and Rice, were appointed a Committee to consider and report upon the expediency of digging a well in South Market street; also to consider the expediency of locating a Reservoir in said street.

Aldermen Oliver, Loring, and Jackson, were appointed a standing Committee on the subject of Quarantine.

Petitions of James Page and Benjamin Crombie ; of Benj. L. Weld ; of Cornelius Coolidge ; of Zephaniah Sampson ; were committed.

Aldermen Welsh, Oliver, and Loring were joined to committee on the subject of the powers of the Mayor and other officers of the City.

The Mayor, and Aldermen Oliver and Loring were joined to the Committee to report some practicable plan by which Juvenile offenders may be reformed.

Aldermen Marshall, Welsh, and Oliver,were joined to a committee on the subject of Ancient Records.

Monday, Jan. 23. — The board unanimously appointed Samuel Devens Harris, Esq. as Chief Engineer.

The board proceeded to elect and appoint twenty Engineers for the fire department of the city, and the following gentlemen were elected and appointed accordingly, viz : Daniel C. Bacon, Geo. Darracott, Gerry Fairbanks, Simon Wilkinson, John Callender, Thomas B. Curtis, Alex. H. Gibbs, Wm. Tileston, Oliver C. Greenleaf, Thos. H. Perkins, Jr. Wm. Tucker, Saml. F. Coolidge, Benj. Darling, John Farrie, Jr. Horace Fox, Henry Fowler, Jr. Joseph D. Emery, Flavel Moseley, Brewster Reynolds, Alpheus Stetson.

Ordered that the above-named Engineers take rank in the order in which they stand in the above list. Sent down for concurrence.

Petition of James Page and Benj. Crombie praying that the elevation of Spring and North Allen Streets may be determined, as they are about building on the corner of said streets. Committed to Aldermen Welsh and Loring to report.

Petition of Benj. L. Weld praying that an Avenue for foot passengers be opened from Atkinson Street to Pearl Street, opposite Berry Street. Committed to Aldermen Bellows and Robbins to consider and report.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, Jan. 23.—An Order to authorize the committee on Neck lands, to prepare and offer for sale fifty lots of land, together with the petition of Thomas K. Jones and others on the extension of Front Street, was read and committed to Messrs. Stevens, Tracy, Peabody, Lodge and Eveleth.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Timothy Fuller, reported that they have had the subject under consideration and that the lot mentioned be sold at Auction ; and that the time of sale be Thursday the 9th of Feb. next, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, and the conditions of the sale be, that the purchaser have liberty to pay the whole amount on delivery of the deed, or ten per centum, and the residue within five years, secured by a Mortgage with Interest at six per cent. payable annually. Order accepted in the board of Aldermen and thereupon ordered, that the same committee be authorized to carry the report into effect. Concurred.

Ordered that Aldermen Bellows and Robbins be a committee to consider and report upon the expediency of purchasing a piece of land in the vicinity of Franklin place for a new Engine House, passed in Board of Aldermen and Messrs. Curtis, Torrey and Baldwin were joined.

Messrs. Gray, Brooks, Hastings and Farnsworth were added to the committee on the subject of juvenile offenders.

Order of the Board of Aldermen appointing Samuel Devens Harris Esq. Chief Engineer of the Fire department for the year ensuing. Concurred.

Ordered that the sum of five thousand dollars be added to the appropriation for " paving and repair of streets" and that the same amount be withdrawn from the appropriation for the payment of installments of the City and County debt. Twice read, sent for concurrence.

Ordered that the Committees for building Engine Houses and houses for ward meetings report the expediency or otherwise of furnishing one room in each building for a primary school.

HISTORICAL.

REVOLUTIONARY FORTS.

THE following article appeared originally in Silliman's Journal. We believe it is the production of an English gentleman, and that circumstance adds no little to the interest with which the remarks it contains will be read. The attention paid by him, to these relics of *our* fathers' glory, conveys no small reproach upon us, who seem likely to suffer them to be utterly destroyed.

FORTS AROUND BOSTON, WHICH WERE ERECTED DURING THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. BY J. FINCH.

Every Fort made use of to defend the heroes of the revolutionary war has acquired a title to the respect, the gratitude, and the veneration of all friends to liberty in every part of the world. In future ages, they will enquire where the fortifications are, which were thrown up around the town of Boston, which held a British army besieged during eleven months, and finally compelled them to carry their arms and their warfare to other lands. Impelled by curiosity, let us visit these lines, which will be so celebrated in history—where the standards of liberty were unfurled, and freedom proclaimed to the vast continent of America—where the first entrenchments were raised against the forces of Britain—and from which, as from a barrier of iron, their armies recoiled. There cannnot be any nobler monuments than these on the earth ; if they do not yet boast

"La Gloria di una remotissima antichita,"

every passing day, every hour, every moment, is conferring this quality upon them.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since these lines were erected, and it is desirable to have some record by which posterity may know, how much they have suffered, during that period by the war of the elements, and by the hands of men. The first cause of destruction has been trifling, but the storms of a thousand years would not have achieved the injury which has been committed by the industrious farmers. Wherever these works were an impediment to cultivation, they have been levelled to the ground, and fortresses, which were directed by a Washington, or built by a Putnam, or a Greene, have been destroyed, to give room for the production of Indian corn, or to afford a level pasture for cattle. It would redound to the high honour of the state of Massachusetts, if some plan were devised, by which the forts, which still remain, could be saved from the oblivion which apparently menaces them.

Annexed to Marshall's Life of Washington is a Map of the country around Boston, in which the situation of the various forts and batteries is represented, and a stranger will find it a guide to many of the positions ; but on an attentive examination he will perceive that the map is rather inaccurate in some of the details.

1. *At Breed's Hill,* that blood-stained field, the redoubt thrown up by the Americans is nearly effaced ; scarcely the slightest trace of it remains ; but the entrenchment, which extended from the redoubt to the marsh, is still marked by a slight elevation of the ground. The redoubt thrown up by the British on the summit of the hill, may be easily distinguished.

2. *Bunker Hill.* The remains of the British fort are visible, the works must have been very strong, and occupied a large extent of ground—they are on the summit and slope of the hill looking towards the peninsula.

3. *Ploughed Hill.* The works upon this hill were commenced by the Americans on the night of August 26th, 1775, and received more fire from the British than any of the other forts ; in a few days, more than three hundred shells were fired at these fortifications. A small part of the rampart remains, but the whole hill is surrounded by the mounds and fosse of the ancient fort, which has been nearly obliterated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVOLUTIONARY FORTS.

The following article appeared originally in Silliman's Journal. We believe it is the production of an English gentleman, and that circumstance adds no little to the interest with which the remarks it contains will be read. The attention paid by him, to these relics of our fathers' glory, conveys no small reproach upon us, who seem likely to suffer them to be utterly destroyed.

Every Fort made use of to defend the heroes of the revolutionary war, has acquired a title to the report, the gratitude, and the veneration of all friends to liberty in every part of the world. In future ages, they will enquire where the fortifications were, which held a British army besieged during eleven months, and finally compelled them to carry their arms and their warfare to other lands. Impelled by curiosity, let us visit these lines, which will be so celebrated in history—where the standards of liberty were unfurled, and freedom proclaimed to the vast continent of America—where the first entrenchments were raised against the forces of Britain—and from which, as from a barrier of iron, their armies recoiled. There cannot be any nobler monuments than these on the earth; if they do not yet boast

"La Gloria di non crescendum maiestas,"

every passing day, every hour, every moment, is conferring this quality upon them.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since these lines were erected, and it is desirable to have some record by which posterity may know, how much they have suffered, during that period by the war of the elements, and by the hands of men. The first cause of destruction has been tri-

4. *Cobble or Barrell's Hill* was fortified, and occupied as a strong post, in the war of the Revolution, by General Putnam, and, in consequence of its strength, was called Putnam's impregnable fortress. Every fort which was defended by that General might be considered as impregnable, if daring courage and intrepidity could always resist superior force; yet this title seems to have been more exclusively given to the one noticed above. It was commenced on the night of November 22d; and the activity of its fire is well known to those who have studied the details of the siege of Boston. This fort has been destroyed; but the position is easily identified. In Marshall's map, the entrenchment, which is placed between this hill and the creek, should be removed to the southern shore.

5. *Lechmere Point Redoubt*, one hundred yards from West-Boston bridge, displays more science in its construction, and has a wider and deeper fosse than most of the other fortifications. It was commenced on Dec. 11th, 1775, and it was several days before it was completed, during which time it was much exposed to the fire of the English in Boston. Two or three soldiers of the revolutionary army were killed at this redoubt, and the Prunus virginiana, with its red berries, marks the spot where they were probably interred. Upon one angle of the Fort where the cannon were pointed with most destructive effect, a church is now erecting, and when I visited the spot, the carpenters were busily engaged in preparing the woodwork in one of the bastions. The glacis, the counterscarp, the embrasures, the covered way, and the batteries, are fast disappearing. Diggers of gravel on one side, and builders on the other, were busily employed in completing the destruction of the strongest battery erected by the army of America, and were thus achieving, without opposition, that which an enemy could not effect.

A causeway made across the marsh, the covered way which crosses the brow of the hill, and the lines which flanked Willis' Creek, are still perfect, and may be traced with great facility.

6. *Winter Hill Fort* appears to have been the most extensive, and the entrenchments more numerous, than any of the other positions of the American Army. The fort on the hill is almost entirely destroyed; only a small part of the rampart still remains perfect.

A redoubt situated upon Ten Hill Farm, which commanded the navigation of the Mystic river, is complete, as are also some slight entrenchments near.

A redoubt, situated between Winter and Prospect Hill, has been completely carried away, and a quarry has been opened on the spot. In the general orders, issued at Cambridge, guards were directed to be stationed at White House Redoubt, and this I believe was the post intended. General Lee is said to have had his head quarters in a farm house immediately in the rear of this redoubt.

7. *Prospect Hill* has two eminences, both of which were strongly fortified, and connected by a rampart and fosse; about two hundred yards are quite entire; they are ornamented with the Aster, Solidago, Rosa, &c.; and those, who feel any curiosity about these lines, will be much gratified by the view here afforded. The forts on these hills were destroyed only a few years ago, but their size can be distinctly seen. On the southern eminence a part of the fort is still entire, and the south west face of the hill is divided into several platforms, of which I cannot exactly ascertain the use. There are also evident marks of the dwellings of the soldiers. The extensive view from this hill, the walk on the ancient ramparts, and the sight of the various stations occupied by the American army will render this hill, at a future period, a favourite resort.

8. *Forts* marked No. 3, on Marshall's Map, near the S. W. of Prospect Hill have some of their bastions entire, but the surface is cultivated, and part of the outline destroyed.

9. *The Cambridge Lines*, situated upon Butler's Hill, appear to have consisted of six regular forts, connected by a strong entrenchment. The most northerly of these forts is perfect, with the exception of one of its angles destroyed by the road, it appears as if just quitted by the army of America, its bastions are entire, the outline is perfect, and it seems a chef d'œuvre of the military art. The state of preservation in which it is found, and the motives which led to its erection, all confer a high degree of interest upon this fortification. May it continue uninjured for a long period of years, with no other foe but the assaults of time!

A square fort may be seen near the southern extremity of these lines, in fine preservation, it is in a field within two hundred yards of the road to Cambridge. As it was near the head quarters of the army, it must have been often visited by General Washington, and this circumstance alone would render it an object of interest; but the proprietor appears to have wanted no inducement but his own mind to preserve this monument of times which are gone. The eastern rampart is lower than the others, and the gateway with its bank of earth still remains.

The other forts and batteries of this line of defence, which constituted the firmest bulwark of the American army, are all levelled with the ground, and the entrenchments which were raised and defended by warriors, are now employed in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture.

10. *The second Line of Defence* may be traced on the College green at Cambridge, but its proximity to the Public Halls may have produced some inconvenience, and it has been carefully destroyed.

11. *A semicircular battery*, with three embrasures, on the northern shore of Charles river, near its entrance into the Bay, is in a perfect state of preservation. It is rather above the level of the marsh, and those who would wish to see it, should pass on the road to Cambridge, until they arrive at a cross road, which leads to the bank of the river; by following the course of the stream, they may arrive at this battery, without crossing the marsh, which is its northern boundary and difficult to pass. Marshall places two batteries in this situation, but I could find only the one noticed above.

12. *Brookline Fort*, or, as it is called in the annals of the Revolution, the Fort on Sewall's Point, was very extensive, and would be still perfect, were it not for the road which divides it into two nearly equal parts, with this exception, the ramparts, and an irregular bastion, which commanded the entrance of Charles river, are entire. The fort was nearly quadrangular, and the fortifications stronger than many of the other positions of the American army.

13. *A Battery*, on the southern shore of Muddy river, with three embrasures, is only slightly injured. The ramparts and the fosse were adorned, when I saw them, with the beautiful leaves and the red fruit of the sumach, and with the dark red foliage of the oak.

14. *A Redoubt* placed by Marshall to the westward of this position, could not be discovered, nor three others, placed on the map between Stony brook and the Forts at Roxbury; perhaps the researches were not sufficiently accurate.

Two hundred yards north of the lower Fort at Roxbury, near the spot on which the meeting-house now stands, was an intrenchment, which, I am informed by Gen. Sumner, was levelled many years ago.

15. *Forts at Roxbury.* If it is possible that any person should feel indifferent about the fortresses which achieved the independence of the Eastern States of America, a visit to these Forts will immediately recall to his mind all those associations which are so intimately combined with that proud period of American history.

The lower Fort at Roxbury appears to have been the earliest erected, and by its elevation commanded the avenue to Boston over the peninsula, and prevented the advance of the English troops in that direction. It is of the most irregular form, the interior occupies about two acres of ground, and as the hill is bare of soil, the places may still be seen whence the earth was taken to form the ramparts. This fortification has not been at all injured, and the embrasures may still be noticed where the cannon were placed which fired upon the advanced lines of the enemy.

On a higher eminence of the same hill, is situated a quadrangular fort, built on the summit of the rock, and being perhaps their first attempt at regular fortifications, it was considered by the militia of unparalleled strength, and excited great confidence in that wing of the army stationed at Roxbury. An admirer of the poetry of Ossian would here fancy himself surrounded by the scenes which he describes; he would immediately recognize

> The grey Sandstone, peeping from the earth,
> Covered with many a variegated moss,

and the bold masses of detached rocks which he might imagine were the monuments of the heroes of the war of independence. To confer, if possible, additional interest upon this hill, and the fortresses of the right wing of the American army, the plants which adorn them are numerous, and some of them rare. Accompanied by a distinguished botanist we noticed in a short space of time more than fifty varieties of shrubs and plants. In November the leaves of the Anemone nemorosa were still to be seen, and the Dianthus armeria was in flower. We perceived the Aquilegia canadensis, Myrica cerifera, Saxifraga vernalis, Sarothra gentianoides, Antirrhinum canadense and linaria, Aster many varieties, Podalyria tinctoria, Chrysanthemum, Ranunculus, Polytrichum, Juncus tenuis, Polygonum tenue, Erigeron canadense, Verbascum, the Physcia or Barreri chrysophtalma and many others. The ramparts of the lower fort were covered with the bright yellow flowers of the Tanacetum, and the Polypodium vulgare displayed its golden seeds. The rocks are shielded from the storms of winter by a covering of the Lycopodium rupestre, and the Lichen rangiferinus or rein-deer moss. If you should pay little attention to the flowers, yet the higher order of plants cannot fail to attract your notice. The whole of the hills except the interior of the Forts, is covered with a profusion of shrubs, among which are the Rosa eglanteria or sweet briar with its red fruit, and the Ligustrum with its black and shining seeds; the Celastrus scandens which informs the European that he is at a great distance from his native plains, and the Berberis which induces him to believe that he is at home. The Juniperus virginiana has taken quiet possession of a great portion of the ground, and let us hope that it may never be molested in its dominion. A few oaks and the Platanus occidentalis adorn the higher fort. Let the botanist in the spring visit this spot, and while gathering the flowers, offer up a wish, that the ramparts which protect them may never be disturbed.

16. *The Roxbury lines*, about three quarters of a mile in advance of the forts, and two hundred yards north of the town, are still to be seen on the eastern side of the peninsula, and may be distinguished by any person going by the nearest road to Dorchester, over Lamb's Dam.

17. At this period it may be proper to mention the British fortifications. The lines situated upon the Neck are almost as perfect at the present day as when first erected, with the exception of that part destroyed by the road. They may be seen to great advantage on the western side of the isthmus, about a quarter of a mile south of the Green Stores. There appear to have been two lines of entrenchments carried quite across the peninsula, and the fosse, which was filled at high water, converted Boston into an island.

The mounds, ramparts, and wide ditches which remain, attest the strength of the original works. The small battery on the common, erected by the British, may perhaps remain for a long period of years, as a memorial of ancient times.

18. *The Dorchester Lines.* Of these, some very slight traces may be distinguished.

19. *Forts on Dorchester Heights.* We now hasten to the last forts, the erection of which terminated the contest in this portion of the Eastern States of America.

On March 3d, 1776, the following order was issued at the camp at Roxbury : " It is expected that every man, in every station and department, will now exert all his power for the salvation of America. Freedom and glory —shame and slavery, are set before us : let us act like men, like christians, like heroes,—and form a character for the admiration of posterity."

On March 4th. " Brig. Gen. Thomas is to take the command of two thousand one hundred men, which are to be paraded at six o'clock this evening ; with which he is to proceed to Dorchester point, and there to throw up such works on the two commanding eminences, as he, with the advice of the engineers, shall think most proper for the defence of the ground, and annoyance of the enemy ; and defend the same. By order of Maj. Gen. Ward. J. Ward, A. D. C."

It is to be regretted that the entrenchments thrown up by the army of the revolution, on the Heights of Dorchester, are almost entirely obliterated by the erection of two new forts in the late war. But some traces of the ancient works may be seen on both hills ; the old forts were constructed with more skill, and display more science than the recent works. the ramparts of which are even now falling down ; and we would gladly see them destroyed, if from their ruins the ancient works could re-appear.

20. A noble octagonal fort, and two batteries, which may be seen, in perfect preservation, upon the promontory, were erected after the departure of the English from Boston, and do not require a place in the present essay. The fort is situated at the point ; one battery is in the rear of the house of industry, whose inmates will probably soon destroy it, and the other upon a rising ground immediately below the Heights of Dorchester.

21. At *Nook Hill*, near South Boston bridge, may be seen the last breastwork which was thrown up by the forces of America, during this arduous contest. Its appearance on the morning of March 17, 1776, induced the departure of the British troops from Boston in a few hours, and thus placed the seal to the independence of the New-England States. But those who would wish to see this intrenchment, must visit it soon. The enemy have attacked it on three sides, and are proceeding by sap and by mine ; part of the fosse is already destroyed, and the rampart nods to its fall.

If these fortresses should be regarded with indifference, let us consider that the siege of Boston was one of the most prominent features in the war of the Revolution. The forces of England were, in the commencement of the contest, besieged, and the plans for the Independence of America were matured under the shelter of these ramparts.

In a military point of view it presents conspicuous features : an island, or rather a peninsula, besieged from the continent. Accomplished generals, and brave and disciplined troops on one side, and undisciplined, but numerous forces on the other. At the same time, the army of England did all that men, in such a condition, could attempt. If they had obtained possession of any part of the lines, by the sacrifice of an immense number of lives, still no advantage could have been gained by advancing into a country where every man was a foe, every stone wall a rampart, and every hill a fortress. When we examine the extent of the lines, (more than twelve miles,) the numerous forts

covering every hill, redoubts and batteries erected upon every rising ground, ramparts and entrenchments defending every valley, we are surprised at the immensity of the works constructed, and the labour required to complete them. Nothing but the enthusiasm of liberty could have enabled the men of America to construct such works. In history they are equalled only by the lines and forts raised by Julius Cæsar to surround the army of Pompey, of which the description in Lucan's Pharsalia will justly apply to the lines before Boston :

Franguntur montes, planumque per ardua Cæsar
Ducit opus ; pandit fossas, turritaque summis
Disponit castella jugis, magno que recessu
Amplexus fines ; saltus memorosaque tesqua
Et silvas, vestaque feras indagine claudit.
Lib. VI. 38—43.

Or the relation of the same siege in Cæsar de Bello Civili Lib. 3, may be considered as more applicable.

Should the inhabitants of New-England, at some future day, take a pleasure in preserving the forts which were erected by their ancestors, defended by their valour, and which they would have laid down their lives to maintain ; the hills on which they are situated should be adorned with trees, shrubs, and the finest flowers. The laurel planted on the spot where Warren fell, would be an emblem of unfading honour ; the white birch and pine might adorn Prospect Hill ; at Roxbury, the cedar and the oak should still retain their eminence ; and upon the Heights of Dorchester, we would plant the laurel, and the finest trees which adorn the forest, because there was achieved a glorious victory without the sacrifice of life.

Many centuries hence, if despotism without, or anarchy within, should cause the republican institutions of America to fade, then these fortresses ought to be destroyed, because they would be a constant reproach to the people ; but until that period, they should be preserved as the noblest monuments of liberty.

REV. DR. MATHER BYLES,

Was descended from a respectable family, and was born in Boston on the fifteenth day of March, 1706, O. S. His father was a native of England, and died within a year after the birth of his son. By his mother's side he descended from the Rev. Richard Mather of Dorchester, and the Rev. John Cotton of Boston. The Rev. Dr. Increase Mather was his maternal grandfather.

In early life Mr. Byles discovered a taste for literature, and after passing reputably through the common schools, was admitted into Harvard University, and in the year 1725 received the Bachelor's degree at that Seminary.

After leaving college, Mr. Byles selected the profession of Divinity for the employment of his life, and divided his time between the studies of theology and literature. In the month of December in the year 1732, he was ordained to the pastoral care of a new church in Hollis-street in Boston.

About this time Mr. Byles, besides his professional eminence, was distinguished by the publication of several pieces in prose and verse, many of which were reprinted in England, and some of the poems were afterwards collected and published in a volume in this city. He also wrote a number of essays, which were printed in the New England Weekly Journal. His signature was one of the letters composing the word CELOIZA.

Mr. Byles was favoured by the Muses, and his poetical talents have often amused and delighted his friends. Ease, harmony, and wit, were the characteristics of his verse. He however esteemed his poetical talents only as instruments of innocent amusement, and never permitted them to withdraw his attention from more serious and profitable objects. He never attempted any great production in verse, but sounded his lyre only as inclination prompted or occasion seemed to require.

The fame of Mr. Byles's professional and literary character extended to Europe ; and in the year 1765 the

King's College at Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

The abundance of his wit in common conversation, and the smartness of his repartees, some of which are almost daily repeated in our social circles, had contributed to the spreading of his fame; and were it proper in this place, many instances might be produced of the fertility and quickness of his fancy, and the severity and justice of his satire. Wit is a dangerous instrument; its exercise is peculiarly agreeable; but its pleasures are short and fleeting, while its wounds are seldom forgiven, and are never forgotten. It usually makes many enemies where it delights one friend; and it has been said that Dr. Byles was too sensible of its pleasures and did not always sufficiently regard its consequences. But to this it may be replied, that many things have been attributed to him that were not his productions, and perhaps his reputation has suffered more from what he did not say, than for any thing said by him.

The literary merit of Dr. Byles introduced him to the acquaintance of many men of genius in England, and the celebrated names of Pope, Landsdowne and Watts, among others, are found among his correspondents.—From the former he received a copy of an elegant edition of the Odyssey in quarto. Dr. Watts also sent him copies of his works as he published them; and the family have in their possession a Letter *purporting* to be from Lord Landsdowne, a copy of which we will insert, leaving the reader to judge of its merits and of the courtly politeness and complimentary talents of the English Nobleman.

LONDON, July 1, 1731.

To the Rev. Mr. Mather Byles.

Reverend Sir,

Your Letter dated from Boston, New-England, Dec. 15, 1730, is but this moment come to my hands; so singular a favour deserves my earliest acknowledgments.

As much a stranger as it is my misfortune to be to your person, I am no longer so to your genius; the specimen you have sent me of your Poetry is sufficient to make me judge of your merit.

I have been in pain for some time to know what was become of the Muses; they have disappeared a great while from this part of the Old World; your Poems inform me of their retreat into the New, and I consider with pleasure that their residence, however remote, is still within the British dominions.

I am with great truth,
Reverend Sir,
Your most affectionate
Humble servant,
LANDSDOWNE.'

Dr. Byles was twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Anna Gale, niece of the late Governor Belcher. By this lady he had six children, only one of whom survived him. He is now rector of Trinity Church, St. John's, New-Brunswick. The second wife of Dr. Byles was Miss Rebecca Taylor, daughter of the late lieutenant governor Taylor, by whom he had three children. The eldest died in infancy; two daughters are still living.

Dr. Byles continued to live happily, with his parish in the honorable and useful discharge of his parochial duties, until the late Revolution began to create distrust and animosity between the different parties that existed in the country prior to the war. Many good men, who, like Dr. Byles, fell under the imputation of being *Tories*, suffered more severely at first, than he did; but the jealousy and violence of the times separated him from his parish, to which he was never afterwards reunited. Dr. B. was accused of attachment to Great-Britain. The substance of the charges exhibited against him was, that he continued in Boston with his family during the siege; that he prayed for the king and the safety of the town; and received the visits of the British officers.

In May, 1777, he was denounced in town-meeting, as a person inimical to America; after which he was oblig-

ed to enter into bonds for his appearance at a public trial before a special court held on the second of June following, and of the charges exhibited against him, which were similar to those for which his parish dismissed him, he was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to confinement on board a guard-ship, and in forty days to be sent with his family to England. When brought before the Board of War, by whom he was treated respectfully, his sentence seems to have been altered, and it was directed that he should be confined to his own house, and a guard placed over him there, which was accordingly done a few weeks, when the guard was removed. A short time afterwards a guard was again placed over him, and again dismissed. Upon this occasion the Doctor observed with his usual cheerfulness, that he was *guarded*, *reguarded*, and *disreguarded*. Sometime before this, upon being asked why he did not preach *politics*, he replied, "I have thrown up four breastworks, behind which I have intrenched myself, neither of which can be forced: in the first place I do not understand politics; in the second place, you all do, every man and mother's son of you; in the third place, you have politics all the week, pray let one day in seven be devoted to religion; in the fourth place, I am engaged in a work of infinitely greater importance; give me any subject to preach on of more consequence than the truths I bring to you, and I will preach it on the next Sabbath."

Dr. Byles formed no new connexion with any parish after the revolution nor during the war. In the year 1783 he was seized with a paralytic disorder, and on the fifth day of July, 1788, he died, in the eighty-second year of his age.

In person Dr. B. was tall and well proportioned, had a commanding presence, and was a graceful speaker.—His voice was strong, clear, harmonious, and modulated with facility to the subject of his discourse.

In conversation and repartee he excelled. Some of his friends have applied to him a passage from his own poems.

Thy conversation!—here the muse could stay,
And in sweet pleasures smile the hours away.
If in grave words you sacred thoughts bestow,
A deep attention sits on every brow;
If through the sciences your fancy strays,
With joy we follow through the flowery maze;
Or if you mirth and humorous airs assume,
An universal laughter shakes the room;
Each comes with pleasure; while he stays admires;
Goes with regret, nor unimproved retires.

ORIGIN OF THE OFFICE OF MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMON COUNCIL, IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

William I. granted an important charter to the city of London, confirming Edward the Confessor's laws; and this is the earliest charter of incorporation existing. It was ever recognised as a charter, and referred to and renewed as such down to Charles II.'s reign. After that charter, London was of so much consequence in the various contests for power and sovereignty, that different monarchs favoured it, granting various privileges and immunities, till the corporation was finally composed of a lord mayor, two sheriffs for London and Middlesex, aldermen, common-council, and livery. At the time of the defeat of Harold by William I., the chief-officer of London was called the port-reeve, or port-grave from Saxon words signifying chief governor of a harbour. He was afterwards called provost; but in Henry II.'s reign, the Norman title of *maire* was brought into use, and soon rendered English by spelling it mayor. In 1354, Edward III. granted to this city the privilege of having gold or silver *maces* carried before the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, in the city, its suburbs and liberties throughout Middlesex; and also when going to meet the king, his heirs, or other royal persons, beyond the county. It was at this period, when such a dignity was granted, that the chief magistrate of the city of London was first called *lord* mayor, and gained the style of right honourable.

His *powers* and *privileges* are very

extensive. He is not only the king's representative in the civil government of the city, but also first commissioner of the lieutenancy; perpetual coroner and escheater within the city and liberties of London and the *borough of Southwark*, chief-justice of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery of Newgate; judge of the court of wardmote at the election of aldermen; conservator of the rivers Thames and Medway; perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea; and chief butler to the king at all coronations, having a fee for that service of a golden cup and cover, and a golden ewer. No corporation business is valid without his authority.

Aldermen are of more remote antiquity than the mayors. The office was of Saxon institution. The name is derived from the Saxon *ealder-man*, a man advanced in years, and accordingly supposed to be of superior wisdom and gravity. Henry III., after the citizens had suffered many oppressions, restored a form of government, and appointed twenty-four citizens to exercise the power. Till 1394, the aldermen were chosen annually; but at that period, when Richard II. removed back the courts of judicature from York to London, it was enacted by parliament, that they should "continue in office during life, or good behaviour." From that time the office of alderman has been for life. There are twenty-six wards, and each ward has its alderman. The mode of election has been several times varied; but it is now regulated by act of parliament, passed in 1725; which act also settles the mode of electing all the other city officers. The right of voting for aldermen is vested in those freemen who are resident house-holders. The lord mayor presides at the election of an alderman, and if a poll be demanded, it terminates in three days. Those aldermen who have filled the civic chair are justices of the quorum; and all the other aldermen are justices of the peace within the city. The king, by his letters patent, dated August 15, 1741, empowered *all* the aldermen to act as justices of peace within the city and its liberties. Before that time, only the lord mayor, the recorder, the aldermen who had passed the chair, and the nine senior aldermen had that power. They are also the subordinate governors of their respective wards, under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, and they exercise an executive power within their own districts. They hold courts of wardmote for the election of common-council-men and other ward officers, the regulation of the business of the ward, the removal of obstructions, &c.; and in the management of these duties, each alderman is assisted by one or two deputies, who are annually selected by himself from amongst the common-councilmen of his own ward.

The Common Council is likewise of very early origin; it is a modification of the ancient *Commonalty*. Various opinions are entertained as to the share which the commonalty, or citizens at large, possessed in the local jurisdiction. It is beyond dispute, (and it is a proud fact for the city of London, as it shows their acknowledged importance in all times,) that the great body of the citizens was very early considered as an integral part of the city constitution. The charter of Henry I. mentions the *folk-mote*, a Saxon appellation, and which may fairly be rendered the *court* or *assembly* of the *people*. The general place of meeting of the *folk-mote* was in the open air, at St. Paul's Cross, in St. Paul's church-yard. It was not discontinued till after Henry III.'s reign; but it has been considered the *supreme* assembly of the city. It was called together by the tolling of a great bell. From the great increase of the city's population, the intermixture of the non-freemen with the inhabitants, rendered this mode of meeting inconvenient, dangerous, and sometimes tumultuous; and the system of delegation was then had recourse to. A certain number of representatives were chosen out of each ward, who being added to the lord mayor and aldermen, constituted the *Court of Common Council*. At

first, only two were returned for each ward; but it being afterwards considered that the collective assembly thus chosen was an insufficient representation, in 1347 the number was enlarged. It was provided that each ward should elect common councilmen according to its relative extent. The court debates with open doors in general; but it has the power, though rarely exercised, of excluding strangers; and in the general management of its business, its rules, proceedings, committees, &c., are much like those of the house of commons. The general business of the court is to make laws for the due government of the city, to guide its police, to manage its property: in fact the court of common council is the city's legislature.

Vermont and Massachusetts Canal.—Gentlemen of Vermont have written to Gen. Dearborn, of Boston, communicating the surveys which have been made of a Canal from Lake Champlain to Connecticut River, and giving their opinion of its practicability. Their desire undoubtedly is, if the Massachusetts Canal to Connecticut River is achieved, to prolong our inland navigation to Lake Champlain.—Perhaps a Canal to Boston would offer a safer navigation than the River itself does to Hartford.

Water Works.—The city of Philadelphia is well supplied with water from the Schuylkill River, at a very great expense. The whole extent of iron pipes, which conveys the water, is now upwards of fifteen miles. It is estimated that the aggregate of water rents for 1826, will be $24,160. A handsome revenue will accrue to the city in a few years, as "the water rents," after defraying all expenses, except those incurred by the purchase of new iron pipes, yield an annual surplus to the sinking fund of 15,000 dollars.

Quackery.—Ruth Wheeler, a cancer doctor in Providence, brought an action against a Mr. Hill to recover pay for attending upon his wife and dressing her cancer ten different times. It appeared in evidence that Mrs. Hill had no cancer, but a scrophulous humour—and that the quack had applied vitriol to the supposed cancer in such quantities as to seriously injure the patient.—The plaintiff was nonsuited, on the ground that a person undertaking any profession must possess skill in the exercise of that profession to entitle him to recover.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1826.

THE NEW MARKET.

A market, conveniently located, is one of the first objects in all great cities. If there is any public building in Boston, particularly distinguished, from the circumstance of its general accommodation, the New Market house will hold the first rank.

The tide of business, in commercial places, is occasionally changing from one section of the town to another, and in this way, estates are suddenly rising in value, according to the importance of the changes, and the facilities which are discovered for transacting the common affairs of life.

However wild the scheme may have been originally considered when the projectors of the New Market submitted a plan to the public, the greatest opposers have become completely convinced of the necessity as well as wisdom of the plan. Such have been the rapid improvements in all of the departments of social life, within a few years, that nothing appears too arduous for the enterprize of man, and nothing too expensive for a corporation, when the general good is the object in view. We can well remember when the bare idea of a stone edifice of the huge dimensions of the New Market, associated with the thought of making half an acre of land for its site, would have been as novel as a tangible castle in the air; but, it is already accomplished, and it will remain to the remotest generation, a stupendous monument of the energetic inhabitants

of a city, preeminently distinguished for its wealth, patriotism and enterprize.

The old stands of trade must, and ought to lose their value, because the facilities afforded the public in the new streets on either side the Market, are far superior to all others in the metropolis. Some have imagined that business could not be confined to the immediate vicinity of the new market, on account of the enormous rents which may hereafter be demanded for such costly stores: this, by the way, is no argument, for rents will always bear a proportion to the amount of business. The streets will be wide, healthy and clean, and fanned by breezes from one of the finest harbours in the world. Men like to be well accommodated, and they will visit those places which have a commanding as well as beautiful exterior. All these circumstances, combined with many others, will have a direct tendency to move the common wholesale trade, in one great column, to the new market. Again, the market itself possesses all those advantages which render such establishments desirable. People will go there to fill their baskets, and merchants will follow the current, and the new streets, therefore, stand every probable chance of being the first stands for every kind of trade.

Besides many natural advantages, so far as water privileges are concerned, in bringing vessels within a few feet of the market house, the generous width of the two streets will hold out an irresistible invitation to countrymen to drive their teams for loading, where there is room to turn round.

On the whole, after taking a survey of the new market, the streets and the stores, we are convinced there is nothing which can compare with them in any other city.

We were at one time disposed to criticise the proportions of this superb structure, and point out those defects which are the most conspicuous; but, on mature deliberation, we are as fully persuaded that the appearance of the whole, when completed, will present a very different aspect, and then our remarks may be more particular and extensive. We would merely, however, ask the question, if it would not have been better to have three stories—and would it not have been more symmetrical to have wider doors and higher stories? Any article upon the subject of particular improvements, or in connection with the foregoing subject, will meet with immediate attention.

Within two years, Liberty Square, which was scarcely considered an object, has all at once grown up to an astonishing degree of importance. Estates have taken an unprecedented rise, and this square will soon be one of the most consequential mercantile locations in the city. One estate, sold by Capt. Robert Williams, which makes the corner store on the north east corner of the massive block lately erected, had been repeatedly offered for eight thousand dollars, but no purchaser appeared; when, however, the present improvements in the square were determined upon, the same estate sold at an auction sale for nine dollars and fifty cents the square foot, —amounting to nearly thirty six thousand dollars! The improvements at the lower end of Water Street are so beautiful and permanent, that the same spirit will eventually operate, till Water Street, from being a crooked, narrow sort of a lane, will yet present one solid wall of elegant buildings, and a straight, well paved passage. Water Street may yet vie with State Street; indeed, we contemplate a period, when Water Street, from its proximity to the market, the banks, &c, will become one of the most flourishing retailing streets in the city.

We are happy to hear that a respectable Company has been formed for the purpose of making an extensive establishment at South Boston for the Brewing of Ale, expected to be equal, if not superior, to that from Albany and Springfield. An excellent location has been selected, and the preparatory labours have been commenced.

BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

(Continued from p. 66.)

THE NEW-ENGLAND COURANT.

The third newspaper which appeared in Boston was the NEW-ENGLAND COURANT, established by James Franklin, August 17, 1721, and was printed on a half sheet crown paper. On Mr. Musgrave's becoming proprietor of the Gazette, the printing was taken from Franklin, which circumstance probably led to the establishment of the *Courant;* for he warmly attacked Musgrave and endeavoured to have him turned out of office. A society of gentlemen furnished essays for this paper, which were evidently written by men of talents, attacking persons in office, the clergy and the prevailing religious opinions; and opposed rather rudely the introduction of inoculation for the small pox. These essays attracted general notice, and the paper soon had warm advocates and zealous opposers; and finally roused the attention and interference of the government. Dr. Increase Mather openly denounced the Courant, by an address to the public, which appeared in the Boston Gazette, January 29, 1722. Before the Courant had been printed a year, Franklin was imprisoned by order of the government in the common gaol, where he remained four weeks. After his release from prison, the club was encouraged to proceed with increased boldness, which led to a further interference of the government; and it was 'thereupon ordered that James Franklin, the printer and publisher, be strictly forbidden by this Court, to print or publish the New-England Courant, or any pamphlet or paper of the like nature, except it be first supervised by the Secretary of this Province; and the Justices of his Majesty's Sessions of the Peace for the county of Suffolk, at their next adjournment, be directed to take sufficient Bonds of said Franklin, for his good behaviour for twelve months time.'

Franklin published the Courant, notwithstanding, on the following Monday, without submitting its contents to the Secretary. For this neglect, a bill of indictment was preferred to the grand jury against him for contempt of an order of the Court. The jury returned "*Ignoramus*" on the bill, and he was put under bonds for his good behaviour pursuant to the order of the General Court. In consequence of things being thus situated, it was determined to alter the imprint by leaving out the word *James*, and inserting that of *Benjamin* Franklin, in order to evade the act. This was carried into immediate effect, and the Courant purported to be "printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, in Queen Street,"* although he was a minor, and an apprentice to his brother. The paper continued to be published in the name of Benjamin Franklin for some time after he left his brother; and, for any thing that appears, until its publication was discontinued, in 1727. James Franklin subsequently removed to Newport, R. I. and established the first paper in that Colony, under the title of the *Rhode Island Gazette*, which made its appearance September 27, 1732.

(To be continued.)

* Franklin's printing office was kept in a building that formerly stood on the easterly corner of Court Street and Franklin Avenue. This place seems to have been highly distinguished by a succession of printing establishments, from the time Franklin commenced, down to 1817, when the Independent Chronicle was removed and united with the Boston Patriot. The old building was taken down in August of that year, to make room for the one now occupied by Mr. James W. Burditt, as the Franklin Bookstore.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, Jan. 23.—It having been made known to the Board of Aldermen, that at the fire in Court Street in November last, Mr. Almoran Holmes and Mr. Bela Lincoln were instrumental in preserving the city building called the Old State House, from being destroyed, by permitting themselves to be let down from the cupola to the ridge pole of the building, and from thence extinguishing the fire which

had already rekindled upon the roof thereon. Resolved that the thanks of this board be presented to them for their distinguished exertions in preserving with so much skill and at so much personal hazard, in the manner above stated, the property of the city from destruction.

Monday, Jan. 30.—Capt. James Morgan, Captain of the watch, and superintendent of the lamps, died yesterday, thereupon, ordered, that the City Clerk advertise that application will be received until Monday next, 6 o'clock P. M. from all persons wishing the above office.

The Committee appointed to ascertain the best terms and contract for a number of fire buckets, reported, that they have contracted with George Domett for two hundred pair, at four dollars and fifty cents per pair.

Petition of Christopher Gore, chairman of the Columbian Eagle Fire Society, praying that some badge may be adopted whereby they may be acknowledged at fires and admitted to the advantages of firemen. Committed to the Mayor and Alderman Oliver.

Petition of Joshua Davis, praying that a street of thirty feet wide—to include passage way of six feet wide, may be laid out from Washington street, to extend easterly to the dyke, and for that purpose offers as much of his land as the surveyors may think proper. Committed to Aldermen Carney and Jackson.

The Committee on the application of B. L. Weld to have a communication opened between Pearl and Atkinson Streets. Reported (as on file) that a street be opened upon certain conditions.

The Committee on the application of Cornelius Coolidge, relative to paving in Liberty Square. Reported, and was accepted.

The Mayor and Alderman Robbins were joined to the Committee on the subject of uniting the offices of City Marshal and Health Commissioner.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the frequent false alarms of the citizens, by the ringing of bells, at the North part of the City, made a report, upon which it was ordered, that the several Committees of the Districts be authorized to make agreements with the several Committees of the different churches which have bells, to have places of deposit for their keys, and to engage persons to attend to the same.

Petition of Alexander Parris was committed.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, Jan. 30.—Ordered that the sum of five thousand dollars be added to the appropriations for the directory of the House of Industry. Order twice read, passed and sent up for concurrence.

Communication from P. Haley, Thos. G. Staniford, Gardner Green, and Charles R. Porter, in behalf of persons who have suffered by a fire at Topsham in the state of Maine, referred in the board of Aldermen to the committee who have under consideration the application of the sufferers at Brunswick, to consider and report. Concurred.

Petition of Thomas Welsh, Jr. for damages for lands taken from him on the north side of Pemberton's hill. Committed to Aldermen Bellows and Robbins to report on the expediency of purchasing the whole of said petitioner's land. Concurred, and Messrs. Eveleth, Merriam and Sam'l. Thaxter are joined.

Petition of Sam'l. D. Parker for remuneration for damages sustained by him by digging down West Center and Pinkney streets, referred to the committee who have under consideration the petition of J. Evarts. Concurred.

Orders passed authorizing the Committee on Neck Lands to select and offer for sale on or before the 4th of April next, ten house lots from the city's land on the west side of Washington Street. Also, to cause surveys to be made of all the marsh and flats lying in and about South Boston line, so called, from the southern extremity of Front-street, &c. as will en-

able them fairly to investigate and determine what measures, in their opinion, will most contribute to the city's interest in relation to the petition of T. K. Jones and others.

Ordered, That the committee appointed to consider the expediency of digging a well and locating a reservoir in South Market street, be directed to take into consideration the expediency of removing from the surface of the Mill Creek (beginning where the old Mills stood and extending to the end of North Market street,) so much of the same as will serve as a reservoir, retaining at all times one foot of water in depth in said creek.

The Common Council held a session on Monday evening, but nothing of importance was presented for deliberation, and it adjourned at an early hour. A motion by Mr. I. Parker, that the Mayor should be authorised to purchase of any manufacturer in the city or vicinity, a fire engine with a suitable quantity of hose, for the use of the city, was negatived, on the ground that such a purchase was not now necessary. The object of the mover undoubtedly was, to allay the feeling that has been excited among some of the citizens, in consequence of the recent purchase of engines at Philadelphia and New-York.—*Cour.*

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the *Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation*, on Monday, 30th Jan. 1826, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the year ensuing: Francis C. Gray, Standfast Smith, Thomas H. Perkins, Benjamin Joy, Patrick T. Jackson, Charles Bradbury, Ralph Huntington, William Lawrence, Israel Thorndike, Jr. John Lowell, Jr. John C. Gray, and Abraham W. Fuller, Esquires. Samuel F. McCleary, Esq. was re-elected Clerk and Treasurer.

The sloop of war Boston, Capt. Hoffman, hence ar. at New-York on Monday Jan. 23d.

A correspondent has been sorry to observe, lately, several sums taken from the fund appropriated towards liquidating the City Debt, and appropriated to temporary expenditures. This is not a good symptom. Where is the vigilance of our Common Council, in watching the treasury? The Representatives of the People sometimes hold the purse-strings with an unyielding grasp. The reflection that our City Debt is not diminishing, must be disagreeable to every considerate person. Suppose we should have a sudden war, or any unfavourable change of circumstances, with a great load of debt on our shoulders? Now is the time to reduce it by economy. A time might come when economy could not do it.—*Pal.*

By a communication from the Governor to the House of Representatives, it appears that Mr. George Sullivan, agent for the settlement of our claim on the U. States, has resigned.

An action was tried at the Supreme Court in this city last week, which regarded a portion of the American property destroyed at Moscow in the conflagration of that city, when Buonaparte was about to attack it.

The Palladium of Tuesday states, that subscriptions for that useful establishment, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, on a permanent basis, already amount to a considerable sum.

On Wednesday, Jan. 25, on motion of Mr. Gardner, the Supreme Court granted a writ of habeas corpus, in behalf of one Shurtleff, a minor, enlisted as a soldier at Fort Independence without the consent of his parents. On Thursday he was brought up and surrendered, and the facts proving as stated, he was discharged.

On the 25th inst. the Rev. Erastus Maltby was installed Pastor of the Trinity Church and Society in Taunton. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Wisner of Boston.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1826.

THE WEATHER.

The weather in Boston this winter has been very mild, with the exception of two or three days, till the latter part of January, when a sudden and severe change took place. The Thermometers on *Wednesday, Feb.* 1. in this city, were as low as 17 degrees below zero; in Salem, 17; in Gloucester, 14; in Portsmouth, N. H. 19; in Portland, Me. 19; in Wisscaset, 24; in Brunswick, 29; in Hallowell, 30; in Bath, 27; in Concord, N. H. 26; in Keene, 28; in Amherst, 28; in Chelmsford, Mass. 14; in Brattleboro' Vt. 27; in Windsor, 24; in Springfield, Mass. 18; in Stockbridge, 16; in Plymouth, 13; in New-Bedford, 10. There has been but very little snow here, the present winter, till within ten days. Boston harbour was closed with ice on the 2d. inst. as far as Long Island.

The southern papers speak of the extreme cold weather, and a plenty of snow.

THE SOUTH END.

London has its west end, and Boston has a north and south end, which, indeed, are as different in their exterior as almost any opposite extremes in nature. Somehow it has so happened in the course of things, that the inhabitants at the south part of the city, have become eminently distinguished for their zeal in beautifying, as well as making their particular half of the town, both convenient and valuable. Lots were not originally so consequential, as at the north of the market; but, at this time, there is nothing in the old quarter of Boston, which can compare with the principal streets located south of Fanueil Hall. The current has been strongly set for several years, towards Boylston Market, and instead of abating, there was never a period when more spirited measures were in exercise for carrying on judicious improvements, than at the present moment. Many are of an opinion that there is a physical difference in the constitutions of the inhabitants of the two divisions of the city, which explains this manifest distinction in their enterprize. The south end is said to be constituted of more adventurous men than the north, who have generally inherited their property from their forefathers, while the south-enders have gained their possessions by dint of their own individual exertions.

From Province house row, with a few exceptions, quite to the neck, including the streets which lead out of Washington Street, there is a series of the finest dwelling houses. Besides being new, they are constructed upon modern architectural principles, combining elegance with whatever is convenient and desirable for a family. Such property will always command rent of the first order; whereas, those antiquated tenements which strike the eye with such sombre influence, at the north end, must necessarily decrease in value, and eventually become the habitations of those who are the least able to pay generous prices.

Merchants are as desirous of locating their families in elegant places, as they are to fix their places of business in central situations, and this is the true cause of the increasing population of the south end, and the real motive too for building such excellent edifices —because they will rent well. "Nothing venture, nothing have," is certainly worth remembering. If owners of estates in a city would study their own interest. and also feel that pride is raising the dignity of Boston, so far as good style in building is concerned, they will never spare in their efforts to increase the value of their tenements. A poor house is a poor thing any where, but in a city a poor house is a despicable incumbrance, which is never growing better. The south end of Boston is destined for importance, and, at the rate which it has travelled, will soon eclipse all the

old divisions of this venerable and distinguished city.

AMUSEMENTS.

Perhaps the first thought of the majority of strangers, on visiting a city, has reference to public amusements. A love of ease and a love of pleasure is inseparably interwoven into the human character, and this has been taken advantage of in every country, for the accumulation of individual wealth, personal distinction and power.

The great body of mankind in civilized nations, have been too long baited with those frivolities which pass away time, to willingly relinquish them. Theatres have been supported from an early period, and those efforts which have been made at differents eras, to suppress scenic representations, have only served to inflame the public, and make them infinitely more spirited and determined to maintain the customs which have been handed down from their play-loving progenitors.

The authorities of this city from time to time have shackled the Federal Street Theatre, by taxation, till we begin to wonder how the managers can afford to give us fine scenery, good players, or even a choir of fiddlers. Even the legislature, in former times have been in grave debate about suppressing theatricals, but all to no purpose ;—theatres will have existence, if the actors were decapitated every morning, and jugglers continue their tricks, and who cares if they do ?

One chief objection to stage playing has arisen from a vulgar opinion that it is immoral, and consequently wicked :—sinful, however as it is, only pay a round sum of cash into the treasury for a license, and that eases the conscience of the whole corporation. This is no better than the buying of papal indulgences to commit crimes, or the Parisian mode of sanctioning gambling houses by paying a revenue to government.

The Stamp-Act was not more oppressive to our forefathers, than the screwing assessments on our infant Theatre. Money is the philosopher's stone, as much sought for in 1826, as in the age of Pythagoras. Kings tax the nations, and they tax the people who compose them : this is a clever fashion, which has descended from the antediluvian age, and is now aped by the smallest urchin over a box of pins. The state taxes the county ; the county taxes the town ; the town taxes the parish ; the parish tax themselves, and the minister taxes their souls ; while the grave digger taxes the upper leather, and there we remain to be taxed by the vermin of the earth.

A word might be said, with strict propriety, on the circus, and we might notice the low exhibitions which have characterised the performances in Washington Garden, during a series of years ; but there is certainly an apology for the managers, for they have been taxed till many of the most distinguished actors have been gathered to their fathers, without being able to pay another tax-bill.

Federal Street Theatre was erected in 1796, and instead of being assisted by authorities, or encouraged to employ those powers in the cause of morality, good taste and virtue, which have been exerted by municipal bodies in Europe, the very existence of this Theatre has been threatened with absolute annihilation.

"Strenuous opposition had been made to the introduction of theatrical exhibitions in Boston. The first attempt of the kind, in 1750, was followed by a law of the Province, prohibiting them under penalties.

During the siege the British officers entertained themselves with amusements of a theatrical sort. From that time we discover no traces of a theatre in Boston, till 1789, when the newspapers contain an intimation of a design to establish one. While the prohibitory laws remained in force, it was unsafe to proceed openly : an effort was made to repeal them in the winter session of 1792, which failed, and the expedient of exhibiting plays under

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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the title of *Moral Lectures*, was therefore adopted in the fall of that year. The place of performance was the New Exhibition Room, in Hawley Street. A majority of the town had favoured the petition for a repeal of the prohibitory laws, 'as unconstitutional, inexpedient and absurd,' and the patronage of the Exhibition Room was so liberal, that the plan of erecting a commodious brick building, purposely for a theatre, was easily carried into execution."

The Federal Street house rose from these beginnings, and was opened for the reception of the public on the evening of Feb. 3d, 1797, with the play of Gustavus Vasa Erickson. Mr. Charles Powell was the first manager.

Thus, after much tribulation, the regular theatre took its rise, and now merely maintains a kind of vegetable being, though a few slight modifications would give a spin to internal machinery and give an entirely new aspect to its crest-fallen character.

Public opinion is always directed to some object, and this public sentiment is forever plotting the downfall of one thing, or giving birth to another. In relation to our theatre, the place where strangers will go, in spite of law, it has long been an interesting topic, whenever and wherever brought up, to find fault with the establishment. Now there is not the least allowance made for the trammels imposed by the civil authorities; only traduce the theatre, ridicule both actors and performers, and this is doing a popular thing.

In the nature of things, a Theatre will have an existence in Boston, but we admit that it will be an inferior place of amusement, so long as the very men who are the devoted slaves of theatricals, encompass it with an iron wall. The managers are undoubtedly too close for their own profit, and much too careful to avoid engaging popular companies, more capable of ensuring the public support. There has been too great rigor on the part of the city government, and it is believed too much genuine covetousness in the managers, to gain the interest and general patronage of the inhabitants. New modelling is obviously necessary in the green room, and city hand-cuffs must be abolished in toto, ere the theatre can be elevated to a rank that will entitle it to the encouragement and protection of the community.

For the News-Letter.

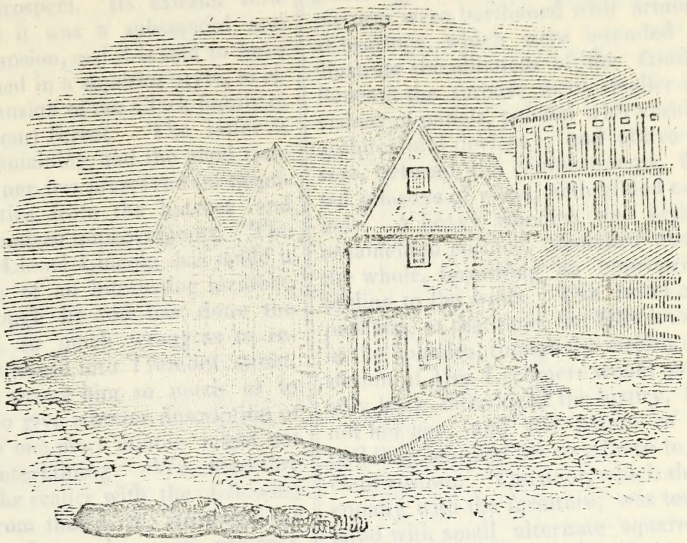
NORTH BOSTON.

Mr. Editor,

Some remarks which appeared in one of your late numbers, on the "North End," induced me to cast my eyes around that section of the city, "from Union street to the old ferry," and I cannot refrain from saying that I was happily disappointed, in not discovering so many evidences of meanness as I was led to anticipate from the remarks referred to. I find, indeed, that the principal part of the sea border was early occupied by settlers, but there is probably one building only now standing which was in existence prior to the great fire of 1676. That is the house in Moon street, on the east side, about midway from Sun court to Fleet street. It is a well built wooden house, of three stories, of which the two upper project, in the fashion of those times, almost a foot and a half in front of the lower. It has been the residence of the Mathers in their day, and is the property of their descendants at the present time.

So far as I can discover, the next oldest building is that at the corner of Ann Street and Market Square, of which there is some account in the History of Boston, p. 156. It was built in 1680, and though it bears the mark of its age on its front, I cannot think that there is any appearance of meanness attached to its form or its ornaments. Should it stand a century longer, it would in all likelihood remain as firm as it is now, a monument of the fidelity with which our forefathers constructed their tenements for business and for habitation.

[We insert our view of this building.—*Ed.*]



Opposite the Golden Key we find one or two more of the old-fashioned structures with projecting upper stories. One of these was latterly occupied by Mr. William Homes, proverbially "the honest silver-smith:" it was once the resort of Franklin, who was a relative of the family; and if the exteroir should continue to appear less inviting than that of some buildings in the vicinity, the owner, the occupant, and the observer may improve the consideration, by reflecting that no one of them ever gave shelter to a greater man than the latter, or a better than the former.

Between the Draw-bridge and the North Square, we find, I think, but one of these ancient houses, and that stands on a corner of Ann and Richmond Streets. Ann Street, between those points, has been mostly destroyed by fire within sixty years, and the buildings now partake somewhat of the modern character. Half of them at least are of brick or else ten foot temporary buildings, occupied as shops. The street moreover within this distance has been suitably widened, and very rarely is found in worse plight than streets commonly are in other parts of the city. What there is ancient in this section of the north end is tenantable, and, generally speaking, respectably, if not richly tenanted. The shops, particularly, are good *stands*, and it would not be difficult to name many that now figure with some note in other quarters, who commenced business and laid the foundations of their fortunes here.

Going north, we find four or five modern brick houses erected since the fire, at the foot of North Square, in 1807, and then come to the only neighbourhood where a sufficient number of ancient houses are clustered together to remind any one forcibly of the days of antiquity: this vicinity is also honorable, for it may be truly said again,

"An honest silversmith lives here."

These old buildings, which are wooden, extend a little below Sun Court Street, till we come to Lewis's buildings, so called, which is a large four-story brick block, in front of the hotel, which was formerly the mansion house of the late Col. John May.

At the period when the last mentioned house was erected, the north end was a fashionable part of the town, and the site on which it stands was



elevated, and then afforded a commanding prospect. Its exterior now shows that it was a substantial and elegant mansion, and it is said to have been finished in a superior style, to rival the mansion of the Clark family in Garden Court Street. The latter is also still remaining, and the good taste of the owner has preserved its exquisite beauties from the hatchet and brush of modern improvements. The author of Lionel Lincoln has made it the scene of an interesting incident, and although he too has done the north end so much wrong as to remove the house into Tremont street. I will not wrong him so much as to pretend to give a better description of it, though one more minute might not be less entertaining. We therefore present the reader with the following extract from that work, on which we may hereafter make some remarks.

"The young officer advanced to the entrance which led into the court-yard of Mrs. Lechmere's dwelling. The house was of bricks, and of an exterior altogether more pretending than most of those in the lower parts of the town. It was heavily ornamented, in wood, according to the taste of a somewhat earlier day, and presented a front of seven windows in its two upper stories, those at the extremes being much narrower than the others. The lower floor had the same arrangement, with the exception of the principal door.

"The rap of the gentleman was answered instantly by an old black, dressed in a becoming, and what, for the colonies, was a rich livery. The inquiry for Mrs. Lechmere was successful, and the youth conducted through a hall of some dimensions, into an apartment which opened from one of its sides. This room would be considered, at the present day, as much too small to contain the fashion of a country town; but what importance it wanted in size, was amply compensated for in the richness and labour of its decorations. The walls were divided into compartments, by raised panel-work, beautifully painted with imaginary landscapes and ruins. The glittering, varnished surfaces of these pictures were burthened with armorial bearings, which were intended to illustrate the alliances of the family. Beneath the surbase were smaller divisions of panels, painted with various architectural devices; and above it rose, between the compartments, fluted pilasters of wood, with gilded capitals. A heavy wooden, and highly ornamented cornice, stretched above the whole, furnishing an appropriate outline to the walls. The use of carpets was, at that time, but little known in the colonies, though the wealth and station of Mrs. Lechmere would probably have introduced the luxury, had not her age, and the nature of the building, tempted her to adhere to ancient custom. The floor, which shone equally with the furniture, was tesselated with small alternate squares of red-cedar and pine, and in the centre were the 'saliant Lions' of Lechmere, attempted by the blazonry of the joiner. On either side of the ponderous and laboured mantel, were arched compartments, of plainer work, denoting use, the sliding panels of one of which, being raised, displayed a beaufet, groaning with massive plate. The furniture was old, rich, and heavy, but in perfect preservation. In the midst of this scene of colonial splendour, which was rendered as impressive as possible by the presence of numerous waxen lights, a lady, far in the decline of life, sat, in formal propriety, on a small settee." B.

BOSTON SAVINGS BANK.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Provident Institution for Savings, held the 17th ult. Hon. William Phillips in the Chair, the Treasurer's report was made, having been previously examined with the vouchers by the Board of Investment and found accurate. The following is an abstract:—

"The amount of receipts since the last report is $107,801, and of payments $81,025 91. In the same period 2267 deposites have been received, and 678 new accounts been open-

ed, and 457 old accounts closed. Our accumulating fund, or reserved profits, was, last July, $17,478 33, and now is $21,517 58, so that it has increased $4,039 25."

"ACCOUNT CURRENT.

JAMES SAVAGE, *Esq. Treasurer, in account with the Institution.*

Dr.—

To amount received from 5415 depositors, with the amount of dividends declared due and carried to their several accounts,	$715,673 40
To balance of suspense account,	506 63
To eighteenth dividend to be declared due on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1826,	12,527 42
To balance profit and loss account, being interest on loans made by said Institution,	11,310 48
To interest due, but not yet received,	62 50
To interest accrued but not yet due on stocks and notes, to the 18th day of January, 1826,	9,644 60
	$750,225 03

Cr.—

By amount of U. S. 5 per cent. Stock, 65,000, cost,	66,182 50
Do. do. U. S. 6 per ct. Stock, 42,923 89, cost,	42,956 88
Do. do. U. S. 3 per ct. Stock, 22,901 85, cost,	17,508 34
Do. do. City of Boston Stock and Notes,	118,025 00
Do. do. loaned County of Norfolk,	8,800 00
Do. do. Bank notes bearing interest,	106,600 00
Do. do. Union Bank Stock, 63 shares, 6,300, cost,	6,520 33
Do. do. State do. do. 257 do. 15,420, do.	16,448 58
Do. do. Suffolk do. do. 78 do. 7,800, do.	8,016 57
Do. do Eagle do. do. 166 do. 16,600, do.	17,187 25
Do. do. Columbian do. do. 118 do. 11,800, do.	12,370 88
Do. do. Manufacturers and Mechanics do. do. 271 do. 13,550, do.	14,442 99
Do. do. New England do. do. 80 do. 8000. do.	8,905 48
Do. do. Washington do. do.	25,000 00
Do. do. Notes received for moneys loaned with stock pledged for security at 90 cents per dollar,	259,557 66
Balance in Union Bank,	11,985 27
By balance when received to be carried to the credit of profit and loss, the balance of which account, with this addition, is the accumulated fund,	9,707 10
	$750,225 03

Boston, January 16, 1826."

Reported for the Boston News-Letter.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Feb. 1, 1826.

LEONARD FOSTER *vs.* THE CITY OF BOSTON.

This was a claim for damages for the taking of the Petitioner's land for the New Market, under a special Act of the Legislature.

The Act authorized the Mayor and Aldermen to lay out and widen the Faneuil Hall Market to the extent of 180 feet wide, in such direction as the City Council should prescribe within certain limits, viz. Ann St. on the North, the lane leading to Green's Wharf on the South, Faneuil Hall on the West, and the Harbour on the East, whenever the City Council should declare that the public exigencies required such extension.—Before any person's land was taken under the Act, he was to be invited to a reference of claims for damages; but if he did not agree to the reference, he might petition the Supreme Court to appoint five Commissioners who were to award damages, and if dissatisfied with their award he was entitled to the verdict of a special jury of disinterested persons.

The Petitioner's land having been taken, and he not having agreed to a reference, and being dissatisfied with the award of the Commissioners, a special Jury was summoned from Chelsea to try the question.

The Petitioner's Counsel stated, and offered to prove, that his land was not taken in fact for the purpose of a Market; that the City, before the land was taken, owned land more than 180 feet wide north of his land, and within the prescribed limits; but they had appropriated part of this to the store lots on North Market St.; that, according to plans exhibited at the sale of these lots, the City had laid out South Market St. 60 feet wide, which divided the Petitioner's land, so that the South part of it would have fronted upon this Street, and would have been of great value for store lots; that the City offered to buy the whole, but the Petitioner did not agree to their terms; that they then threatened to cover his land with streets if he did

not sell, and accordingly laid out South Market St. 102 feet wide, instead of 60, so as to take in the whole of his land, and bring other land of their own to front upon the Street; and that this land was sold for the store lots on South Market St. at a great profit; that the City Council, soon after the passing of the Act, declared that the public exigencies required that the Market should be extended, but did not specify the direction until five months after; that in the mean time they had bought up all the land adjacent to the Petitioner's, and being unable to buy his, had finally laid out the direction in the manner before mentioned, locating the North line of the Market fourteen feet only North of the New Market House, and its South line 180 feet south of the north line, so as to take in the whole of the Petitioner's land; that the City had thus been enabled to realize a great profit at the Petitioner's expense; and that they had in fact converted the Act into a means of speculation. The Petitioner's Counsel moved the Court to order the production of the City Records, the Records of the Committee of the City Council charged with the extension of the Market, the two plans exhibited at the sale of the North Market St. lots, and all the correspondence with the Petitioner relative to his land, in order to prove the above facts.

His Honor the Chief Justice decided, that the Petitioner could not be allowed in a mere claim for damages under the Act to deny the constitutionality of the Act, or the legality of the proceedings under it on the part of the City; that the proper remedy for the Petitioner would have been to have brought an ejectment for the land, if it was not lawfully taken; that the documents called for could not be used therefore for the purpose stated by counsel, and the City could not be compelled to produce any of them except for other purposes.

The City Records were produced, however, in order to show that the land was taken by the authorities of the City. But the plans, and Committee Book, were held not to be admissible in evidence; and the correspondence was stated to have been burnt.

It was then proved on the part of the Petitioner that he owned $\frac{3}{128}$ of Spear's Wharf, as it was called, and that his proportion of the Wharf and Flats together amounted to about 4000 square feet. That the whole of it was included in the 102 foot street, and that it was taken by vote of the City Council on the 22d of July 1824; that estates immediately adjoining had been purchased by the City in the months of June and July at the rate of from 10 to 15 dollars a foot; and that the store lots laid out by the city on the new street had been sold in April, 1825, at the rate of from 10 to 20 dollars a foot and upwards. It was contended that the land must be estimated according to its value on the day of the taking, with interest from that time; that as it was taken against the owner's will, he was entitled to the highest market price for it; and that this must be inferred from the prices paid for the adjoining estates.

On the part of the City it was proved, that, before the project of a New Market, the Spear estate was not worth more than a dollar a foot; that the greater part of it was mere flats, over which the sea flowed; that the buildings upon it were much less valuable than those of the adjoining estates; that its whole income was only 1800 dollars a year; and that two of the part-owners of the estate sold their shares to the City early in June 1824, at the rate of about $1,30 per foot:— and they stated that they considered this a handsome price for it. But it did not appear that they knew at the time of their bargain with the City, what prices had been paid for adjoining estates. It was contended, however, by the Counsel for the City, that the income of the estate and the price accepted by these owners, fixed the value of the estate at that time, and that the Petitioner was not entitled to the benefit of any increased

not sell, and accordingly laid out South Market St. 102 feet wide, instead of 66, so as to take in the whole of his land, and bring other land of their own to front upon the Street; and that this land was sold for the store lots on South Market St. at a great profit; that the City Council, soon after the passing of the Act, declared that the public exigencies required that the Market should be extended, but did not specify the direction until five months after; that in the mean time they had bought up all the land adjacent to the Petitioner's, and being unable to buy his, had finally laid out the direction in the manner before mentioned, locating the North line of the Market fourteen feet only North of the New Market House, and its South line 150 feet south of the north line, so as to take in the whole of the Petitioner's land; that the City had thus been enabled to realize a great profit at the Petitioner's expense; and that they had in fact converted the Act into a means of speculation. The Petitioner's Counsel moved the Court to order the production of the City Records, the Records of the Committee of the City Council charged with the extension of the Market, the two plans exhibited at the sale of the North Market St. lots, and all the correspondence with the Petitioner relative to his land, in order to prove the above facts.

His Honor the Chief Justice decided, that the Petitioner could not be allowed in a mere claim for damages under the Act to deny the constitutionality of the Act, or the legality of the proceedings under it on the part of the City; that the proper remedy for the Petitioner would have been to have brought an ejectment for the land, if it was not lawfully taken; that the documents called for could not be used therefore for the purpose stated by counsel, and the City could not be compelled to produce any of them except for other purposes.

The City Records were produced, however, in order to show that the land was taken by the authorities of

value given to it by the City improvements.

The Judge charged the Jury that the Petitioner was entitled to the balance of the land at the time of the taking, although it might have been increased in consequence of the projected improvements; but that he was not entitled to any farther increase of its value received from the subsequent execution of the project. He was also to be allowed interest from the day of the taking.

The Jury were out about two hours and returned a verdict of $8111 79 damages to the Petitioner; being about $3000 more than was awarded to him by the Commissioners. Something was said on both sides about reserving questions of law for the consideration of the whole Court;—but we understand both parties have finally consented to abide by the verdict.

Counsel for the City, Messrs. Lemuel Shaw and C. P. Curtis;—for the Petitioner, Messrs. H. G. Otis, Jr. and W. H. Gardiner.

TRIAL ON IMPEACHMENT.

Arrangements having previously been made, the Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, proceeded on Tuesday the 31st January, to the trial of SAMUEL BLAGGE, Esquire, Justice of Peace and Notary Public, on thirty articles of impeachment preferred against him by the House of Representatives, the articles being founded on seven alleged offences, viz. that he in his capacity of Notary filled up five protections for persons whom he knew not, certifying in his capacity of Justice that the persons named therein personally appeared before him when they did not so appear; and that he attested two protection certificates, certifying as before that the persons named therein personally appeared before him and made oath to the facts set forth in said certificates, when said persons never did appear before him. The names of the persons specified in the protections and certificates were Anthony Battey, Elisha Jones, Simon T. Wood, John Ockum, Samuel Copps, Brenton Grant.

The Prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Leland of Roxbury, Sumner of Boston, and Cushing of Newburyport, Managers appointed by the House of Representatives for that purpose. The Defence by the Respondent, Samuel Blagge, Esq. was managed by Messrs. Rand, Jarvis, Knapp and Cook.

The trial occupied five days, during all which time the Senate Chamber was thronged with spectators, among whom were several of our most distinguished citizens.

The Court came to a decision on Tuesday evening, which was made known in the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

The defendant *was acquitted*;—Fifteen of the allegations first in order, were given up entirely, and on many of the remainder there was a unanimous vote to acquit.

A very full and interesting report of the trial appeared in the Patriot of Feb. 8.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The packet ship Howard, Capt. Holdrege, arrived at New-York, Feb. 2d, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 20th of Dec. to which date Paris papers were received The most interesting intelligence, if we except the state of the London money market, is the account of the death of the Emperor Alexander, who died at Taganrock, after a few days illness. The intelligence reached Paris on the evening of the 18th of December, by a Telegraphic despatch, dated from Stratsburgh on the same day. His death is said to have been occasioned by a sore leg, which brought on an attack of erysipelas. The Grand Duke Constantine, Viceroy of Poland, inherits the throne of Russia. Alexander was born 22d Dec. 1777, and ascended the throne 24th March, 1801. The Grand Duke Constantine was born 8th May, 1779.

SUMMARY.

We understand from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that an aged gentleman, who resides near Winter-Hill, in Charlestown, and who is an *original* proprietor of one share only, in Charlestown Bridge, which cost £100, has received his principal and the interest upon the original cost, and a surplus of $7000.—*Pal.*

The Rev. John Snelling Popkin has been elected Elliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Edward Everett.

Honesty rewarded.—We learn from the Patriot that Mrs. Marshall, the old lady who sells nuts and apples on the lower floor of the State House in winter, and near the Old South in summer, a few days since found $200, in bank bills, which had been dropped by a merchant's apprentice while on his way to the treasury office. The money was advertised, and returned to its owner, who generously rewarded Mrs. Marshall with twenty dollars, besides making provision for an annual stipend of five dollars during life.

Fire.—The alarm of fire on Sunday morning proved to be in a wooden building improved as a Dry Goods Store by Mr. J. G. Morse, No. 223, Washington street, but by the spirited exertions of the Enginemen, it was extinguished.

A Veteran Editor.—On the 6th of January the editor of the Kentucky Gazette entered upon the fortieth year of his editorial labors. The Gazette was the first paper printed in the western country, except the Pittsburg Gazette—was established, and has been conducted thirty-nine years by the present editor—an instance of steady perseverance believed to be unparalleled.—The editor is now in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was an active soldier in the revolution.—*Balt. Pat.*

The Boston Editorial Fraternity numbers at least one who has served longer than the Kentuckyan; having been Editor and Publisher of a semi-weekly paper since 1784.

The Influenza.—It is stated that not less than 20,000 persons were affected with this complaint, at one time, in Philadelphia. We regret to learn that it prevails to a considerable extent in this city.

New York, Feb. 1, 1826.—The Influenza rages here beyond all description—the symptoms with all are alike, the eye balls are so sore as hardly to discern any thing, with a severe pain in the head, back and limbs, sore throat, and head very much stuffed—after a day or two, a rheumatic pain ensues, which lasts three or four days, and then subsides. Very few children are attacked with it.

Appointments by the Governor and Council.—Levi Lyman, of Northampton, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions for the County of Hampshire; Charles E. Forbes, of Northampton, to be attorney of the Commonwealth for the county of Hampshire; Henry W. Bishop, of Richmond, to be Register of Probate for the County of Berkshire.

The towns of Rehoboth and Attleborough have purchased farms, which are to be cultivated by paupers, who are to be placed there for that purpose.

The inhabitants of West Cambridge and several other towns in Massachusetts employ their poor in repairing the highways during the principal part of the year, under the direction of an overseer.

The population of the State of New York is ascertained, by the late census, to be 1,616,458, being an increase since the census of 1820, of 242,648.

Canal Commerce.—In 1824, the number of Canal boat arrivals and departures, at the port of Albany, was 2672. During the last year there were 9,594 arrivals and departures at the same port.

James B. Gardiner has been three times returned as a member of the Legislature of Ohio, and three times rejected, because, we believe, he prom-

ised to serve without pay or for less than the legal pay.

Party spirit rages in Upper Canada. One party has taken the American Emigrants as allies, and enforced the playing of 'Hail Columbia' and 'Yankee Doodle' at the Theatre with doffed hats. The Anglo Americans have a majority in the House of Assembly, where the proceedings have sometimes been uproarious.

Deaths, in NewYork, city and county, in 1825—5,018, including burned or scalded 30—casualties 53—drinking cold water 77—drowned 56—frozen 3—infanticide 3—insanity 26—intemperance 84—killed or murdered 3—measles 53—small-pox 40—suicide 14.—147 died of apoplexy, 843 of consumptions, 293 of convulsions, 110 of dropsy, 196 of dropsy in the head, 138 of dysentery, 433 of fevers, 503 of inflammation of the chest, 203 of old age, and 244 stillborn. There were 677 more deaths than in 1824, which the inspector attributes partly to the increase of population, and partly to the natural consequence of the excessive heat during the month of July. The Inspector also remarks that the fever cases were generally more numerous than in 1824.

The Trustees of the University of Alabama have made a report, by which it appears, that 12,718 acres of land belonging to that Institution have been sold, producing, with interest and rents, the sum of $176,956 17. There remains yet for sale, 33,361 acres; and it is supposed the aggregate produced by the whole will exceed $750,000.

The Rev. Dr. Payson, of Portland, has declined the invitation he recently received from New-York, to become Pastor of the Society, late Dr. Romeyn's.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Feb. 6th.—The Board non-concurred with the Common Council in the orders for the sale of 10 lots of Neck Land; and directing a survey of all the marsh and flats lying about South Boston Bay.

Petitions of the Vigilant Society; and of John G. Coffin were committed. Adjourned.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Feb. 6. A communication from the Directors of the House of Industry, stating that it will be necessary to have a further appropriation of $3000 to complete the fence round the Farm, was read and laid on the table.

The Committee directed to consider and report some practicable plan by which juvenile offenders may be reformed as well as punished, made a report recommending the following resolutions for the adoption of the City Council:

Resolved, It is expedient that the North jail in Leverett-street, and so much of the South jail, as the convenience and safety of the other prisoners permit, should be continued as a House of Correction for male and female adults.

Resolved, That so much of the East building at South Boston, which was erected and is or may be fitted as a House of correction, be appropriated as a House of reformation for juvenile delinquents; under the care of the Directors of the House of Industry, until the further orders of the City Council.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed with full authority to apply to the Legislature for such powers and authorities as may be deemed expedient or necessary to carry into effect the design of the City Council in establishing a house for the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

These resolves were passed. And an order passed authorizing the same Committee to apply to the Legislature for the powers mentioned in the third resolve.

Petitions—of Andrew Campbell; of F. Green and N. Webb, Assessors; of John Thompson and others; and a remonstrance of Joseph Field and others, were committed.

The Committee to whom was referred the petitions of certain suffer-

ers by fire in Brunswick and Topsham. Me. made the following report, which was read and accepted in concurrence :—

REPORT.

That in addition to the petitions above mentioned, your Committee have received petions from the towns of Ripley, of Parkman and Guilford, in the State of Maine, which accompany this report, and it is understood, that other petitions from sufferers by like calamities, in other quarters may be expected.

The distinguished liberality of the citizens of Boston on occasions of this nature is unquestionably the cause of the number and frequency of these applications ; a circumstance, which renders it proper for the City Council to consider its own duty, in this respect,—not to permit the charity of our fellow citizens to be unduly or unreasonably called upon, particularly in the forms of authority and under the sanction of an official act.

Taking the number and the nature of these applications into consideration, and also the difficulty of discriminating in a public capacity, between the degrees and real character of claims of this description, your Committee are of opinion that the City Council ought to reserve its public recommendations of a general contribution, in such a city as Boston, to cases of great and wide spread calamity, of a character calling for the interposition of a great community ; and that it should leave those, which seem of a common or individual character, and such as a reasonable prudence might have guarded against, to be relieved by applications to be made by the sufferers or their agents to such individuals or societies as being in a situation to become acquainted with the circumstances of each case, can extend their charity with a suitable discrimination.

Your Committee, therefore, not doubting that each of the cases of the respective applicants has claims varying in degree, on the comparison of the charitable and prosperous, yet they do not deem that either application presents a case of that peculiar character in point of nature and extent, as to render it proper the City Council should issue a general recommendation for a contribution among all the citizens and religious societies in its behalf. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSIAH QUINCY, *Chairman.*

Adjourned to Monday next, at ½ past 6 o'clock.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Pendleton & Bowen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to W. S. Pendleton, who is authorized to settle the accounts of the concern. Those indebted will please make immediate payment. W. S. PENDLETON.
ABEL BOWEN.

Boston, Jan. 31, 1826.

W. S. PENDLETON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the above Business will be carried on by him in Conjunction with his Brother, who will add to the Establishment the advantage of

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

Orders for Printing on Copper, or Designs and Printing on Stone, will be attended to with care and fidelity, on application at the Establishment in Harvard Place, opposite the Old South. To those whose occasions require Fac Similes, Maps, Circulars, &c , to which this art is peculiarly adapted, Specimens will be exhibited, and all information given by applying as above.

ABEL BOWEN respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues his business at No. 2, Congress Square, in Congress Street, where all orders for ENGRAVING AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTING will be thankfully received, and promptly attended.

OLD ADVERTISEMENTS.

A few local advertisements, printed in the News-Letter and Boston Gazette, one hundred years ago, are brought before our readers the present week, in order to show in some degree the business doing in Boston, at a period, so remote. There is not, perhaps, a single individual now living, who then figured upon the active stage of life ; years roll away, and one generation passes after another, in quick succession. How invaluable is the art of printing, by which we can

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Your Committee, therefore, not doubting that each of the cases of the respective applicants has claims varying in degree, on the comparison of the charitable and prosperous, yet

converse with the ancient dead, and survey the works of nations, long after they have ceased to exist !

" TO be Sold a large double House and Land, with a Ship Yard & Wharff, at the North End of Boston, formerly the Charleston Ferry House. The Ship Yard now in the Possession of *Mr. White* the Ship Builder, being part of the Estate of Mr. *Peter Cutler* Deceas'd."

" ON Friday the 28th inst. at 5 a clock in the afternoon will be exposed to Sale by Publick Vendue, at *Mr. Selby's* Crown Coffee House in King Street, Boston, a new Double House and several other tenements situate in Summer Street, belonging to the estate of Col. Dyer, late of said Boston, deceased. Jan. 24th, 1725."

" FOR the service of the Town, in the present scarcity of Grain, to be Sold by *Mr. William Clark* of Boston, Merchant, at *Mr. Thomas Kilby's* Bake-house near Mr. *Calendar's Wind Mill*, the best Sea Bisket, new and fresh baked at 40*s.* per Hundred, by the Hundred, half Hundred, and Quarter. Feb. 14, 1725."

" TO be sold by *Joshua Henshaw*, at the South End of Boston ; A piece of Land at the lower end of Cold Lane, there measuring 52 foot Front, and at the lower end of Sudbury Street, there measuring 80 foot Front, and 60 foot deep ; and a House and Land at the North End, that Mr. *Mumford* the Stone Cutter formerly liv'd in ; and likewise the second House in Roxbury of the West-side."

" TO be Sold a Good Brick House, fronting twenty two feet to Corn-Hill and twenty-five feet to King-Street. Two good Shops and a back Yard, and other conveniences. Inquire of Mr. Sam'l Bill, who dwells in the same."

" LATELY imported several Negro Boys and Girls. To be sold by Mr. Joshua Wroe, at his house in Cold Lane."

" TO be sold, a piece of Land fronting Common Street, lying between Col. Winthrop's and the *Store House*, containing 37 foot front, 40 foot in the Rear, and about 220 deep ; Inquire of Mr. *David Mason* Upholsterer, at his Shop in Dock Square, Boston. Feb. 28."

" EXTRAORDINARY Good Coffee Berries, to be sold by Mrs. Proctor in Queen Street, by Wholesale or Retail."

" THREE likely *young new* Negro Men to be disposed of, inquire at the Post-Office, where you may be further advised."

" MR. Benjamin Atkinson, designing for Bristol in Great Britain in October next, desires all persons with whom he is concerned to come to his warehouse No. B, in Dr. Cook's Row, in King Street, to settle their several accounts with him before he departs."

" LAST Tuesday night some wicked and Evil-minded person or persons broke into the Governour's Coach House and maliciously broke the front Glass of his Excellency's Chariot : Whoever can give any intelligence to Mr. John Boydell at the Governour's House in Boston of the Actor or Actors of so *unheard-of villany*, so as he or they may be brought to *Condign Punishment*, shall receive of him a reward of Ten Pounds.
July 19, 1725."

" WHEREAS Dorothy Jackson, wife of John Jackson, Starch-maker hath absent her self from her house and home, ever since the 22d of March last, this is to require her return immediately, and to discharge all people from harbouring her at their peril, and from trusting her on any account soever. April 5, 1725."

" ON Friday next, being the 29th inst. at 5 a clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the Sun Tavern on Dock Square, sundry sorts of Valuable Goods, a parcel of Cloathing, one Negro Man, and a few very good Books to begin the sale with.
Oct. 25, 1725."

HISTORICAL.

LITTLETON, Mass.

We have obtained the copy of a century sermon preached at Littleton, Dec. 4th, 1815, in which there is a general historical record of the town, from its first settlement to the year in which the discourse was delivered. From 1815 till the present date, there have been no particular alterations in the town, nor any great increase of population.

Such productions become valuable by age, and important to the historian, in proportion to the accuracy of their details. Facts are never out of season, any where : a record, without facts, is the poorest of all productions, as it misleads every one who studies its fabulous pages, and destroys all those advantages to society which result from correct views of the past.

This sermon was written and delivered by the aged and Reverend Edmund Foster, who was ordained over the church in Littleton in 1781.

It is not our province to criticise the language or doctrine of Mr. Foster's discourse, but so far as we have become acquainted with the memoir which he has prepared for his parishioners, it appears to be a plain, unostentatious narrative of the town, from an early period—embracing, in a comprehensive manner, all those incidents of the times, which are the most worthy of preservation and which will eventually give character to the place.

"Formerly, Littleton was mostly a gore of land, not included within the limits of any of the extensive and previously incorporated towns around us. In this situation it remained for many years after Concord, Chelmsford, Groton, Stow, and Lancaster were incorporated. It was then but thinly inhabited by some English people, together with Indians living on their ancient settlements, and was known by the name of Nashoba.

Mr. Gookin, in his history of Indian tribes, gives the following account of this place :

"Nashoba is the sixth praying Indian town. This village is situated in a manner in the centre, between Chelmsford, Lancaster, Groton, and Concord, about 25 miles west-northwest from Boston. The inhabitants are about ten families, and consequently about fifty souls. This village is four miles square. The people live here as in Indian villages, upon planting corn, fishing, hunting, and sometimes labouring with the English people. Their ruler of late years was John Ahatawana, a pious man. After his decease, Pennekannet became their chief. Their teacher's name was John Thomas, a sober and pious man. The father of this John (Thomas) was murdered by the Maquas Indians, in a secret manner, as he was fishing for eels at his wear. He was a pious and useful man, and this place was considered as having sustained a great loss in him. In this place are orchards of apples. Near unto this town is a pond, wherein, at some seasons, there is a strange rumbling noise, as the Indians affirm ; the reason thereof is not yet known. Some have considered the hills adjacent are hollow, wherein the wind being pent, is the cause of this rumbling, as in earthquakes. At this place they attend civil and religious order as in other praying towns ; and they have a constable, and other officers. This town was deserted during the Maquas war, in 1676 ; but is now again peopled, and in a hopeful way to prosper." *

The pond above mentioned must be Nagog, probably so called by the Indians, who gave names to most of the remarkable lakes, rivers and ponds on this continent. It lies on the eastern extremity of this town. Most of its waters are within the bounds of Littleton, and the residue of them in Acton.

The report of a strange noise, heard occasionally in this pond, was not without foundation. But the noise was not in the water, as they imagined, but from a hill, lying in a northwest direction, and about half a mile

* Vide Gookin's Historical Collections, chap. 7. p. 188.

distant from the pond, partly in Littleton and partly in Westford, known by the name of Nashoba Hill. A rumbling noise from time to time has been heard from this hill, ever since the settlement of the town. It has been repeated within two years past, and is called the shooting of Nashoba Hill. Whether it be occasioned by the ground being hollow, as Mr. Gookin suggests, or by mineral and other substances lodged in its bowels, is uncertain.

This easterly part of the town still called Nashoba by many, formerly went by the name of Concord Village, which extended on westerly as the road now lies, almost to the common on which the first meeting-house stood. Whether it was so named, because a portion of the land belonged to Concord before this town was incorporated, or from some other circumstance, is unknown. At the south-easterly part of the town, and on the northerly side of a pond lying there, the Indians erected and maintained a fort, which gave to the waters adjoining the name of Fort Pond. The fort was built on an elevated spot of ground, occupied and improved by the Indians, according to their manner of cultivation. The principal owner, or oldest possessor of this plot of ground was an Indian by the name of Spean: and the land is known to this day by the name of Spean's field. The oldest apple-tree in the memory of the inhabitants of Littleton, and probably the first grown in the town, was found standing on this field. Though it bore the marks of age and of some partial decay, yet it remained alive and continued to bear fruit, till the twenty-third day of September, 1815, when it was blown down by the violent gale on that memorable day. The number and names of the first English inhabitants, in this place, and the precise time of their settling in it, are not distinctly known. There were probably some English settlers in the town, as early as 1642, when the people in Connecticut and Massachusetts were alarmed by a report, that under the influence and daring spirit of Miantonimo, sachem of the Narragansetts, a general conspiracy was forming among all the Indians, who were to rise at a time appointed, and cut off all the English in the country. So strong was the suspicion of this intended evil, that the Court of Massachusetts ordered, that all the Indians within their jurisdiction should be disarmed, which they submitted to.

That we have not fixed on too early a period for the first settling of some English people in this place, will appear probable, when we consider, that the town of Concord was incorporated the second day of September, 1635; and it is not improbable, that within seven years from that time, some English people might fix their residence among the Indians in that part of Littleton, called Nashoba, which is not more than 8 miles from the centre of the town of Concord.

The oldest dwelling-house in this town, was erected as a garrison-house for the defence of the English settlers against their Indian enemies. This ancient and much decayed building, is situated on the south-easterly side of Nashoba Hill. It is in possession of the family of Mr. Samuel Reed, deceased, is now inhabited by his widow, and is said to have been standing more than 170 years. History informs us, that in the Maquas war, two men were killed at a farm about Concord, Isaac and Jacob Shepherd by name, about the middle of February, 1676; and a young maid, about 15 years of age, who had been set to watch the enemy, was carried captive, who strangely escaped away upon a horse the Indians had taken from Lancaster, a little before.* The place from which these captives were taken, was doubtless in that part of Littleton which is now called Nashoba, then Concord Village, which was adjoining to the bounds of Concord, before Acton was taken from it. The hill on which the young maid was placed to watch the enemy, lies about a third of a mile south of Nashoba Hill, on the road leading to Boston,

* See Hubbard's History of Indian Wars, p. 153.

and was called Quagana Hill. Tradition says, that this girl was carried by the savages to Nashawa, now called Lancaster, or to some place in the neighbourhood of it. That in the dead of night she took a saddle from under the head of her Indian keeper, when sunk in sleep, increased by the fumes of ardent spirit—put the saddle on a horse—mounted on him—swam him across Nashawa river—and so escaped the hands of her captors, and arrived safe to her relatives and friends.

On the third of December 1715, on a petition presented to the Legislature, by one Whitcomb and Powers, the inhabitants of this place were incorporated into a town, by the name of Littleton. It was so called after the name of the Hon. George Lyttleton, Esq. Member of the British Parliament, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. In return for the honour done to his name, the noble gentleman presented this town with a Church Bell. But on account of an error in spelling the name, caused by substituting the *i* for the *y*, which formed the word Littleton, the valuable present miscarried, and was finally withheld, under the pretence that no such town as Lyttleton, to which the bell was to be presented, could any where be found. It is stated, that the person entrusted with this present, made sale of it, and that the same bell is now in the possession and use of the town, in this commonwealth, which purchased it.

The first meeting house in the town was placed on a level and commodious spot of land, which has ever since lain common, on the north-easterly part of the town, and within half a mile of the southern boundary of the town of Westford. This place was probably agreed upon, partly from the eligible situation it afforded for public buildings, and from the south-easterly part of the town being first settled, and containing such a number of inhabitants, as when joined with others, then particularly accommodated, could decide any vote in the corporation. We have no record of the time in which the first meeting-house was erected. From the then infancy of the town, and other circumstances, it is probable that a considerable time elapsed between the raising and completing that public building.

At a public meeting, August 20, 1723, the town voted to accept the meeting-house, on condition that the undertakers should add some further finishings to it. It was improved as a house of public worship about 17 years from the time it was accepted.

The second meeting-house stood nearly on the same ground as does the present. It was built in 1740, and stood about 52 years.

The third and last meeting-house was built in 1793, and, on account of its neatness, accommodations, and public appearance, we may truly say the glory of this latter house far exceeds the glory of both the former.

We are unfortunately left without any history of the first gathering and planting of a church in this place. The first pastor either kept no record of the church under his care, or he neglected to leave it either with his successor, the church, or any of his surviving family. But we may fairly presume, without danger of erring materially, that a regular church existed in this place as early as the stated ministry of the gospel; for as soon as the people had provided for the regular administration of the word and ordinances by an ordained pastor, there must have been a christian church among them.

The first gospel minister in this town was the Rev. Benjamin Shattuck, who was ordained, December 25, 1717. Having continued in the ministry nearly 13 years, he was, by an agreement with the people of his charge, dismissed from his pastoral office in June, 1730.

His successor, Rev. Daniel Rogers, was ordained March 15, 1731—2. He died November, 1782, in the 76th year of his age, and 51st of his ministry.

Rev. Edmund Foster was ordained Jan. 17, 1781.

In this church there have been eighteen deacons, who, as far as known, were elected to office, and officiated in the following order :

Names.	*Time when elected.*
Dr. David Russell, Caleb Taylor, John Wood,	Unknown.
Benjamin Hoar,	September 25th, 1741.
Jonathan Lawrence, Samuel Taylor,	August 26th, 1763.
Abraham Patch, Enoch Dole,	October 1st, 1756.
Oliver Hoar, Josiah Hartwell,	Unknown.
Jonathan Patch, Elias Taylor,	May 4th, 1786.
John Wood, Daniel Kimball,	May 24, 1786.
John Hartwell, Samuel Hoar,	December 20th, 1796.
David Lawrence, John Hartwell, 3d.	September 2d, 1813.
Dr. John Wood, Samuel Hoar, David Lawrence, John Hartwell,	*Present officiating Deacons.*

Littleton lies about 28 miles, in a west-north-west direction from Boston In the northerly part of the town, about a mile from its centre, a Post-Office is kept, by which passes the road from Boston to Keene, N. H. The town contains 130 dwelling-houses, about 150 families, and upwards of nine hundred inhabitants.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1826.

Fire.—On Wednesday last, between nine and ten in the morning, a fire was discovered in store No. 49, Central Wharf, occupied by Messrs. Sargent & Brooks,—owned by Mr. Sam'l Appleton. The fire was first discovered in the upper story, which contained a quantity of Hemp, and is supposed by some to have caught fire in consequence of a defect in the chimney, and by others to be caused by spontaneous combustion. The fire had probably been burning a considerable time before an alarm was given. The contents of the store were insured. An estimate of the loss of the owners of the goods is about $10,000. There was no insurance on the building.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Official notice has been given by the secretary of the School Commitee, that the *High School for Girls*, will be opened on Wednesday, the 22d inst. in the second story of the school house in Derne street. Candidates for admission must have been *eleven*, and not more than *fifteen* years of age the second Monday of December last. They will be examined in Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Modern Geography and Arithmetic. They are requested to bring specimens of their writing; but no books will be wanted in the examination.

Scholars are to be admitted into this, as into the *Latin* and the *English High* School, but once a year; the doors will therefore be open to candidates during the remainder of the week.—As it is a public school, *all* have an equal title to its advantages. To accommodate families that reside at a distance from the school, it will be open but once a day during the winter term, from October to April; when the hours of instruction will be from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. During the summer term, from April to October, the hours will be from 8 A. M. to 12, and from 3 to 6 P. M.

STATE-STREET RESERVOIR.

One of the Reservoirs, authorized by the city, has just been completed in State street. It is made of Brick, 18 feet deep and 18 in diameter, with a column in the centre to support the arch thrown over from the sides, sufficiently strong to resist every weight. It was found, on removing the earth, that State street has been raised between two and three feet above its original surface. The location of this Reservoir will long mark the spot where Attucks, Gray, Caldwell, Maverick, and Carr, fell on the memorable 5th of March, 1770.

A reservoir near Park Street Church and another in front of the stone Church in Hanover Street, of similar dimensions are nearly completed.

The Chemist.—John R. Cotting, a distinguished chemist of this city, has issued proposals for a weekly publication, exclusively devoted to chemistry, which we sincerely hope will not only meet with encouragement, but the real patronage of our citizens. Mr. Cotting is already the author of a valuable treatise on chemistry, now a text book in several colleges in this country, and has also gained an extensive reputation as a teacher of natural philosophy.

By an advertisement in this day's paper, our readers will be made acquainted with a prospectus of a Marine Telegraphic Shipping List, by Mr. J. R. Parker, whose exertions to benefit the merchants of Boston have been unwearied. Mr. Parker has laboured a long while for the public, and we therefore feel a desire to have him remembered in turn. Mr. Josiah B. Clough is associated with Mr. Parker in the undertaking.

AVON PLACE.

Among the many enterprises of our citizens the past year, few, if any, will rank higher in respect to beauty or utility, than that undertaken and so happily prosecuted by Mr. Charles Ewer in Washington street, formerly Newbury street. Twenty three commodious and central dwelling houses and eight convenient shops now cover the ground which one year since was occupied by a few unsightly and inconvenient buildings. In this enterprise a very large sum of money has been expended in materials and labour, and a large amount added to the taxable property of the city. The principal avenue through it has been improved by widening, and ornamented with an elegant row of buildings, faced with granite stone ; and this in a part of the city where such alterations were needed. Thus is furnished a neighbourhood of shops for the convenience of retail trade no where surpassed. To the buildings he has, as we are informed, given the name of "Avon Place." Boston has been much and long indebted to the public spirit of her sons ; may all those, who wish her well, cherish this spirit, and reward such labours.—*Courier.*

HON. ELIHU LYMAN.

We have this week to record the sudden death of a worthy and valuable Senator—the Hon. Elihu Lyman, of Enfield. He departed this life at the Exchange Coffee House, in this city, on Saturday last. On Wednesday, the 1st inst. he was able to occupy his place in the Senate, though at the time somewhat afflicted with the prevalent influenza. On Saturday he took his chamber, but as late as Monday, the 6th inst. he visited a friend in a neighbouring room, at his lodgings, who was also indisposed—and it was not until Friday, the 10th, that his case was thought to be dangerous. Seldom has a death caused so painful a sensation in this city ; for he was one of those rare men, who, from personal appearance, courteous demeanour, and refinement of manner, won to his confidence all who came within the circle of his acquaintance.

On Monday, Feb. 13th, at 11 o'clock, the Legislature came together, and after some business the House adjourned to attend the funeral obsequies of their deceased associate.

In the Senate, the Committee appointed on the subject, made the following report :

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, suddenly to remove by death the Hon. Elihu Lyman, a member of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—

Resolved, That, while the members of the Senate reverently acquiesce in this afflictive dispensation of Providence, they deem it their duty publicly to express and to place upon their records the high sense they entertain of the urbanity, intelligence, and moral worth of their departed associate.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased under this painful event.

Resolved, That the members of this Board will attend the funeral of the

Hon. Elihu Lyman at 12 o'clock this day in the Representatives' Hall, and will wear crape on their left arm during the remainder of the session, in testimony of their esteem for their deceased friend.—Read and adopted."

Immediately after the adjournment of the House, the Senate came in, preceded by their President and Chaplain, and took the seats appropriated for them in the Representatives Chamber: and afterwards his Excellency the Governor, the Hon Council, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Adjutant General, Treasurer, Mayor and Aldermen of the city, and others, attended. The corpse was removed from the lodgings of the deceased at the Exchange C. H. and received in the Representatives Chamber at precisely 12 o'clock. The Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Mr. Barrett, then addressed the Throne of Grace, in a fervent prayer. After which the procession was formed in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Messrs. Burnell — Messrs. Willard
Grennell — Taft
Mills — Mack
Corpse.

Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.
President.
Members of the Senate—two deep.
Chaplains.
Clerks of the Senate.
His Excellency the Governor.
Council.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Adjutant General and Treasurer.
Speaker of the House.
Members of the House of Representatives.
Clerk.
Judges of the S. J. Court.
Solicitor and Attorney Generals.
Mayor of the City of Boston.
Aldermen of do.
Citizens.

When the procession arrived at the Western Avenue, the corpse was transferred to a proper vehicle, and, attended by a committee of the Senate, proceeded to the late residence of the deceased in Enfield. The procession, in the same order as above, then returned to the State House and separated.

Mr. Lyman was a native of Greenfield, where he was born in 1782, and was the son of Maj. Lyman, a hero of the revolution. He pursued his collegiate studies at Hanover, N. H. and received the first degree in the Arts, in 1803. "On leaving College he read law, and entered the profession in his native county, and pursued it with a fair reputation as an intelligent and gentlemanly practitioner. For a term, when quite young to take upon himself its duties, he held the office of High Sheriff of the County of Franklin, and was deservedly popular among all classes of people for the correctness and delicacy he constantly discovered in this responsible situation. He has since been a commissioner on the question of state boundaries, and has likewise been put into those trusts and responsibilities which spring from individual confidence in the integrity and sagacity of the man. It was not, however, from any extraordinary light of mind, nor any imposing perspective of character, nor from offices, or acquirements, that he was distinguished from many other men around him, but from that soft serenity of soul, that blended harmony of faculties and virtues which give a charm to every possession and a grace to every action, that marked Lyman as differing from the mass of men of intellect and activity."

BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

(Continued from p. 82.)

THE NEW-ENGLAND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

This was the fourth paper established in Boston, and was commenced by Samuel Kneeland in Queen Street, March 20th, 1727, on a half sheet foolscap size. After he had issued the Journal about four months, it appears Timothy Green became interested in the establishment, and took the principal management of it. Green alone was responsible for the correctness of the paper, as appears by the following notice, inserted in the paper Feb. 3, 1729. "The *Printer* of this paper would have emitted herewith his Desire, that some errors of the Journal might be laid to his Charge; he not having then any Person by Him to correct the Press as *usual*, and being since convinced that they are his own; such as "fresh passage, Imation, Pi-

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ORDER OF PROCESSION.

[illegible]

Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

President.

Members of the Senate—two and two.

Chaplain.

Clerk of the Senate.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR.

Council.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Adjutant General and Treasurer.

Speaker of the House.

Members of the House of Representatives.

Clerk.

Judges of the S. J. Court.

Solicitor and Attorney General.

Mayor of [illegible].

Aldermen of do.

Citizens.

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BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

(Continued from p. 85.)

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quanry——distin'd——Spectable——Dectors—execated—Vengance—Destracted: with a few other slips which if the Reader pardons, he will oblige *The Printer.*" Immediately after this notice the imprint, " S. Kneeland & T. Green " stands as usual. This may be explained by observing that Kneeland kept a book shop in King street for four or five years after the partnership commenced, which occupied most of his attention ; and although the Journal was printed in the name of Kneeland & Green, yet the former was considered as the proprietor, and the latter as *the printer*, and the profits were shared between them.

During the first year of the Journal, several literary gentlemen furnished it with short essays on miscellaneous subjects, more, however, of a moral than a political nature, and which, although well written, did not occasion the excitement in the public mind which was produced by the writers for the Courant Judge Danforth and the Rev. Mather Byles the elder, it is said, were the principal editors of the Journal, and often corrected the press. Mr. Byles, it is also said, wrote many of the poetical and other essays in that paper.

The Journal was published near fifteen years by the same printers, and without any alteration of the title or the imprint. At the close of the year 1741, this paper was incorporated with the first Boston Gazette, the proprietors having purchased that paper.

THE WEEKLY REHEARSAL.

This paper was issued by J. Draper, for the author, September 27, 1731, on a half sheet of foolscap, and was established by Jeremy Gridley, afterwards attorney general of Massachusetts Bay.

At one period this paper abounded with moral essays, many of which were original. In the course of one year, from the commencement, it became a mere public intelligencer. No. 47 was printed by Thomas Fleet, and from that time, its literary character was lost. In 1733, April 2d, Mr. Fleet became the sole proprietor. The original price of the paper was twenty shillings, but afterwards reduced to sixteen in order to encourage the public to become patrons. " Printed at the Heart and Crown, Cornhill, Boston, where advertisements are taken, and also by Mr. N. Belknap, Bookseller, near Clark's wharf at the North End " stands in the imprint.

From all we can gather, Fleet's wit and the peculiarity of his style, contributed considerably to maintain the popularity of his different papers. He was never idle, but on the contrary, kept something doing, even if he undersold his neighbours.

We find that the Post Masters of Boston, were chiefly concerned in all the first newspapers, and Thomas says that " succeeding ones seemed to claim a right to such publications ;" Fleet, however was an independent, humourous man, who neither feared nor stooped to any one.

After the Rehearsal had been published about four years, the title was discontinued and that of " The Boston Evening-Post" substituted on the Monday evening following. The paper commenced under the new title August 18th, 1735. It was printed on a half sheet of large foolscap printing paper. Except in the title, the Evening Post did not differ from the Rehearsal. It was the best newspaper then published in Boston. The selections of entertaining and amusing pieces from London publications, and some of Fleet's own humourous paragraphs gave it animation, and its news was well selected and seasonably published. Fleet was a wit, and no bigot : he did not appear to be a great friend to itinerant preachers ; and he was not, like the brethren of the type of that day, afraid to attack the highly popular, and greatly distinguished preacher, Whitfield.

A paragraph was published in the Post of March 8, 1741, which was next day taken notice of by the governour and council, who ordered an information to be filed against Fleet, that he might be prosecuted at the

next superior court. How the affair ended does not appear, but probably a prosecution did not take place, as he procured five respectable persons to testify to the truth of the contents of the paragraph.

Fleet had a peculiar faculty in wording his advertisements. The following appeared in his paper, April 1758.

"To be sold by the printer of this paper, a Negro Man about thirty years old, who can do both town and country business very well, but will suit the country best, where they have not so many dram shops as we have in Boston. He has work'd at the Printing Business fifteen or sixteen years; can handle an Ax, Saw, Spade, Hoe, or other instrument of husbandry as well as most men, and values himself, and is valued by others, for his skill in cookery and making of soap."

In June of the same year, in a dunning advertisement to his customers, he adds, "In the days of Mr. Campbell, who published a newspaper here, which is forty years ago, paper was bought for eight or nine shillings a Ream, and now it is five pounds; his paper was never more than half a sheet, and that he had *two dollars* a year for, and had also the art of getting his pay for it; and that size has continued till within a little more than one year, since which we are expected to publish a whole sheet, so that the paper now stands us in near as much as all the other charges." He did not inform his readers that the paper currency had depreciated.

Fleet continued to publish the Evening Post until he died in 1758. His sons, Thomas and John, in copartnership, continued it with much approbation, till April 1775, when the revolutionary war commencing, occasioned its immediate termination.

(To be continued.)

Harvard University.—At a meeting of the Board of Overseers on the 9th inst. the Hon. FRANCIS C. GRAY was elected to fill the vacancy in the Corporation of Harvard University, occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. DR. CHANNING.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

We copy from the Village Record, the following Notices of the principal American Officers engaged in our revolutionary war.

There are few, I presume, that hear of the achievement of distinguished men without forming some idea of their persons and features, and it is always pleasing to know whether the reality answers to the idea. I have therefore made some inquiry respecting the persons of the most active officers of the American army, engaged in those operations which it has been a part of our task to describe: and as I believe that you are not incurious upon this subject, I will without hesitation communicate what I have learned.

WASHINGTON has been described so often that his whole appearance must be familiar from our infancy. I cannot, however, pass by so imposing a figure entirely unnoticed. With a person six feet two inches in stature, expanded, muscular, of elegant proportions, and usually graceful in all its movements—his head moulded somewhat on the model of Grecian antique; —features sufficiently prominent for strength or comeliness—a Roman nose and large blue eyes, deeply thoughtful, rather than lively; with these attributes, the appearance of Washington was striking and august. A fine complexion being superadded, he was accounted, when young, one of the handsomest of men.—But his majesty consisted in the expression of his countenance, much more than in his comely features, his lofty person, or his dignified deportment. It was the emanation of his great spirit through the tenement it occupied.

MAJ. GEN. GREEN in person, was rather corpulent, and above the common size; his complexion was fair and florid; his countenance serene and mild, indicating a goodness which seemed to shade and soften the fire and greatness of its expression. His health was delicate, but preserved by temperance and regularity.

Gen. Sullivan was a man of short stature, well formed and active; his complexion dark—his nose prominent, his eyes black and piercing, and his face altogether agreeable and well formed.

Lord Sterling was short and thick set; somewhat pursy and corpulent. His face was red, and looked as though coloured by brandy, rather than sun burnt, and his appearance in no manner either military or commanding.

Gen. Maxwell was about the common size, without any thing peculiar either in the features or expression of his face. He was a man of merit, though of obscure origin. His manners were not conciliatory, and it was his misfortune to be left at variance with his officers.

Gen. Wayne was about the middle size, with a fine ruddy countenance, commanding port, with eagle eye. His looks corresponding well with his character; indicating a soul noble, ardent and daring. At this time, he was about 32 years of age; a period of life, which perhaps as much as any other, blends the graces of youth with the majesty of manhood. In intercourse with his officers and men, he was affable and agreeable, and had the art of communicating to their bosoms, the gallant and chivalrous spirit which glowed in his own.

Gen. Lafayette was one of the finest looking men in the army, notwithstanding his deep red hair, which then as now, was rather in disrepute. His forehead was fine, though receding; his eye clear and hazel; his mouth and chin delicately formed, and exhibiting beauty rather than strength. The expression of his countenance was strongly indicative of the generous and gallant spirit which animated him, mingling with something of the pride of conscious manliness. His mien was noble; his manners frank and amiable, and his movements light and graceful. He wore his hair plain, and never complied so far with the fashion of the times as to powder.

Col. Morgan was stout and active; six feet in height; not too much encumbered with flesh, and exactly fitted for the toils and pomp of war. The features of his face were strong and manly, and his brow thoughtful. His manners plain and decorous, neither insinuating nor repulsive; his conversation grave, sententious and considerate, unadorned and uncaptivating.

Col. Hamilton is thus described by Mr. Delaplaine:—"Although in person below the middle stature, and somewhat deficient in elegance of figure, Hamilton possessed a very striking and manly appearance. By the most superficial observers he could never be regarded as a common individual. His head was large, formed on the finest model, resembling somewhat the Grecian antique. His forehead was spacious and elevated; his nose projecting, but inclining to the aquiline; his eyes grey, keen at all times, and when animated by debate, intolerably piercing; and his mouth and chin well proportioned and handsome. These two latter, although his strongest, were his most pleasing features; yet the form of his mouth was expressive of eloquence, more especially of persuasion. He was remarkable for a deep depression between his nose and forehead and a contraction of his brows, which gave to the upper part of his countenance an air of sternness. The lower part was an emblem of mildness and benignity.

Maj. Henry Lee, one of the most vigilant and active partisan officers in the American army, was short in stature, and of slight make, but agile and active. His face was small and freckled; his looks eager and sprightly. He was then quite young, and his appearance was even more youthful than his years.

SUMMARY.

From the Nantucket Inquirer, we learn that both the Pacific and the Phœnix banks have resumed business, and that there has been no demand of any consequence, for specie.

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Col. Hazen was stout and active; six feet in height; not too much encumbered with flesh, and exactly fitted for the toils and peep of war. The features of his face were strong and manly, and his brow thoughtful. His manners plain and generous, neither insinuating nor repulsive; his countenance grave, sometimes sad and considerate, unadorned and unexpressive.

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A course of Lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion, by Alden Bradford, Esq. late Secretary of this Commonwealth, commenced on Sunday evening last, at the Pantheon Hall.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Boylston Market, held on Monday the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the year ensuing: Josiah Knapp, J. W. Foster, Thomas Brewer, and Josiah Stedman.

The Prize of *twenty dollars*, offered by the Editors of the Ladies Album, for the best written poem on Charity, has been awarded to Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, of Newport, N. H.

A Stage Coach driver named Brown, lately a resident of Salem, on the line between Concord and Groton, Mass. was found frozen stiff upon his box, on Tuesday night, Jan. 31, holding the reins in his hand. He was dead, and the reins clinched so fast, that they were obliged to be cut, before they could be extricated from his grasp.

The trial of Hosea Sargent and Barney Cook, indicted for being parties in the riot which took place on the 27th of July last, in the north part of the city, came on for trial on the 6th inst. in the Supreme Court, in this county, upon an appeal from the Municipal Court; and after a full hearing, they were severally acquitted by a verdict of the jury. Solicitor General, counsel for Commonwealth; Morse for Sargent, and Whitman, for Cook.

One of the party of "about forty unknown people dressed like Indians," who boarded the ship Eleanor, in Boston, in 1773, and threw overboard 114 chests of tea, now lives in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is, says the Crisis, a temperate, hardy old veteran, supports his family by the sweat of his brow, and often boasts of the '*Boston Tea Party.*'

Extreme Cold.—The mercury at Quebec, on the morning of the 1st inst. fell to *forty-two* degrees below zero, and at half-past 7 o'clock, stood at 38.

New Brunswick.—The St. John Courier contains a list of more than a hundred vessels built in the province of New Brunswick within the last year, of which one was of 698 tons burthen, seven from 400 to 600 tons, twenty-five from 3 to 400 tons, twenty-eight from 2 to 300 tons, twenty from 1 to 200 tons, and twenty-one from 25 to 100 tons. This shows a great increase in this branch of business within the province.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, Feb. 6.—Ordered that two hundred dollars be advanced to the Council for the City in the case to be tried at Dedham against the Proprietors of a Wharf from Mill Pond land in Charles-river, to pay the expense of carrying on said suit.

Thursday, Feb. 9.—Order of the Common Council committing the petition of Andrew Campbell for additional pay as school master in the House of Industry. Committed to Messrs. Lerow, James and Fenno, joined by Messrs. Loring and Jackson.

Order of the Common Council committing the petition of John Thompson and others praying that a street may be laid out from Common to Pleasant St. and an engine placed in the neighbourhood. Committed to Messrs. Morey, Bassett and Dorr; concurred and Aldermen Bellows and Oliver are joined.

The committee who were directed to carry the report of the City Council into effect, directing the sale of a lot of land heretofore purchased of Thomas McClure, reported that said lot was sold to John Green, Jr. for $294 72 more than its original cost.

Petition of Edward Clarke and others praying that Kilby, Central, Water and Liberty streets, and Liberty Square may be furnished with names to be placed at the corners, and a sufficient number of lamps erected. Committed to Alderman Bellows and Robbins, to report.

The committee of the City Council who were directed to consider and report some practicable plan, by which juvenile offenders of both sexes may be reformed as well as punished, for the commission of petty crimes. (Reported as on file.) Read in Common Council and the resolves passed, and it was thereupon ordered that the same committee be authorized to apply to the Legislature for the powers mentioned in the third resolve; read and concurred except in the first resolve, and as to that this board *non concur* with the Common Council.

Alfred Osgood was nominated and appointed a fireman in Ward No. 3.

Messrs. James Clark and Charles Wells were appointed Engineers in the place of Messrs. John Farrie Jr. and Flavel Mosely who declined serving.

Monday, Feb. 13.—Flavel Case was nominated and appointed Captain of the City Watch and Superintendent of Lamps.

Petition of the City Guards to have their Armoury in Faneuil Hall enlarged. Committed to Aldermen Oliver and Loring.

Communication from the Auditor of Accounts relative to the money necessary to be raised for the expenditure of the ensuing year. Ordered that the several committees of districts furnish the amount of money necessary for paving and repairs of pavement.

Ordered, that the Mayor, Aldermen Bellows and Oliver, be a committee on the fire department.

Ordered, that the firemen heretofore chosen for Ward No. 10, be transferred to Ward No. 8, agreeable to their own request, and that Charles Hastings's name be substituted for that of Edwin Bryant.

The board proceeded to elect and appoint two engineers of the fire department in place of Messrs. Brewster Reynolds and Thomas B. Curtis, who declined serving, and Messrs. Nathan Viles and Mark Ware were elected and appointed in their place.

Ordered, that the committee of Neck lands take into consideration the expediency of making sale of any part of the City's lands lying on the west side of Washington street, and that they lay before the City Council for their consideration, the number of the lots they may think proper for the interest of the City to be sold, and the mode, the time and the terms on which said sale shall take place. Concurred.

Petition of Thos. K. Jones and others for the continuation of Brush Hill turnpike to meet the southern extremity of Front Street, committed to the Committee of Neck lands, with power to cause such surveys to be made of all the marsh and flats lying in and about South Boston Bay, so called, from the southern extremity of Front Street, as well as that part belonging to individuals as to the city, and also the upland and marsh lying easterly of Washington Street to Roxbury upland. Sent down for concurrence.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, Feb. 13.—Petition of a Committee of the Vigilant Fire Society referred in the board of Aldermen to the Committee who have under consideration the petition of the Columbian Eagle Fire Society to consider and report. Concurred.

The communication from the directors of the House of Industry on the subject of a further appropriation, was called up and committed to the Committee of Finance to consider and report.

The Committee on Rules and Orders reported the Rules and Orders of the last year with sundry amendments. Read and after being further amended, the report was accepted and the same committee was authorized to have them printed for the use of the members.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

SAMUEL DEVENS HARRIS, Esq.

ENGINEERS.

To take rank in the order in which they are arranged, viz: Daniel C. Bacon, George Darracott, Gerry Fair-

banks, Simon Wilkinson, John Candler, Mark Ware, Alexander H. Gibbs, William Tileston, Joel Prouty, Thomas H. Perkins Jr., Wm. H. Prentice, Samuel F. Coolidge, Benjamin Darling, James Clark, Horace Fox, Henry Fowle Jr., Joseph C. Emery, Chas. Wells, Nathan Viles, Alpheus Stetson.

FIREMEN.

For Ward No. 1.—Charles Brintnal, Matthew Hunt, Thomas Dewhurst, Isaac R. Butts, John A. Eaton, John Simpkins, George W. Johnson, David Parker, Nath'l Clark, Delmont Locke, William Knapp, John Center, Wm. W. Colesworthy, Jacob Barstow, Joseph Austin, Jr., Charles A. Brown, Thomas Crocker, Curtis Stearns, Isaac F. Rowe, Ninian C. Betton, Edward Bell, Eben. H. Little, Zephaniah Sampson, Joseph M. Leavit, Thomas White.

For Ward No. 2.—Henry Fowle, Jr., John Hobbs, Isaac Hall, James Nesmith, Charles French, Joseph Francis, George Low, Nathaniel Budd, John Davis, Joseph E. Andrews, Henry C. Smith, Isaac Fowle, Zenos Snow, Francis Merrifield, William Munroe, Alfred Wood, Jr., Erasmus Thompson, Stephen Rhodes, Benj. Dodd, Isaac Peirce, Richard Pile, Benj. Abrahams, Reuben T. Robinson, Alexander Hopkins, Daniel Edes.

For Ward No. 3.—Isaac T. Dupee, Joseph P. Shaw, John Capen, Samuel Gould, Samuel Meek, Edmund Parsons, Joseph Eustis, James Davis, Warren Lincoln, Geo. A. Sampson, David W. Barnes, Samuel P. Heywood, S. H. Barnes, Otis Daniell, Asa Rhoades, Thomas D. Dyer, Daniel Shillaber, Robert E. Newman, Silas P. Merriam, Geo. Thatcher, Benj. F. Sylvester, Henry Adams, William Tapley, Franklin Nurse, Alfred Osgood.

For Ward No. 4.—Thomas Waterman, Thomas S. Nichols, Solomon Wildes, W. A. Brigham, Laban Smith, A. Millet, Jr., Alexander S. Riley, Samuel Fisk, E. Atwood, Abraham Mitchell, John Small, Isaiah Atkins, Jacob C. Flint, T. A. Murray, Nathan Ball, Alanson Smith, Wm. H. Cary, David Kimball, R. G. Walker, B. P. Greenough, John A. Merritt, H. S. Chase, John C. Furber.

For Ward No. 5.—Wm. C. Stimpson, Heman Fay, Wm. T. Waldo, Wm. H. Burbeck, John S. Tyler, Thomas Power, Sam'l. G. Simpkins, Geo. Stearns, 2d. Geo. Lane, Horatio M. Willis, John J. Jerome, Eliphalet Jones, Joseph W. Flint, Josiah Norcross, John Mellen, Caleb Whiting, Daniel Brown, John Muzzy, Charles Hersey, Geo. Stearns, Moses Watson, Anson Dexter, John Day, John Hammond, Theodore Dickinson.

For Ward No. 6.—John H. Belcher, C. V. Butler, Wm. Dyer, Cornelius Bird, Francis Ripley, Robert Hale, Jr., Joseph Mead, Henry Gooding, John Holman, Warren Studley, Reuben Frost, Nathaniel Fisher, George Spinney, G. W. Ward, Joshua R. Stanford, John T. Prince, Thos. Haviland, Joseph Tilden, Meshack R. Tebbets, Arthur Scholfield, John I. Soren, Samuel E. Gardiner, Joseph Lincoln, Caleb Stowel, David Bailey.

For Ward No. 7.—John A. Bacon, Watson Freeman, Benjamin Freeman, George Spurr, Ebenezer Thayer, George W. Armstrong, James T. Hayward, William Taylor, Charles Hayward, Richard Warren, John M. Marston, Darius Brigham, Samuel Eveleth, Jonas Prouty, John W. Harris, Henry H. Barton, James W. Vose, Alpheus Cary, Charles M. Domett, John B. Goodwin, Kilby Page, Charles Lane, Solomon Loud, Henry Beals, Francis W. Dana.

For Ward No. 8.—Benjamin V. French, Joshua Crane, Geo. W. Thayer, Robt. T. Paine, Charles F. Kupfer, Jr., John Collamore, Jr., Wm. Fowle, Benj. Yeaton, Wm. Johnson, Erie Poor, Geo. M. Gibbens, Josiah Daniell, John J. Brown, Wm. Wyman, Jr., Wm. C. Blanchard, Josiah N. Daniell, Edward Haynes, Jr., N. Capen, Oliver Lincoln, Tileston Cushing, Wm. Hardwick, Jona. C. Hubbard, Artemas Winchester, Richard A. Newell.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1826.

Nomination.—A legislative Caucus, *composed of all parties*, has nominated Gov. Lincoln, for re-election, and the Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, as a candidate for Lieut. Governor. The Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee declined being considered a candidate.

The Governor and council of this Commonwealth have appointed Thursday, the sixth of April next, a day of public fast, humiliation and prayer.

Friday, March the third, is fixed by the governor and council for the execution of O'Halloran, convicted of the murder of Mr. Houghton, one of City watchmen.

Wednesday last, the birthday of the immortal Washington, was announced by the firing of heavy artillery at morning, noon and night. The Washington Artillery celebrated the day according to their usual custom. The Washington Light Infantry and Winslow Blues had a splendid ball at Concert Hall in the evening. The decorations of the hall were chaste, martial and beautiful. The Rangers, also had a ball in honor of the day, at the Exchange, Mr. Greenwood illuminated the New England Museum and made every exertion to entertain his numerous visiters. Governor Lincoln, from fatigue or slight indisposition, was unable to attend; we noticed, however, several of the Hon. Council, the president of the Senate and other distinguished members of the legislature, who honoured the invitation of the liberal proprietor of this interesting establishment. Federal Street Theatre also made unusual exertion to please a fashionable audience, and Mr. and Mrs. Barrett acquitted themselves with peculiar success.

Mr. Barrett's benefit, on Monday evening last, was a bouncer, for which he must feel a spark of gratitude. In light, genteel comedy he is alway, at home, and makes his visiters so.

Perhaps there is not a port of entry in the United States which has received more Mummies, since they became a fashionable article of importation, than Boston. Besides the many which have been announced for exhibition, sold at auction, &c. from time to time, there are several more stowed away in a snug apartment in Broad street, in perfect readiness for the curious, the moment the old ones cease to be a novelty. A room is appropriated for four or five of those ancient human remains, with their sarcophagi, in the Museum—the operating theatre at the Massachusetts Hospital—and several antiquarians of modern manufacture are now engaged in unwinding the fifty and two bandages which envelope a new arrival from the catacombs of Thebes.

The prize poem delivered at the Hubard Gallery, was a good thing, written by a good poet, who has taken many good premiums before this, for his good midnight lucubrations.—Mr. Thomas Wells, as well as his lady, are beautiful writers, who never fail of being *No. one*, when writing for a medal. A second recitation is in contemplation.

Cherry and Fair Star, a popular, new Melo-Dramatic Romance, is announced for Monday evening's entertainment at the Theatre.

The head of a New-Zealand Chief is exhibited at the Hubard Gallery.—These sort o'things are quite common, and may be found in the private collections of half a dozen gentlemen in the City. *Query.* How would it do to to export the heads of some of our own chiefs, to New Zealand?

One Mrs. Hacket, who was once the celebrated Miss Leesugg, (a long time ago, by the way) will shortly appear at the Park Theatre, New-York, before a *fashionable audience.*

A certain Mr. Anderson of the Albany Theatre, whom we never heard of before, and hope we never shall

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again, till we hear he has been well trounced for quarrelsome propensities, recently shot a pistol loaded with a ball, at Mr. Carter, in a Hotel. The bullet entered his side, but he is pronounced out of danger.

Somebody, unknown, shipped the body of a black woman at Baltimore, which arrived safely at No. 171, South street, New York. The coroner has got a finger in the pye, and the surgeons are likely to lose a prize.

A gang of black boys have been detected in Norfolk, who were associated in stealing at an extensive rate. Among other things, they robbed apothecaries, but there is nothing said about their *taking the drugs*.

Much has been written in the Boston papers, lately, upon the subject of Right of Appeal, from the Municipal to a higher Court. We shall notice the matter hereafter; at present, we believe the beginners of this disturbance need a *'pealing*.

Richard White and Joseph Cutler, two notorious rascals, have just been committed by the Police Court, for thefts in Central Street.

An inquest held in Stafford County, decided that a coloured woman in Fredericksburg, came to her death by *excessive whipping*. Horrible depravity in a master, in a boasted land of liberty ! ! We wish the law would punish the master by putting him to the same torture; this would soon meliorate the melancholy condition of slaves the world over.

Mr. Jefferson, one of the Ex-Presidents of the United States, has petitioned the legislature of Virginia, for leave to dispose of his property at Monticello, by lottery, to relieve his embarrassments. A writer in some paper at the south, proposes a subscription for his relief. It is certainly a curious fact that Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams, sen. Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson are poor men, notwithstanding the elevation to which they have been raised. What a glorious comment is this upon our country ! the highest officer in the Union, comes down from the loftiest seat in the gift of an independent nation, to common life—and *poor*. They can never suffer while there is one remaining feeling of patriotism in the bosom of an American. Let it stand recorded for the wonder and admiration of future ages, that the guardians of their rights were honest men, and were therefore *poor*; their names will live when the wealth of a continent is lost in the downfall of contending empires.

We hope that the same liberality which has been extended to the generous Lafayette, will also be manifested towards these patriarchs of the revolution.

Auction duties.—The following amounts of auction duty were paid by the auctioneers in this city, for the six months preceding the 1st of December last.

Whitwell, Bond & Co.	$6023 65
Coolidge, Poor & Head,	4772 25
T. K. Jones & Co.,	1390 76
J. Peabody & Co.,	727 20
John Fairfield,	519 77
F. E. White,	467 87
J. L. Cunningham,	465 03
Stephen Brown,	464 79
George G. Channing,	392 22
David Hale,	167 59
T. M. Baker,	97 72
J. A. Bacon,	59 64
G L. Deblois,	46 56
Four others,	63 96
	$15658 99

Cold days since 1810.—*Cold Friday*, January 19, 1810.—*Tuesday*, January 21, 1815.—*Friday*, February 14, 1817.—*Wednesday*, January 24, 1821.—*Tuesday*, Dec. 31, 1825.—*Tuesday*, January 13, 1826.—*Wednesday*, February 1, 1826.

It appears by the new census, that there are upwards of 29,000 more males than females in the State of New-York.

NANTUCKET IN THE DARK.

If there is a genuinely shrewd editor in the Isle of Nantucket (for there is but one) it must be Mr. Jenks ;—and if there is one in the union who directs his wit more heroically at the mal-administration of individuals, towns and corporations, with good intent to reform abuses, this same industrious and accomplished conductor of the Nantucket Enquirer, is the man.

The very spot, of all others,—not where whales are manufactured, but where their oil makes almost the sole trade of the inhabitants, is in utter darkness, as often as there happens to be a dark night: not, however, from a want of combustible matter, wherewith to make a flame, but from an absolute want of liberality. This must stand recorded as a disgraceful fact, that Nantucket has oil to sell, but none to burn in her own benighted streets An age of darkness this, in Nantucket! For the honour of that respectable place, we hope they will no longer grope their way by the light of their noses, lest the same Sachem who made the Island with the ashes of his pipe, offended at the parsimony of the possessors of the soil, should puff the smoke of his wrath over their heads and hide the luminary which favours their covetous dispositions thro' the day.

LITERARY CASKET.

Connecticut has been celebrated from an era beyond the birth of the never-to-be-forgotten blue laws, for good things of all descriptions. Even her silver-tin kitchens, and wooden nutmegs were excellent of their kind ; her deacons have been proverbially pious from time immemorial ; her literature has been of sterling importance, and her sons have inherited from generation to generation, a goodly share of that best of all sense,—*common sense*, which will render them respectable in the annals of the state, when shad have forsaken the Connecticut river, and Simsbury mines are converted into an Atheneum.

A paper, christened the '*Literary Casket,*' has been politely forwarded to our office, that was issued at Hartford on Saturday last, possessing all those rare qualities, combined, which constitute something more than a literary periodical treat. Now we cannot afford time to read every thing which comes to hand, but this beautifully executed, original Casket of gems, devoted to literature, the arts and the sciences, has quite bewitched our senses : indeed, were it not for confessing our neglect of other business, we should say we have read every column of the Casket with increasing interest. Such a publication does honour to the City in which it is published, and it will do more for those who patronise Mr. B. H. Norton and John Russell, at No. 3 Central Row, Hartford, Connecticut, by paying two dollars a year in advance.

LIBERTY TREE.

In making a few enquiries in one of the early numbers of the Record, we had a strong hope that some antiquarian of Rhode Island would have gratified our curiosity in relation to the famous Liberty Tree; but there has been no manifestation of a disposition to collect any facts, which might elucidate its history in Newport. How strange it is that people who dwell upon the very ground which has become distinguished abroad, for the seat of important historical data, are the least curious of all beings, in preserving those minute facts, which give character to the place, as well as transaction ! This is the poorest trait in human character—that enterprise ceases with possession. Antiquarians in Europe may undoubtedly have been at infinite pains to ascertain certain events and localities in the history of the United States, which the very men who have resided there three score and ten years upon the identical spot in question, never considered an object of interest. Thus it is with the literati in Newport, and from this cause, and not from natural indolence, or from the waining condition of that once flourishing town, are we to account for such apathy on the subject of the Liberty Tree.

ROXBURY STAGE COACH.

A correspondent of the Palladium informs the public that some spirited and enterprising gentlemen in Roxbury have agreed to establish a Stage Coach between that town and our city, which is to leave each place every other hour in the day.—Such a conveyance has long been wanted. Many of our citizens, who have not sufficient means to purchase or hire a large and airy house in the city, will be glad to find the access to Roxbury, where rents are comparatively low, and fresh air and fresh water abundant, so cheap and easy. It is understood the fare is to be only ninepence each way, and a man of business may locate himself in Roxbury without inconvenience to his affairs for the moderate sum of seventy eight dollars per annum, and ride in and out every day under the present arrangement, instead of being subjected to the inconvenience and greater expense of keeping a horse and chaise, or the still more inconvenient, though less expensive, manner of going afoot.

Every thing which has been done for a long course of years for the improvement of Boston, by making new avenues to the city, has been done in some degree at the expense of Roxbury.—She formerly enjoyed a large share of Country trade, which, by these means, has been nearly ruined. Within a few years, however, her citizens seem to have found new sources of employment and profit, and the hand of improvement is now visible there in all directions. She has now in operation two Rope Walks—a Rum Distillery—a Turpentine Distillery—a large Carpet Manufactory—a number of works for Soap and Candles—Tan-yards—a Paint Manufactory, and a variety of other manufactories—all furnishing employment for a great many hands, and use for a vast deal of capital. Many of the citizens are also extensively concerned in navigation and other business which requires daily attention in the city, and an hourly coach must greatly promote her prosperity by inducing others to locate in a place so healthy and pleasant, besides adding to the facilities of those already engaged in business there.

LORD BALTIMORE'S CLAIM.

The legislature of Maryland has voted to employ counsel to contest the claims prosecuted in the courts of the United States, by Mr. Browning, the heir at law of Lord Baltimore, against the landholders of that state, for quit rents. Most of the lands of Maryland, granted by the lord proprietors before the revolution, were granted with a reservation of an annual rent of four shillings sterling for every hundred acres. Lord Baltimore's rents, amounting to thirteen or fourteen thousand pounds sterling per annum, were regularly paid, semi-annually or annually, to receivers residing in each county, to the year 1771; and it is alleged by the claimant, that they have not been paid since. In the year 1780 the legislature by law abolished the quit rents from the 4th of July, 1776. The heir of Lord Baltimore now claims as a debt which he is entitled to recover under the treaty of 1783, the rents due for the nine years from 1771 to 1780, the aggregate amount of which is three or four hundred thousand dollars. The claim being against individual landholders for small amounts, the legislature has thought it reasonable that the state should incur the charge of making a defence to the suits which have been brought.—*Repertory.*

BIOGRAPHICAL ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Centinel has furnished the editor of that paper with the following catalogue of those distinguished men who received their early education in the Boston free schools. Every Bostonian will be proud to acknowledge their talents, and the rising generation may well be ambitious to emulate their virtues.

'At the solicitation of some, and for the amusement of surviving Members of the Class, which entered the Boston Latin School, under the famous John Lovell, and his son James (afterwards Member of Congress) in 1766, I

NOTICE.

A correspondent of the Patriotic inform the public that some spirited and enterprising gentlemen in Foxborough have agreed to establish a stage coach between that town and our city, which is to leave each place every other hour in the day.—Such a convenience has long been wanted. Many of our citizens, who have not sufficient means to purchase or hire a large and airy house in the city, will be glad to find the access to it so easy, where rents are comparatively low, and fresh air and fresh water abundant, so cheap and easy. It is understood the fare is to be only sixpence each way, and a man of business may locate himself in Foxbury without inconvenience to his affairs for the moderate sum of seventy-eight dollars per annum, and ride in and out every day under the present arrangement, instead of being subjected to the inconveniences and greater expense of keeping a horse and chaise, or the still more inconvenient, though less expensive, manner of going afoot.

Every thing which has been done for a long course of years for the improvement of Boston, by making new avenues to the city, has been done in some degree at the expense of Foxborough.—She formerly enjoyed a large share of Country trade, which, by these means, has been nearly ruined. Within a few years, however, her citizens seem to have found new sources of employment and profit, and the hand of improvement is now visible in all directions. She has now in operation two Rope Walks—a Rum Distillery—a Typerting Distillery—a large Carpet Manufactory—a number of works for Soap and Candles—Tan-yards—a Paint Manufactory, and a variety of other manufactories—all furnishing employment for a great many hands, and use for a vast deal of capital. Many of the citizens are also extensively concerned in navigation and other business which requires daily attention in the city, and an hourly coach must greatly promote her prosperity by inducing others to locate

commit to your respectable paper, their names and various titles and professions. Other classes may have far surpassed it in sundry important respects; but the stations and offices sustained by this small association of BOSTON BOYS exceeds in variety, at least, every other Class, which has preceded or followed it. It presents to our view, (including different offices and titles annexed to the same person,) in the list of twenty-eight received into its bosom, during its school-period of seven years, terminating July, 1773, viz.:

An Admiral of the white, Isaac Coffin.

A Lieutenant-General, David Ochterlony.

A Major (probably now Lieut.) General, Hugh Mackay Gordon.

A Colonel of Artillery, *Constant Freeman, soon advanced to a higher class.

A Lieut. Col. Commandant, *Samuel Bradford.

A Judge of Probate, *Thomas Dawes.

A Judge of the Municipal, and of the Supreme Court. The same.

A Judge of the Inferior Court, *Samuel Cooper.

A Notary Public. The same.

A Knight of the Bath, Sir David Ochterlony.

Two Baronets, Sir Isaac Coffin, and Sir Scrope Bernard Morland.

Two Members of British Parliament, I. C. and S B. M.—above.

Three Members of the State Legislature, *T. Dawes, T. K. Jones, and *James Prince; to which I may probably add, Samuel Bradford.

Two Civil Marshalls of United States, S. Bradford and J. Prince.

One High Sheriff, Bradford.

Two Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, T. Dawes and James Freeman.

Three Members of the Historical Society, Thomas Walcut, J. Freeman, (two of its principal founders,) and Jonathan Homer

One Oxford Doctor of Laws, S. B. Morland.

One Secretary of a learned [Rumford] Institution. The same.

One Doctor of Divinity, who, but for a dissenting creed, might probably have added a Bishop to the preceding variety, James Freeman.

Two Clergymen, of *different denominations*, brothers by marriage, and by an unbroken friendship of many years, James Freeman and Jonathan Homer.

Two Physicians, *William Greenleaf and *Shirley Erving.

One Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, S. Erving.

Besides the above gentlemen, the class contained sundry persons, whose early death, or whose profession in life did not admit of the titles or offices of some of their friends. Of these were the following:—

*Daniel Jobonnot, Merchant; *Benjamin Bethune, Captain in the British Army; *Charles Apthorp Wheelwright, Merchant; *William Davis, Merchant; *John Gill, who died very young; *Robert M'Neil, Thomas Fletcher, Jon. D. Robbins, and Jacob Eustis, Merchants; *Samuel Newman, Captain, slain in battle with the Indians, under Gen. St. Clair; John Erving, Navigator; Thomas Temple Fenton, raised to a respectable civil and lucrative office in England, through the recommendatory influence of his Harvard College class-mate, Rufus King, American Ambassador; also, *John Laughton, Merchant.

N. B. Twenty of the above list of twenty-eight persons appear to have been living in 1816, fifty years after the commencement of the School Class.—Thirteen of the twenty-eight, nearly a moiety, is supposed to be alive in 1825, at the age of 66 or 67.

It has been the happy lot of the military gentlemen, adopted and called into high office by our *once mother country*, Great Britain, that not one of them has been called, in a single instance, to unsheath his sword against his native country in the course of the two wars which have occurred between the two nations.

NOTE. No member of the class,

and no other man, FAYETTE not excepted, is more affectionately devoted to his native city, than Sir ISAAC COFFIN, or rejoices more in the true glory of the New England States, in particular. During the late unhappy war, by his personal applications, sundry Americans, Coffin by name, prisoners, were speedily restored to their families in Nantucket. Sir Isaac has repeatedly visited Boston, to enjoy the view of his native rising city and its society, among whom are several of his kindred, of very respectable characters. —Besides his repeated and very liberal benefactions to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, he has lately sent an *affectionate* CLASS TOKEN, a valuable collection of learned Theological Books to a clerical classmate. He cannot forget those affectionate public toasts among us, which have been repeatedly associated with his name. The ensuing Summer will probably give his friends the gratification of a renewed visit, which was lately his intention.

It may be proper to add, that the same personal activity and attention to strict discipline, which have distinguished the United States Naval Commanders, have been displayed by him, when in actual service. His early knowledge of the American character, and of the circumstance that pressed, or old men, or boys, did not go to form our crews, led him to predict to the British Admiralty, the issue of a rencounter between the frigates of the respective countries; and the speedy capture of the *Guerriere* by the *Constitution* under HULL, the *protege* from boyhood of his much loved veteran and gallant uncle, the late General, confirmed the prediction. Among the acts of Sir ISAAC's courage and humanity, was the memorable circumstance occurring in 1798, when, upon the report on the ship's deck, that a sailor was overboard, "the Commander, clothes and hat on, with the end of the deep-sea line in hand, jumped into the sea, swam to him, attached the line to his person, and thereby saved his life."

ADDITIONAL NOTE. Just as the above was finished for the *Centinel*, the melanbholy tidings arrived, that Lieutenant General Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY, one of the most popular Generals ever known in the British army, has closed an honorable life in the East Indies.

T. K. JONES, at whose hospitable house and table, some years since, his classmates joyfully met their early and beloved associate, on a visit to Boston, and ISAAC COFFIN, were, successively, at the head of

THE LATIN CLASS OF 1766—1773.'

* Those names to which an asterisk [*] is prefixed are deceased.

For the News Letter and City Record.

THE MARINE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor,

In a late number of the "Record," some remarks were made upon that useful establishment, the Marine Telegraph at the Observatory, Central Wharf.—As you requested a further illustration of the Telegraphic Science, I have subjoined a few observations which may be found interesting to your readers; with the intention of showing the importance it is to the prosperity of our country, if carried to the perfection of which it will be shown to be susceptible.—In theory it appears to have made great progress, but in practice little has been done.

The history of the Telegraphic science as far as the ancients were acquainted with it, states, that the Roman Generals made use of Telegraphs, or *fire signals*; among the Chinese, Scythians and Gauls, and by almost all the barbarous nations, such signals were prevalent. Polybius gives the name of *Pyrsia* to telegraphing, meaning that fires were the means made use of. He gives a full account of a Telegraph invented by Cleoxenes and improved by himself. It was a mode of indicating the letters of the Greek Alphabet by the display of *torches*. It would appear that each letter required two *torch signals*, and that the communication was made be-

tween two stations only. In the day time flags were substituted for torches, which shortened the progress considerably. We hear very little of Telegraphs till 1663, when the Marquis of Worcester describes a species of day and night lettering plans. About 40 years afterwards Monsieur Amontons recommended the holding up of large letters to be viewed through telescopes and communicated from station to station. Little more was done until the French invented their *indicators*, which were semisphoric wings, that could be put into seven distinct positions ; thus originated a variety of descriptions of semaphors, all differing from each other in principle, of degree of power, and mechanical contrivance.

In 1781, Dupuis in France invented a Telegraph which was improved by an ingenious monk of the order of Citeaux ; Milli, Condorcet, and Dr. Franklin, recommended it to the French Government. A Monsieur Chappee modified the principle of this invention, and introduced the Telegraph, which with others was made use of during the revolutionary period. It was judged that shutters, as recommended by Lord George Murray, were better adapted to the nature of the climate of England, than arms : it being supposed that a certain number of shutters would be better seen than the same number of arms acting conjointly.

Various experiments have been made in England, and a Land Telegraph was set up by Government in a chain of stations from the admiralty office to the sea-coast. It consisted of six *octagon boards*, each of which was poised upon an axis in a frame, in such a manner, that it could be placed vertically so as to appear with its full size to the observer at the nearest station, or it becomes invisible to him by being placed horizontally, so that the narrow edge is from a distance invisible. The original system of telegraphing was performed by the *lettering plan*, wherein the alphabet was divided into sections, each of which, by means of a semisphoric arm, were distinguished. Later experience has abandoned this tedious manner of conveying intelligence, and a series of numbers has been substituted, agreeably to a Numerical Telegraphic Dictionary of sentences, words and syllables, embracing great comprehension, power and despatch ; being applicable to Commercial, Naval, Political and Civil purposes. Such have been the improvements made in this interesting and truly useful science.*

An important and very essential addition to the Land Telegraph, has lately emanated from the genius of one of our countrymen in the invention of Telegraphic flags for marine purposes, corresponding with the numerical plan of conveying intelligence in conformity to the telegraphic dictionary of sentences, words and syllables, as well as to act in combination with the Land Telegraph.

Sundry plans have hitherto been devised for enabling seamen by flags and other signals, to make communications to each other, and to receive communications from, and make them to the shore ; but none of the plans hitherto proposed have been universally adopted, nor do any of them seem calculated for general adoption, being mostly too complicated and expensive. The plan of *Elford's Marine Telegraph* is very simple in operation, *trifling in its cost*, and combines great certainty in its *indications*, consequently is entitled to claims for patronage and universal adoption. The many advantages to be derived from this mode of communication now submitted to the public, must be obvious to all who will give it their attention. It only requires to be patronised by *Masters of Vessels* ; and their

* In the East Indies, a telegraphic system was established in the army, by means of which a few Serjeants, furnished with two small flags, formed a *serviceable telegraph* for conveying orders along the rear of a line or from port to port at the shortest notice. This simple mode of operation was acquired in a few hours, and it was recommended that each battalion should be furnished with this *portable telegraph*, weighing only a few pounds.

perseverance in the use of it, and recommendation of it to others, would be instrumental to the introduction of an *universal language* for conversation upon the ocean.

The Flags are all *Blue and White;* which is the best contrast of colours to be seen at sea that could be selected. and every *practical* man must admit, that *some* selection was necessary out of the numerous colours in general use; which by their complexity so often create confusion and mistakes. It is not merely in a *mercantile* but a *national* point of view, that this code of signals appears to deserve the public patronage. If the government of this or any other country should determine to adopt it in the navy, the surplus numbers alone would furnish upwards of *six thousand one hundred* different signals to be made with only *two* sets of flags; which signals are capable of being converted into as many private signals, and will admit of as many daily variations as may be thought necessary. TELOS ET GRAPHO.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

ATHENEUM.

Mr. Editor,—Many years have passed away since the boasted Atheneum came into existence, and as many more, for aught we know, will slide along the stream of time, before the public will learn the advantage of such an expensive establishment.

Nothing is more preposterous, nor indeed, more abominable than gulling the public of money, by singing a song about *public utility, public demands*, &c. to lull folks to sleep, till the plan has been executed, according to the cunning of a few individuals.

What literary advantages have the mass of our citizens derived from the Atheneum? Who gets a peep within its lofty walls without a ten dollar bill? And what genius owes its expansion to the liberal facilities of the Boston Atheneum?

When the poor are favoured with admission to study the neatly fitted up shelves of books which adorn the Atheneum, we shall be convinced of the necessity as well as worth of it, and not before. Things are becoming quite royal in our venerable old city: money buys a ticket for the wealthy to read the Hebrew language, while the industrious, worthy portion of the community, may intellectually starve upon a six-penny almanack.

We hope there will be an end to libraries, which are the gift of the public, if the same public must be compelled to pay as much for looking at their own property as they would for gazing at a dancing bear. Liberality should be the prominent characterestic of all literary combinations in a free country.

NEW-BRUNSWICK SUFFERERS.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens convened at Merchants' Hall, to devise means for obtaining relief for the sufferers by fire in New-Brunswick, respectfully report, that in performance of that duty they have received $10,366 58 from the following sources, and that they have invested a part in provisions, which were forwarded to the Governor of New-Brunswick, and for the balance he has drawn on them.

Of the above amount, the following sums were collected in the several churches named, or received from the other Societies specified, viz :—

The Hawes place Society in S. Boston			36 25
At St. Paul's Church	in Boston		205 76
Second Universalist	do.	-	80
Society worshipping in Bedford St.	do.		27 72
Rev. Dr. Baldwin's -	do.	-	178 70
Rev. Mr. Pierpont's -	do.	-	212 30
Methodist Churches -	do.	-	136 50
Rev. Mr. Barrett's -	do.	-	202 60
Rev. Mr. Streeter's -	do.	-	90 67
Rev. Mr. Frothingham's	do.	-	206 30
Rev. Mr. Sharp's -	do.	-	195 15
Rev Dr. Channing's	do.	-	529 64
Rev. Mr. Greene's -	do.	-	163
Trinity Church -	do.	-	318 16
Rev. Mr. Palfrey's -	do.	-	352 55
Mission-House, Rev.Mr.Jenks's,	do.		16 32
Seamen's Church „	„	do.	12 20
Rev. Mr. Ware's -	do.	-	176 85
Rev. Mr. Lowell's -	do.	-	262
Rev. Mr. Sabine's -	do.	-	54 50
Rev. Mr. Young's -	do.	-	520 24
Roman Catholic Church	do.	-	120
Rev. Mr. Parkman's	do.	-	138 06
Rev. Mr. Wayland's	do.	-	121

Rev. Mr. Dwight's	in Boston -	237 64
Central Universalist Church,	do. -	88 67
New Jerusalem Society	do. -	47
African Baptist Society	do. -	20
Rev. Dr. Freeman's and Rev. Mr. Greenwood's	do. -	137
Rev. Mr. Wisner's -	do. -	301 62
Rev. Mr. Eaton's -	do. -	60
St. Matthew's Church in	South Boston	7 12
Rev. Dr. Harris's do.	in Dorchester	124 09
Rev. Dr. Codman's do.	do. -	203 86
Baptist Society in	Roxbury -	40 31
Rev. Dr. Porter's Church in	do. -	149 45
Rev. Mr. Gray's do.	do. -	141 44
Rev. Mr. Flagg's do.	do. -	39 11
Rev. Mr. Ballou's do.	do. -	35
Rev. Dr. Foster's do.	in Brighton	104 90
Rev. Mr. Guild's do.	in Milton	141 15
Rev. Mr. Gannett's do.	in Cambridge	87 52
Rev. Dr. Holmes's do.	do. -	92 21
Rev. Mr. Jacobs's do.	do. -	103
Methodist Society at Lechmere Point,	do.	15 24
Church in Chelmsford -	- -	45
Baptist Society at Dedham	- -	7 53
Boylston Insurance Office,	Boston -	185
Donation by Master Hubard	- -	63
Individual Subscriptions in	Boston -	3620 42
Received for depreciated Bills and bad silver		65 15
		$10,366 58

All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN TAPPAN, Chairman of Sub-Committee.
NATHAN RICE, Secretary.
Boston, Feb. 18, 1826.

SUMMARY OF 1725.

Copied from old Boston Papers.

A peep at the Pilgrims cannot be more interesting than a survey of the news which constituted the topics of the day, a century past, in the very City, which now presents a new generation of inhabitants who scarcely seem to remember that a race of men laid the foundation of Boston, who are nearly forgotten.

"Boston, July 19, 1725.—On the 13th inst. about noon died Mr. Henry Franklin, merchant of this place, in the 33d year of his age, and on the 15th was very decently interr'd. He was Universally known and as generally lamented. The very numerous concourse of persons at his Funeral show'd the general esteem he was in with all Ranks of Persons. And most of the vessels in the Harbour had their Colours half mast high."

"Boston, Monday, August 9, 1725.—On Thursday last the 5th instant, was decently interr'd the Corpse of Mrs. Katharine Winthrop, formerly wife to John Eyre, Esqr. and lately to the Honourable Wait Winthrop, Esq. deceas'd: A person of an Honourable Descent, a Virtuous Life, and in her Death Glorious."

"On Friday last Gillam Phillips, Esq. was Married to Mrs. Mary Faneuil, Niece to Mr. Andrew Faneuil, Merchant of this place."

"Boston, Sept. 6, 1725.—Thursday last three Bears, one of them very large, were seen at Marblehead, to the great surprise of the inhabitants, who to the number of 500 assembled together to destroy them, which they soon effected and their skins were brought to Town."

"Boston, October 4, 1725.—We hear from New-Hampshire, that on Monday the 27th of Sept last there was a Race Run on the Plains of Portsmouth, for a considerable sum of money, between a Hog and a Horse, the former of which had the advantage most part of the way, which the party that were for the horse observing, its thought, caused the Hog to be frightened, so that with much ado the horse got the advantage."

"Boston, Monday, October 25, 1725.—Wednesday last being the anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation, the same was observed by firing the guns at Castle William, and on board the Sheerness Man of War; and the evening concluded with Illuminations, Fireworks, and other demonstrations of joy."

"Boston, Nov. 1, 1725.—On Wednesday last as several gentlemen were hunting at or near Mystick, they met with a Bear, which the dogs followed, and gave them a great deal of diversion for two or three hours, after which they shot him."

"Boston, Dec. 13, 1725.—On Monday last died here Mrs. Ann Pollard, in the 105th year of her age, and on Thursday last was decently Interr'd. She left of her offspring 130."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN TAPPAN, Chairman
of Sub-Committee.

NATHAN HALE, Secretary.

Boston, Feb. 18, 1832.

SUMMARY OF 1732.

Copied from old Boston Papers.

A peep at the Pilgrims cannot be more interesting than a survey of the news which constituted the topics of the day, a century past, in the very City, which now presents a new generation of inhabitants who scarcely seem to remember that a race of men laid the foundation of Boston, who are nearly forgotten.

"Boston, July 19, 1732.—On the 13th inst. about noon died Mr. Henry Franklin, merchant of this place, in the 33d year of his age, and on the 13th was very decently interr'd. He was Universally known and as generally lamented. The very numerous concourse of persons at his Funeral shew'd the general esteem he was in with all Ranks of People. And most of the vessels in the Harbour had their Colours half mast high."

"Boston, Dec. 27, 1725.—On Wednesday the 15th current, the Delegates from the Tribes of the Eastern Indians signed the *Articles of Peace* in the Council Chamber."

THE NATICK

TREES OF FRIENDSHIP.

In Mr. Welles's remarks on Forest Trees, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, mention is made of the venerable Elms, lately standing before the house in Natick, formerly occupied by the Rev. Oliver Peabody, the successor of the celebrated Elliot, the Indian Apostle, so called. From authentic records, it appears that Mr. Peabody was settled in the ministry to the Indians in Natick, in 1722, and it has often been asserted by his daughter, (some time since deceased) and fully confirmed by others, that a deputation of Indians came, one bearing two elm trees on his shoulders; that they presented themselves and requested permission of their minister to set out those trees before his door, as a mark of their regard, or as the *Tree of Friendship*.

The soil was favorable to the growth of these trees, and they flourished for about ninety years, when the larger one was stricken by lightning, and soon began to decay. These measured, at a foot from the ground, about 21 feet; and 14 feet up, 13 feet. Their growth averaged about 1½ inches each year.

In 1753 the Rev. Stephen Badger was settled as the successor of Mr. Peabody, who died after 30 years' ministry. The Indians again came and made a similar request, and the same ceremony took place as before, in the planting of the *Trees of Friendship*, before the door of their new minister. These also took root, grew up, and are now in full vigor, having been set out 73 years. They are about 15 feet in circumference, near the ground, and their average annual growth has been nearly 1½ inches.—*Am. Trav.*

LANCASTER.

We have had it in contemplation for some time to prepare a historical memoir of the old Indian town of Lancaster, in the county of Worcester, distinguished as one of the principal Indian localities, in the New-England States, but there has been an insurmountable difficulty, which has prevented us from gaining possession of proper facts. We have concluded to defer it, as we are informed that a gentleman in Worcester is preparing a history of the County, in which Lancaster will be particularly noticed.

Lancaster is thirty-six miles from Boston, in a westerly direction, through which passes the great stage road to Brattleboro', Vt. The meeting house, much the largest and most expensive edifice, stands on an elevated spot, nearly in the centre of the town. A Post-office, and Rand's Hotel are near it. From these, most of the dwellings as well as farms, within the compass of five miles, may be seen. Lancaster meeting house cost about twenty thousand dollars, and was erected in 1820. Although a well constructed building, its aspect is heavy, and disagreeable to the eye. On the whole, it is lamentable that the proportions are so absolutely bad, in an age when architecture is become an elevated study.

The population is not far from twenty five hundred, and agricultural pursuits and comb-making are the chief employments of the inhabitants.—There are some fine meadows and beautiful patches of wood-land;—extensive orchards in a state of decay, and a few tolerably well cultivated gardens. Fruits, however, are beginning to be scarce, from a want of attention, and the article of hay is becoming continually more important. Whether it is to be imputed to the amount of travel through the town, or the worn-out condition of the farms, we are unable to determine.

Society is highly respectable in Lancaster; beside an academy in which a number of strangers are fitted for the University, annually, a respectable

catalogue of young men are publicly educated, which has given a sort of refinement and literary cast to the town, which will continue to give an interest to Lancaster in succeeding years.

Sterling, which lies at the southwest boundaries of Lancaster, was a Royal Station, in Indian history, where the chiefs and principal Sachem resided. An Indian burying ground is still conspicuous, and will remain for the inspection and contemplation of future generations. To the National Ægis, we are indebted for the following valuable reminiscence.

'In the year 1675, the hostility of Philip the Sachem King of Mount Haup, broke out like a desolating tempest. That wily and politic savage, the inveterate, deadly, and persevering enemy of the English, had planned a confederacy of the Northern tribes for the extermination of the foreigners. The savage warriors, unable to withstand in the field the superiority given by European discipline and arms, had resolved to crush by treachery the power they could not openly resist. The blow of murder was to have been struck on the same day, and a general massacre extending throughout New-England would have terminated for a time the empire of the White Men. The conspiracy was revealed by the treachery of a follower of Philip, and the intended victims roused themselves from their fatal security. The alarms of warfare succeeded to that repose which would have been fatal in its continuance. The Indians were driven without preparation to the conflict. Bold incursions laid waste their resources; the allies they had enticed to their support, terrified at the impending danger, deserted their old friends; the supplies for winter consumption were destroyed; the strong holds were forced; the villages were burnt, their inhabitants perished, and Philip and his warriors, hunted from place to place, with his broken power and ruined hopes, were driven to desperation. No longer able to maintain the fight on the ground where it commenced, a predatory warfare was waged on the inhabitants scattered through the wilderness, and alarm was spread through New England. None knew when to expect the sudden visitations of the unseen enemy who lurked in the shade of the forest, and whose destructive blows came like the lightning from a cloudless sky, whose stroke is not felt till the flash has passed.

At that time Lancaster, now one of the most flourishing and beautiful villages of our county, was an outpost of cultivation advanced into the wilderness. It then contained about fifty families, under the pastoral care and religious instruction of the Rev. Mr. Rowlandson, a graduate from Harvard College, and mentioned by Cotton Mather, as an author of "lesser composures." On the 10th of February, 1675, of the old style, the 21st day of that month of the year 1676, according to the reformed calendar, a party of Indians assaulted the settlement. The Rev. Mr. Harrington states the number of savages at 1500, headed by that arch fiend Philip. At the break of day, five different bands commenced the attack on as many different points. The buildings were fired, and the inhabitants murdered with unsparing cruelty. The house of Mr. Rowlandson had been fortified with defences, doubtless constructed after the rude fashion of the times, walls of the trunks of the tall trees hewn away from the spot where they stood, and ramparts in advance, of the same materials. The inhabitants were in number forty-two. On this point, after the desolation of the unprotected planters, was the whole power of the foes concentrated. The defence was conducted by men who knew that hope in flight, or expectation of mercy, there was none. The death shots were poured fast from those who surrounded, who could choose places of shelter whence to thin the ranks of the soldiers. The work of carnage went on for two hours, when the assailants pushed forward a cart filled with blazing combustibles, and succeeded in kindling the house on the back where there were no fortifications. The

fearful alternative was presented to the defenders, of perishing in the devouring flames, or surrendering to meet the immediate death of the hatchet, or the protracted tortures of an unsparing enemy. They delivered themselves up as prisoners, and the men were instantly slain, or reserved for those torments it is the delight of savage barbarity to inflict, and the pride of barbarian fortitude to endure without a groan. The wounded perished, and the bodies of the dead were consumed, in the conflagration. One only was so fortunate as to escape through the tremendous perils of the scene. The women and children were carried into captivity ; among them was Mrs. Rowlandson and her family, whose narrative gives a mournful picture of subsequent suffering, and furnishes an astonishing example of patience sustained by christian hope through the extremity of human ills. Herself wounded, and holding in her arms an infant, struck by the same shot which had torn her own person, she was carried away. The strength of maternal affection prevailed over the gnawings of pain, and she nursed the little sufferer, until death relieved its pangs. One of the females, unable to travel, was knocked on the head and thrown into the fire.

The Indians revelled on their spoils during the day, and at night retired to a hill, distant about a mile from the town, whence the unhappy sufferers could look down on the flames that wrapped their dwellings, and the fires kindled for the torture ; and hear the groans of their miserable relatives and friends, expiring in agony, mingled with the exulting yells of the triumphant foes.

The next morning the Indians retired and pursued a circuitous route to the Connecticut river.

Mr. Rowlandson, during the bloody catastrophe of his people, was on a visit to Boston, to solicit reinforcements for his garrison against the hour of danger. On his return, he found the heavy calamity which had visited his flock, from which by a mysterious providence he had escaped.

The gallant Capt. Wadsworth, who afterwards fell at Sudbury, immediately marched to the rescue of his countrymen. But his aid came too late. The enemy ambushed the bridge, where the Nashua, swollen by the dissolving snows, was alone passable, but retired before his approach. He remained a few days and then returned without success.

The town was deserted and its buildings reduced to ashes. Four years it remained in the silence of desolation. But at length it was replanted and rose in renovated beauty. The stranger who looks on its green and fertile fields finds now no token of the ruin which once obliterated the traces of improvement, and discovers no relic of the carnage which once drenched its habitations in blood.'

A library has been opened in Philadelphia, for the benefit of coloured people, who are entitled to the use of it on paying 52 cents annually, in weekly payments.

There is not a City in the Union where the coloured people are more industrious and deserving of public approbation, than in Boston, and this consideration should certainly entitle them to the respectful attention of our wealthy citizens, in providing a well selected library, which would have the effect or raising their moral standard, and expending those intellectual powers, which have so long been degraded in a christain country.

The Canal, contemplated to be cut through the peninsula of Florida, and which will unite the two American Continents, was early introduced to the notice of Congress, by Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts.

By a Census of Illinois, taken last year, it appears that the whole population of the state is 72,817. The population of Missouri is stated to be nearly 82,000.

FOR THE NEWS LETTER AND RECORD.

REVOLUTIONARY ARTICLES.

The following articles are copied from original MSS. The second and fifth you published on the envelope to Number 1. of the Record, but for the purpose of preserving them together, I hope you will reprint them in the order I propose. It is true that no accumulation of evidence can make the facts to which they relate more certain than they now are, yet there is a satisfaction in discovering circumstantial accounts, written in the plain stile of friendly communication, respecting events in which there is so much interest as every one feels in all that relates to the American Revolution.

Nos. I. and II. show us the spirit which animated those effective associations, the engine companies. It is probable that the same spirit pervaded all similar bodies and societies for other specific objects. How strongly this sort of pledge, given to each other by associates, all of whom were intimately acquainted and bound by other ties of friendship or relationship, would tend to cement their hearts in defence of their mutual rights and liberties, it is easy to perceive.

No. III. gives us an account of the sufferings of a Boston family exiled from the town in the time of the siege. No. IV. was written on the day preceding the Battle of Bunker Hill: To us who know how the Charlestown people's hay was used, this short postscript has a peculiar worth. No V. written three days after that battle is probably an American lady's account of what she saw and heard respecting it among the British; and No. VI. is an evidence of the strict guard under which all those were kept, who preferred or were compelled to remain in Boston.

B.

No. I.

"Boston, Decemr. 3d, 1773.

We whose names are underwritten, members of the town of Boston engine Number One Company, do subscribe our names that we will aid and assist the said town in opposing this unrighteous act of Parliament to enforce the Tea Duty, and all others that may affect our liberties, to the utmost of our powers."

No. II.

"Charlestown Decemb. 2, 1774.

At a meeting of the Ingine men of the towne at Capt. Adams, Voted that the three companyes be unighted in one body as exemtes.

2. That the ofisers of said company where cosen to it, Capt. Joseph Hopkins, Leftenant Nathanl. Frothingham, and John Austin, Insine.

3. The three companyes meet seperately to learn to exersise.

4. That every man be provided with a good gun and bagenet with a Iron ramrod in one munth on forfetuer of three shillings.

5. That Capt. Joseph Hopkens and Leftenant Frothingham, Ensine Austin and Mr. Isah [E]des and Mr. David Wood Jr. be a committee to waite upon the following gentlemen to see wether they will jone the Bodey of the Ingine men, vis:

Mr. Richard Devens,	Capt. Nathan Adams,
Mr. Nathl. Gorham,	Mr. Nathl. Rand,
Mr. Benjamin Hurd,	Mr. John Stanon,
Mr. John Hay,	Mr. Saml. Conant.
Mr. Isaac Foster Jr.	Mr. David Waite,
Mr. Isaac Codman.	Mr. John Larkin,
Mr. Ben. Sweetser.	Mr. Saml. Rand,
Mr. Thos. Goodwind,	Mr. Thomas Welsh.
Mr. William Harris,	Mr. John Beckham,
Mr. John Austin, 3d,	Mr. Lewis Foye."

No. III.

"Charlestown, June 2d, 1775.

Hoping you are well as we all are.

Sr. A few days ago I wrote you to send me a few articles, since which I have not heard from you nor rec'd any thing—should be glad to know if you have sent any or no, sir, We have got in an end of an house, 12 of us and we are almost worn out for want of room. The old man I hire of lett us wash in his kitchen once, but drove us out yesterday, so that we live, eat, drink, and wash all in one room, but hope it wont be so long—We are in prodigious want of brass kettles—forced to heat water and boil our cloaths in an iron pot that holds but one pail

full—please to send two brass kettles in our kitchen, the one holds 5, the other 8 pails full,—I will stay here untill tomorrow noon—if you send any thing please to send a line that I may know what you send, for a great many articles are bro't over and lost—Molly says she would be very glad if you could contrive to send over our clock, and a few of our best chairs and our looking glasses, and one case of drawers along with some friend's goods.

I hear that last night there was one house broke open in Boston, and every lock broke in the house—hope it was not mine.—These from your dutiful son and humble servt.

Samuel Ridgway."

To Mr. Wm. Paine.

No. IV.

"Charlestown 16 June 1775.

P. S. Please to inform father Paine that the Charlestown people are cutting their hay, and Mr. Eaton tells me he will have it done if father Paine will send him over any orders to do it —I think it looks very well, and hay will be in demand, for it is a very dry time in the country—I purpose to go away home at one o'clock this day, being worn out a loitering about Charlestown."

No. V.

"June 20th 1775. Yesterday I came out of Boston, 2 o'clock A. M. I heard the officers and soldiers say that they were sure that they had a thousand or more men killed and wounded, that they were Carring the wounded men from 4 o'clock a Sateday until I came away General Howe commanded the troops, they buried their dead at Charlestown, among the dead was Major Pitcairn, a great many other officers are dead, there was five thousand soldiers went from Boston—The soldiers and officers exult very much upon taking our Lines."

No. VI.

"To whom it may concern.

Head Quarters Jan. 22, 1776.

Mr. Paine the Miller near Charlestown ferry has permission to kill his pigs as it may be most convenient for him. C. Cuyler, Aid de Camp."

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1826.

Mr. Brooks Bowman commenced running an hourly stage coach between Boston and Roxbury, on Wednesday, 1st inst. He will leave the Town House on Roxbury Hill every day in the week, except the sabbath, at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6 o'clock, and returning, will start from the Old South at 9, 11, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock. The fare is only 12½ cents each way.

URIAH COTTING.

Perhaps there has been no one individual, who has done more service to Boston, in projecting works of public utility, than the late Mr. Cotting. Broad Street, Central Wharf, Market Street and the Roxbury Milldam, will remain the durable monuments of his perseverance and industry. His memory is entitled to more respectful attention from those corporations whose coffers he so much increased, than has yet been exhibited. This is the way of an ungenerous world! If any of our correspondents possess the means, and have leisure to prepare an historical memoir of his life, it will oblige many who are desirous of being acquainted with his early history.

Servants.—Every lady in town is vociferous in relation to servants; they *cannot be obtained*, has been the prevailing complaint for more than a year. From general observations, we are of an opinion that servants were never more plenty, nor ill treatment towards them more common. When ladies begin to consider certain orders of men and women, whose fortunes were cast in a less fortunate mould than their own, something better than beasts of burden, their kitchens will be recruited with cooks and scullions in abundance. Modern refinement does not acknowledge a servant's body the habitation of a soul, nor accede to the vague hypothesis that they are possessed of five human senses—*hearing*, *seeing*, *feeling*, *smelling* and *tasting*.

Dedication.—Hanover Church, an elegant Gothic stone building, was solemnly dedicated on Wednesday last. Prof Stuart, of the Andover Theological Seminary preached the sermon from Matth. xviii. 20. Dr. Beecher, an eminent divine, of Litchfield, Conn. will soon be ordained over the society. The corner Stone of this edifice was laid June 20, 1825. The spot on which it stands, was formerly occupied by a large dwelling house, owned by J. C. Jones, Esq.

Mr Porter, editor of the Traveller, has undertaken to drub the Federal Street Theatre in his own peculiar style of cayenne pungency A criticism on Cherry and Fair Star, in the Traveller of Tuesday last, is prodigiously caustic, and evinces the discrimination of Mr. Porter, in matters of taste, and at the same time shows him a fearless, independent commentator.

A *vapour bath* company has just been formed, and rooms opened at No. 3, Central Court. This establishment will probably *evaporate*, as their capital consists altogether of *vapour !*

Mr. Somebody has cautioned the public to beware of eating partridges, in the Centinel of Saturday last, as they are found by experience to be *poisonous* in the winter. Strange this grand fact has never been ascertained before. Some gormandiser probably over-stretched his stomach, and now, forsooth, comes out with his cautions, just to alarm his neighbours, and thereby monopolize a favourite dish!

The contrast.—A very calculating gentleman of this city had the misfortune to lose his pocketbook, containing between eight and nine hundred dollars, which was luckily picked up by an honest little boy, who, on presenting it to the noble hearted owner, was told he was a *fine lad*, and rewarded with *twenty cents !* Another gentleman under like circumstances, who lost two hundred dollars, has rewarded an old lady, who found it, with the sum of *twenty dollars*, and an annual pension of *five dollars* a year, during her life.

February 21st, being the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the destruction of Lancaster, by the Indians, was commemorated in that town by religious and other services. An oration by Isaac Goodwin, Esq. of Sterling, delivered on that interesting occasion, will soon be given to the public.

An acquaintance of ours, who was desirous of throwing away an old pocketbook, had it returned in half an hour : the next day, having forgotten to throw it away a second time, it was cut from his pocket ! the thief, finding it empty, returned it again, with suitable apologies, and to end his pocketbook troubles, the gentleman was induced to burn it, but unfortunately threw it into a grate of Lehigh coal, where, after smoking *twenty-four hours*, it was discovered again uninjured. We hear it is now to be deposited at the museum.

Police Court. Cases examined and tried in one week, commencing on the 20th and ending on the 25th Feb. 1826, both days inclusive.

Offences.—12 assaults and batteries ; 4 common drunkards ; 4 lewd and lascivious conduct ; 2 vagabonds ; 8 larcenies ; 1 passing counterfeit money ; 2 contempt of court in not appearing as witness ; 3 trespasses of various kinds ; 1 violation of city by-laws ; 1 pilferer. 38—whole number of cases.

Punishments, &c.—2 nol. pros. ; 4 tried and acquitted ; 5 fined, fines and costs received for the city, amount $21,30 ; 8 committed to the house of correction for various periods ; 9 committed for trial at the Municipal Court ; 8 examinations, no costs allowed, warrants not granted ; 1 committed in execution of sentence ; 1 warrant not returned. 38—whole number of cases.—*Courier.*

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The committee of the legislature on the petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of this city have reported a bill providing for a House of Reformation for juvenile offenders. This is an important subject and we have the testimony of a distinguished English Judge (Bailey) in favor of this improvement on our present penitentiary system. He has stated as the result of long observation that "it must be a very good jail, indeed, in which a lad did not become worse;" that "the character of a youthful offender is always materially hurt by going to jail, he having no longer the same respect for himself," and that "he may be reformed by being kept out of the jail, but not otherwise."—*Bost. Pat.*

BERKSHIRE AMERICAN.

Such a paper has recently been established in Pittsfield, by Dr. Green, a gentleman who possesses, in an eminent degree, those qualifications which are requisite for sustaining a country paper. One great fault of the papers in Berkshire County, is their dulness, and absolute want of originality: besides this, they are never local in their details, beyond the advertising columns. To select continually from others, unless the publication, like our own, is in a great measure designed to reprint forgotten lore, is the way, of all others, to destroy the best patronage of a country paper. Occasionally, it is true, the Berkshire papers are well stored with matter of their own, but Dr. Green has marked out a new circle, and exhibited a disposition to record the times, as they are, within his own precincts, in a way which interests his subscribers as well as his brother editors.

We recollect a very sage old gentleman, who was continually filling his paper with long state papers, just because he loved politics himself. He was determined to make his readers politicians too, and, without consulting the taste of others, kept steady at his purpose, till a paragraph maker commenced another paper at the next door, and swallowed up the old veteran's establishment. This will be the course of the Berkshire American, if the editor will study how to interest the public, rather than himself.

Dr. Green knows how to tell a story, and Dr. Franklin used to say, that was the first necessary qualification of an editor. Some men excel in writing a thing, and others in telling it; the first has the most influence, and invariably does the most good in society.

We understand the subscription list of the American is highly respectable and increasing, and we wish it the success which it merits, while its destiny is controlled by a skilful physician, a gentleman and a scholar.

Auburn State Prison, so intimates a writer at the west, is a mere bastile, where cruelties of an aggravated character are committed on the wretched inmates of its lonely cells, with impunity, and tyranny is triumphant in the persons of a few barbarians, who are clothed with a little of state authority. If this report is founded in truth, there is no crime more deserving of punishment, than absolute cruelty towards a fellow being, secluded from the eye of human mercy, within the gloomy walls of a prison. Incarceration, in itself, is a melancholy condition for a man, endowed with the faculty of reason, and possessing those other boasted attributes which distinguish our species in the scale of beings. Intellectual powers of any kind, are sufficient reasons for extending kindness towards that unhappy wretch, whose vices have rendered him an unfit associate for the society of those who are only distinguished from him by the virtuous and general rectitude of their lives. Particulars have never been given, but insinuations, which lead us to suspect the worst. Things are managed none too well, even in the common jails, of any state; yet they are so much superior, in point of humanity, to European prisons, we ought to consider them excellent, and use every exertion to preserve to them this character. The officers of the

Charlestown state-prison have been particularly fortunate in commanding the strictest order and obedience, without being censured for neglect of duty or excessive rigidity of discipline.

Improvement in Surgery.—A gentleman of research, by the name of Flagg, has recently suggested that slips of india rubber, with a little adhesive plaster at the ends, possesses uncommon advantages over all other contrivances, in common use, in holding the lips of wounds together. Such is its elasticity, that amputated stumps, wounds upon the face, &c. where bandages are always applied with difficulty, may be kept in place with perfect ease, and the chance of healing by the first intention, is far greater, than by proceeding in the ordinary manner of surgeons, with lint and rollers. The necessary compression to keep dressings in place, upon wounds, now in vogue, is attended with nearly as much pain as results from the accident or operation itself, and we therefore hope this discovery will be widely disseminated if it holds out so many advantages to the distressed patient, while undergoing the curative process.

General Wilkinson, who has made a conspicuous figure in the history of the United States, died on the 28th of December last, at his villa in Mexico, of a chronic diarrhœa. His body was carried to the house of the American Minister, Mr. Poinsett, and the same afternoon was interred in the Parish of St. Miguel. Military honours were denied him, but the corpse was followed to the grave by the most distinguished civil and military officers.

Alexander, the *Peace Maker*, was notorious for his gallantries, and has left undoubted proofs of his corrupt heart. One married woman has borne the autocrat several children. One of his daughters by this creature, lately died when on the point of marriage, which overwhelmed the Emperor with grief. The Empress has several times determined to part with her royal husband, but the mother of Alexander succeeded in delaying her designs.

The New York cockneys are beginning to ape the refined manners of their transatlantic brethren of the Westminster cockpit. Major Noah intimates that things are going on quite genteely. A few more bloody noses will convince the Police how old cocks crow and young ones learn.

CANALS.

Notwithstanding the fact that in 1791 six hundred vessels passed round Cape Cod, and in 1825, *five thousand*, there is but little to encourage us in the hope that a canal will be made at present between Buzzard's and Massachusetts Bays. Two hundred miles sailing would be saved by it, in going from Boston to New York, and all those dangers avoided which are the terror of seamen round the Cape. It is supposed 2500 vessels, averaging 100 tons each, would pass the canal in one year after it was opened. It would save, in seamen's wages, annually, $50,000.

A canal is also proposed, from the Atlantic Ocean, to the Gulph of Mexico, through the peninsula of Florida. There are abundant reasons for carrying the plan into operation, at the expense of the national government, if the statement is true, that nearly a million of property, besides many lives, was lost the last year.

At a meeting of the citizens of Montgomery and Herkimer counties, on the 8th inst. it was resolved that the Erie canal will be insufficient to accommodate the increasing number of boats which will navigate it in subsequent years; and that the construction of another, on the north side of the Mohawk, is required. If new canals are found indispensably necessary already, by the side of the old ones, in the state of New York, it shows they are of more utility than Massachusetts is willing to admit. The way a grand project is effected in this Commonwealth, is to quarrel about it, run up the cost, &c. about three years, and then it is consented to; vid. the history of every bridge which is connected with *Boston*.

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A canal is also proposed, from the Atlantic Ocean, to the Gulph of Mexico, through the peninsula of Florida. There are abundant reasons for carrying the plan into operation, at the expense of the national government, if the statement is true, that nearly a million of property, besides many lives, was lost the last year.

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The subject of the report of the

commissioners who were appointed by the legislature to survey a canal route from Boston to Connecticut river, shall have a place in our record as soon as it has been decisively acted upon by the General Court.

Internal Improvement.—The Committee on Internal Improvements in the Maryland Legislature, have reported in favour of subscribing $1,000.000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; $500,000 to a lateral Canal, or Rail Road to Baltimore; $500,000 to the Susquehanna Canal, provided Baltimore, within two years, agrees to accept that charter, and if she declines this, in lieu thereof, they propose to grant her $100,000 for the improvement of the bed of the Susquehanna.

The Grand Canal Celebration.—A little of the water of Lake Erie, brought down at the time of the canal celebration, and some of the maple sugar from the *six nations* having been sent to Liverpool, by "Mr. Indefatigable," a party of English gentlemen assembled, and made a huge bowl of punch, mingling with the American water and sugar, Jamaica and Antigua rum, a little English ale, Irish and Scotch whiskey, brandy, East and West India sugars, spice, cinnamon, limes, lemons, and a dash of green tea. A number of suitable and friendly toasts were drank on the occasion.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

BURIALS IN CITIES.

In presenting the subjoined description of the catacombs of Paris, we are necessarily led to the consideration of the caution of interring the dead in modern cities. That this practice had its origin in monkish superstition, is admitted on all sides, but how public bodies of men, in a corporate capacity, in an enlightened age, have so generally adopted the unphilosophical mode of disposing of human remains under churches, is perfectly astonishing.

Health should be the first consideration with the living, yet there is a great want of prudence in modern times, in relation to this one pernicious system. We cannot recount all the objections which might be brought against burying under houses of worship, nor quote those sad examples of pestilence, and infectious diseases which have distracted some of the ancient towns in England and France, in consequence of the slow putrefaction of animal matter Enough has been written by physicians and chymists, to persuade the most stupid ignoramus or the most devoted advocate of this noxious custom, of the danger which threatens every city, which contains within its precincts, an immense mass of corruptible materials, in a state of chymical decomposition.

Experience will forever put experiments at an end, for the future, concerning this kind of burial; still, however, it will unquestionably require many sad misfortunes to give a final blow to a custom in civilized countries which is repugnant to health, and revolting to every philosophic mind.

There are a few churches in Boston, which have gone on in the wrong way, by admitting tombs to be erected in the cellars. Trinity Church, St. Paul's, the Stone Chapel, and the North Church are the greatest reservoirs, and the period will arrive when poignant regret will be the consequence of the indiscretion of their forefathers, when it is entirely too late to remedy the evil

The dead are continually accumulating, but the fetor which arises from them will only subside when the last particle of a decomposable fibre is exhausted of its particles; this is never completed, where the vaults are replenished as often as there is room for another corpse.

Our municipal authorities should control these receptacles of the dead in another manner: the voice of the city should be raised against the preservations of such awful depots of misery to the living: *there is nothing to be feared at present* has deceived the wary in ages past, and sweeping calam-

ities have been the unwelcome results of a policy, which has grown out of ignorance of *cause and effect*, and swept to oblivion whole cities, in agony and despair.

"Ten centuries ago the burial grounds of Paris were without the walls of the city; but as the buildings of the metropolis extended in every direction, they were in process of time surrounded by human habitations; and, at length, were almost in the heart of the town. They were few in number, and confined in space; the Parisians were, therefore, compelled to adopt a mode of burial, which, in England, would be thought to outrage decency and humanity. Vast trenches were opened, twenty feet deep, as many in length, and six or eight feet wide. Into these, corpse after corpse was flung, until the putrid heap nearly reached the surface of the ground. The earth was then thrown over them, and a similar trench dug close by their side.

Long before this loathsome mass could be perfectly decomposed, the ground was again opened, and the air was loaded with offensive and poisonous exhalations. The nuisance continued to increase until the neighbourhood of the cemeteries proverbially became the abode of every pestilential disease. Government at length interfered. All burials were forbidden within the walls, except in a few of the churches; and the mass of corruption was afterwards conveyed from the place where it still continued to infect the air. This enormous mass included the remains of all who had been buried during more than ten centuries.

The bones were separated, and carefully cleaned, and piled in some of the immense galleries of the quarries, by which a considerable part of the city is undermined; and the name of "the Catacombs" was given to this new receptable of the dead, in imitation of similar excavations, appropriated to the same purpose, in Rome, Milan, Naples, and ancient Thebes.

Behind the Barriere d'Enfer on the right, is a lane, on the left hand side of which is the descent into these dreary, yet interesting caverns. A narrow staircase of eighty steps, winding down a circular well, leads to a gallery or avenue, hewn out of the solid rock, and varying from three to four feet in width, and from six to seven in height. The stone is clean, white, and dry, and thickly studded with shells, and various marine antediluvian remains. Numerous passages branch off on either side, some of which are said to extend more than three miles, under the plain of Montrouge, through the whole of the suburbs of St. Jacques and St. Germain, and even a considerable way on the north of the river. Many of these avenues were prudently stopped when they became the resort of banditti. Occasionally the passage widens into spacious, but low-roofed halls; sometimes supported by artificial columns, and often by masses of the native rock. From these halls many avenues branch off in various directions.

The stranger is accompanied by a guide, who conducts him in safety through this immense labyrinth, and who is himself directed by a black line traced on the ceiling through the whole of the course which he is to pursue. Every stranger, on entering the Catacombs, will find it necessary to have a wax taper in his hand, which may be purchased on the spot, and never to lose sight of the guide. After the traveller has proceeded a quarter of a mile, he should inquire for the gallery of Port-Mahon. A soldier, who had accompanied Marshal Richelieu in the expedition against Minorca, was, on his return, compelled by necessity to work in these quarries. During the hours of refreshment, he employed himself in modelling in relief a plan of Port-Mahon. The execution is, as might be expected, sufficiently rude, but the accuracy of the representation is acknowledged by every competent judge, and the whole is highly creditable to the ingenuity, the memory, and the patience of the soldier, who, ignorant of architecture,

completely without assistance, and almost without instruments, nearly accomplished the singular and arduous undertaking. It is painful to add, that he was afterwards crushed by the sudden fall of a mass of rocks.

At a little distance is another curiosity, which probably will not be shown, unless the traveller inquires for it. Some enormous fragments of stone are so nicely balanced on a base, hardly exceeding a point, that they rock with every blast of wind, and threaten to overwhelm the curious observer; yet in this equilibrium they have hung for more than two centuries, and it would probably require a gigantic force to remove them from their position.

After proceeding more than half a mile, the stranger arrives at another low-roofed hall, in which is a black door, supported by two Tuscan pilasters, with this inscription :—

Has ultra metas requiescunt, beatem spem expectantes.

("Beyond these bounds rest the dead, awaiting the joyful hope of immortality.")

This is the entrance to the Catacombs. It admits to another long avenue, the walls of which are lined with bones from the floor to the roof. The large bones of the arms, legs and thighs, are in front, closely and neatly piled together, and their uniformity relieved by three rows of skulls, at equal distances. Behind these are thrown the smaller bones.

This avenue conducts to several apartments resembling chapels, the walls of which are lined with bones, variously and often tastefully arranged ; and, in the centre of the chapel, or in niches in the walls, are vases and altars, some of which are formed entirely of human bones, and others are ingeniously ornamented with skulls of different sizes. One or two of these altars are of an antique form, and composed of the solid rock. They stood here before these caverns were appropriated to their present destination. One of them has certainly occupied its present situation from time immemorial, and has given rise to the not improbable conjecture that these secret and deep recesses were used as places of worship, either by the Gauls or by the early Christians, during the persecution which followed the first preaching of the Gospel in these parts.

These chapels contain numerous inscriptions ; some of them simply indicating the cemetery whence each mouldering pile of bones was removed ; others too strongly reminding the reader of the atheistical era of the revolution ; and a very few displaying considerable feeling and good taste.

One chapel is dedicated to those who perished on the horrible 2d and 3d September. The altar bears this simple, yet affecting, inscription :—

D. M.
II. et III.
Septmbr.
1792.

("To the memory of the victims of the 2d and 3d of September, 1792.")

The bones are concealed behind a black wall.

An inscription, in another part of the Catacombs, is altogether as revolting ;—

Ici sont inhumes
LXXXVII metres cubes
D'ossemens, recueillis
Dans la cimetiere des Innocens,
Du 19 Janvier au 19 Mars, 1811.

("Here are deposited 87 cubic metres of bones, collected from the cemetery of the Innocents, between the 19th of January and 19th of March, 1811.")

That man must have been utterly destitute of taste and feeling, who suggested the record of this disgusting admeasurement of the perishing remains of the human frame.

In one part of the Catacombs is a reservoir embellished with various sculptures, and containing several gold fish.

The calculations of different visiters and authors vary as to the number of bones collected in this vast charnel-house. It is certain that there are more than three millions of human skulls: some writers have asserted that the Catacombs contain six millions.

A faint mouldering smell pervades these gloomy caverns, but not to any unpleasant or deleterious degree.

Before he quits the Catacombs, two museums are shown to the stranger. The first is a collection of all the fossil remains, mineral productions, spars, &c. which these quarries afford. Some of the specimens are curious and beautiful. The other, which is principally interesting to the medical traveller, are specimens of the various diseases of the bones, selected from this immense repository, and scientifically arranged. Here is also a table on which are exposed skulls remarkable for their structure.

Having quitted the Catacombs by a portal, bearing this beautiful and appropriate quotation,—

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnes, et irrevocabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari!

the traveller again follows a black line traced on the roof, which conducts him to another staircase; ascending this, he finds himself about 600 yards east of the road to Orleans, which he had crossed under ground, and more than half a mile from the place at which he descended."

For the News Letter and City Record.

Mr. Editor,—Sir, permit me to enquire of you, as the Record purports to be devoted to local affairs, whether the health department of this city, under its present modified system, will compare with those good old regulations of the Board of Health? They served without compensation, and their ordinances and wisdom excited the admiration of all the neighbouring cities. Are our streets and yards as cleanly, and the atmosphere as wholesome in the generality of streets, as in former periods? Above all, do you believe it good policy to pay a health officer eight or nine hundred dollars per year for half doing what twelve of the most energetic gentlemen of the town were accustomed to do for nothing?

Again, Sir, will you have the goodness to invite some gentleman of leisure to furnish your publication with a correct catalogue of the names of those officers, of all descriptions, who receive salaries out of the city treasury, with a specification of the amount paid to each one for his yearly services, that I may calculate the whole expense of supporting the City Government? P.

Note. If any gentleman will forward an article, embracing a detail of facts, in relation to the regular pay of city officers, with their occasional perquisites, according to the wish of our correspondent, he will receive our thanks, and oblige an enquirer.

Editor.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, Feb. 20.—Ordered that no person shall be received or retained in any Engine Company, who is not of the age of twenty one, except by his Parents', Master's, or Guardian's consent which shall be given in writing.

Aldermen Bellows and Welsh represent that they have been sued in an action of trespass by the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, in constructing a dyke which they were authorised to do, as a committee of this board; thereupon ordered that Thomas Welsh, Jr. Esq. be authorised to appear and defend said suit, in behalf and at the expense of the city.

The Mayor reports upon communication of the Superintendent of the burial grounds, relative to burying the dead at South Boston, that the same principles ought to be made applicable to the citizens of South Boston, as are in use in other parts of the city, on said subject. Read and accepted.

Ordered, that Aldermen Bellows and Robbins be a committee to consider and report upon the subject of widening Green St. and that Aldermen Welsh and Loring consider and report upon the levelling of the lower end of North Allen Street.

Ordered, that Monday, the sixth day of March, be assigned for the choice of permanent Assessors, and that the City Clerk give ten days public notice that applications may be received for said office.

Ordered, that Aldermen Welsh and Robbins consider and report upon the subject of a suit brought by Timothy Williams and Lewis Tappan for damages for land taken by the surveyors of highways to widen High Street.

Communication of Wm. Sullivan Esq. proposing to submit the Claim of John Brazer and Jonathan Amory, against the city, to arbitrators. Read and referred to the Mayor and Aldermen to consider and report.

The Mayor communicated a vote of the Old South Society, granting permission to take water from the spouts of the Meeting House for a reservoir, which was read and filed.

The prayer of the City Guards for the use of an Armory in Faneuil Hall was not granted, as the room applied for was assigned to the Soul of the Soldiery last year.

Ordered that the Mayor, Aldermen Welsh and Robbins be a committee with full power to settle with the heirs of John Holland.

Joseph Basset was nominated and appointed fireman for Ward No. 1, and John Rupp for Ward No. 10.

Message of the Mayor inclosing a vote of the School Committee relative to the instruction of such children as are excluded from the public Schools according to the present arrangement and regulations of those Schools. Committed to Aldermen Bellows, Loring and Oliver.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday Feb. 20.—A communication from the Directors of the House of Industry, recommending the erection of a Wall to enclose the Flats belonging to the City Lands at South Boston, was referred to Aldermen Bellows, Jackson, and Robbins; Messrs. Brooks, Tracy, Vose, Aspinwall, and Sprague.

A communication from the School Committe stating that, upon enquiry made in compliance with a resolution of the City Council, they learn that there are upwards of 300 children belonging to the city, who are more than seven years of age, therefore debarred the use of primary schools, destitute of the attainments necessary to their admission into the public Grammar Schools; and requesting the City Council to provide funds for the maintenance of one or more instructors, for the benefit of those children, was referred to Aldermen Bellows, Loring and Oliver; Messrs. Basset, Barnard, Torrey, Fenno and Grosvenor.

A report of the Joint Committee on the subject of taxes and the appointment of assessors, came down from the Board of Aldermen, with an amendment to strike out *five* and insert *four*. Read and non-concurred; and Messrs. James, Rice, and Howe, appointed a committee of conference on the part of the Common Council.

A report of the Committee that it is inexpedient to connect the offices of City Marshal and Health Commissioner, came down, accepted. Read and laid on the table.

Adjourned to 6th March, half past six P. M.

TOBACCO.

Our puritan forefathers were no less attentive to the moral government of the colonies, than to the habits of the people. They seemed to consider tobacco a noxious article indeed, and consequently were not essentially different in opinion from the ladies of the present day, who will brook any thing in a husband, better than chewing tobacco. Dr. Waterhouse, that anti-tobacco champion, would have received a pension, in blue law times, from the church of Quinipieck, worth a modern professorship at Harvard, had his famous anathemas against a favourite quid, appeared in that age of patriarchal justice.

Notwithstanding all the philosophical arguments, which have been advanced against the use of tobacco, accompanied by therapeutic observations of the learned dealers in physic, men will continue to chew and smoke, and Virginia will never relinquish the profitable cultivation of a weed, which has been the foundation of her wealth and importance in the union. Here fol-

Ordered, that Alderman Welch and Robbins consider and report upon the subject of a suit brought by Timothy Williams and Lewis Tappan for damages for land taken by the surveyors of highways to widen High Street.

Communication of Wm. Sullivan Esq. proposing to submit the Claim of John Fraser and Jonathan Amory, against the city, to arbitrators. Read and referred to the Mayor and Aldermen to consider and report.

The Mayor communicated a vote of the Old South Society, granting permission to take water from the spouts of the Meeting House for a reservoir, which was read and filed.

The prayer of the City Guards for the use of an Armory in Faneuil Hall was not granted, as the room applied for was assigned to the Coal of the Soldiery last year.

Ordered that the Mayor, Alderman Welch and Robbins be a committee with full power to settle with the heirs of John Holland.

Joseph Dresser was nominated and appointed Brewer for Ward No. 1, and John Epps for Ward No. 10.

Message of the Mayor inclosing a vote of the School Committee relative to the insurrection of such children as are excluded from the public Schools according to the present arrangement and regulations of those Schools. Committed to Aldermen Bellows, Loring and Oliver.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday Feb. 20.—A communication from the Directors of the House of Industry, recommending the erection of a Wall to enclose the Flats between Lamb's Dam and the City Lands in South Boston, was referred to Aldermen Bellows, Jackson, and Robbins; Messrs. Brooks, Tracy, Vose, Aspinwall, and Sprague.

A communication from the School Committee stating that, upon enquiry made in compliance with a resolution of the City Council, they learn that there are upwards of 300 children belonging to the city, who are more than seven years of age, therefore desired the use of primary schools,

loweth an edict from the Connecticut code of 1638 :

" fforasmuch as it is observed, that many abuses are crept in, and comitted, by frequent taking of tobecko,

" *It is ordered by the authority of this Courte*, That no person under the age of twenty one years, nor any other, that hath not already accustomed himselfe to the use thereof, shall take any tobacko, untill hee hath brought a certificate under the hands of some who are approved for knowledge and skill in phisick, that it is usefull for him, and allso, that hee hath received a lycense from the courte, for the same.—And for the regulating of those, who either by theire former taking it, have, to theire owne apprehensions, made it necessary to them, or uppon due advice, are persuaded to the use thereof,

" *It is ordered*, That no man within this colonye, after the publication hereof, shall take any tobacko, publiquely, in the streett, highwayes, or any barne yardes, or uppon training dayes, in any open places, under the penalty of six pence for each offence against this order, in any of the perticulars thereof, to bee paid without gainesaying, uppon conviction, by the testimony of one witness, that is without just exception, before any one magistrate. And the constables in the severall townes, are required to make presentment to each perticular courte, of such as they doe understand, and can evict to bee transgressors of this order."

Curious Statistics.—The following curious statistical accounts are given in the Cassel Almanack for the year 1826: The 100 most populous cities on the globe are—Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants ; Pekin, in China, 1,500,000; London, 1,274,000; Hans-Ischen, 1,100,000 ; Calcutta, 900,000 ; Madras, 817,000 ; Nankin, 800,000 ; Congo Ischen, 800,000 ; Paris, 717,800; Wats Chani, 600,000 ; Constantinople, 597,800 ; Benares, 530,000 ; Kio, 520,726 ; Su Ischen, 500,000 ; Houng Ischen, 500,000, &c. &c. The fortieth on the list is Berlin, containing 193,000, and the last Bristol, 87,800. Among the 100 cities, three contain more than a million ; nine from half a million to one million ; 23 from 200,000 to 500,000; 56 from 1 to 200,000 ; six from 87 to 100,000. Of these 100 cities, 58 are in Asia, and 32 in Europe, of which four are in Germany ; four in France ; five in Italy ; eight in England ; three in Spain ; five in Africa ; and five in America. A list of the population of 94 states is given ; the following is an extract :—China, 264,500,000 ; British Empire, 136, 500,000 ; Russia, 59,000,000 ; Japan, 40,500,000 ; France, 31,500,000 ; Austria, 30,000,000 ; Turkish Empire, 24,500,000 ; Anam, 23,000,000 ; Spain, 15,000,000 ; Morocco, 15,000,000 ; Persia, 13,500,000 ; Afghanistan, 12,800,000 ; Low Countries, 12,800,000 ; Burmese, Corea, 12,000,000 ; Thibet, 12,000,000, Prussia, 11,370,000 ; United States, 10,645,000 ; Naples, 7,500,000 ; Brazil, 5,500,000. The principality of Litchtenstein contains the smallest number of inhabitants out of the 24 states, having only 5,800 inhabitants.

SUMMARY.

The execution of O'Halloran, took place yesterday, without parade, near the jail yard. We understand he was perfectly resigned to his melancholy fate. An awful lesson this, to the intemperate !

Fire at Mobile. On the 26th of January, a fire broke out at Mobile, in a store on Alabama wharf. The flames spread to the adjoining tenements, when the whole of them blew up by an explosion of gunpowder. About forty persons were knocked down, and were injured by the fragments of the houses.

New Papers.—The first number of the *Northern Star*, printed at Warren, R. I. from the ashes of the Telegraph, has been issued.

Messrs. Tweed and Kincaid have sent out the prospectus of *The State's Advocate*, at Milton, Northumberland County, Penn. and Charles G. DeWitt, Esq. proposes also to publish the *Ulster Sentinel*, at Kingston, N. Y. as soon as patronage warrants the undertaking.

Jamiaca papers to the 31st ult. containing the account of a fire at Barbadoes on the 25th January, by which several houses were destroyed and two or three lives lost. A letter received from Barbadoes stated the number of houses burnt to have been 150.

Mississippi.—Senator in Congress. Hon. Thomas B. Reed, vice Holmes, elected Governor of the State.—Mr. Ellis, who had received the provisional appointment of the Executive during the recess, and who had attended during the session, lost his election by the change of a single vote.

For the lands, east of the *Chattahoochie*, recently added by the Red-stick Indians, the Government pays $211,000 in cash and a perpetual annuity of $20,000. The MacIntosh party, who go west of the Mississippi, have lands assigned them, $100,000 dollars in cash, the expenses of the journey,—are supported one year free of expense, and are also paid for the improvements which they leave, and all property paid for which has been taken from them, or destroyed.

The Bill allowing Mr. JEFFERSON to dispose of his property by Lottery, has passed the Virginia Assembly, 125, to 62. In the Senate, ayes 13, noes 4.

The Atlantic Steam Boat company, in England, have received subscriptions to the amount of $1,200,000, and ten per cent of that has been paid in; a sum amply sufficient to carry their plan of running steam boats from Europe to America, into operation. Their capital is limited at £600,000.

Slavery.—A committee has been appointed in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, "to inquire into the propriety of making immediate provision for the total abolition of Slavery in that State." We hope it will pass.

Rev. Mr. Holley.—It is stated that this gentleman has resigned the Presidency of Transylvania University.

Governor Wolcott has appointed the 24th of March to be observed as the Annual Fast in Connecticut.

A writer in the Democratic Press asserts that the American ship in the service of the Turks against the Greeks, is the Erin, which sailed from New-York, and her captain's name is Lawrence.

It is said that Com. Porter has determined to enter into the Mexican service. At the last advices he was taking leave of his friends in Washington, preparatory to his leaving that city.

James Wills, of Philadelphia, deceased, willed the Mayor and Corporation of the City, about 90,000 dollars, for the purpose of erecting an asylum, to be denominated Wills' Hospital.

Capt. Symmes gave a lecture, a few days since, at Washington, on the structure of the inside of the earth. Why don't Capt. S. join the Russian Expedition?

One hundred and sixty Saxon sheep, lately imported, are to be sold at auction, at New-York, March 21st.

An Atheneum is in contemplation in Portland, Me.

There are *one hundred and one* places of Public Worship in the city of New York.

Dr. Peaco, a skilful surgeon, has sailed for Cape Montserado, as surgeon and agent for the colony.

The body of Mary Richardson, lost in January last, was found below the Pawtucket falls, R. I. a few days since.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Wednesday, March 1.—Resolved that the safety and convenience of the city require that Green Street should be widened by taking a strip of land bounded as follows, viz. beginning at the easterly corner of the house occupied by Lawson Valentine, on the southerly side of said street, and running north-westerly on the line of said street twenty-four feet eight inches to the easterly corner of the house belonging to Wm. W. Motley, then running south-westerly on the front of said house five feet nine inches, then running south-easterly about seventy-five feet to the north-westerly side of said Valentine's house, thence running north-easterly five feet eleven inches to the point of beginning, containing 438 square feet of land, agreeable to a plan of S. P. Fuller, surveyor, dated Aug. 1, 1825, and said street is widened and laid out accordingly.

Petition of Ruggles Slack and others, praying that they may use the Ward room of Ward No. 12, for a place of public worship. Committed to Aldermen Carney and Jackson.

Resolved that the whole Board do meet in Hanover Street near the head of Elm Street, for the purpose of considering the expediency of widening the same by taking a piece of land belonging to John Gray, for that purpose.

Monday, March 6.—The Mayor communicated a vote and request of the Trustees of the Washington Monument Association, that the Statue of Washington, (from the chisel of Chantry,) be placed in the centre of the new Market House. Read and referred to the Mayor, Aldermen Carney, Welsh, Oliver and Robbins, with such as the Common Council may join.

The two Boards concurred in the appointment of a joint committee, consisting of Aldermen Welsh and Oliver, Messrs. Barry, Morey and Dorr, to report a statement of facts, and what grant ought to be made, and in what manner, to the widow and children of Jonathan Houghton, the watchman, who was murdered when on duty in the service of the city.

Petitions of Jonathan Loring and Jesse Shaw, for reimbursement to them of $410 44, expended in repairs on their houses, made necessary in consequence of the level of Pinkney-street being reduced, were committed.

The Committee on Neck Lands, were authorized, by a joint order, to select not exceeding twenty-five lots of the City's Lands on Washington Street, and to cause the same to be sold at Auction, in April ensuing.

A committee was appointed to make inquiry relative to two lots of land, one for a School house, and the other for a Market house, which by the terms of the act annexing South Boston to this city, were to be set off to the city.

A committee was appointed to ascertain on what terms and at what expense the gun house on the common may be removed, and to select a suitable place for a new one.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, March 6.—The committee on the subject of leasing Deer Island reported that it is inexpedient to make any reduction of the present rent, which Mr. Spear is to pay by the terms of that lease, viz. $450 and that no further measure be taken on that subject. Concurred.

Ordered that the sum of eighteen hundred dollars be added to the appropriation for 'lamps, oil, and superintendence,' and that the sum of eight hundred and sixty dollars be withdrawn from the appropriation for 'instalments of the City and County debt,' and that the sum of nine hundred and forty dollars be withdrawn from the appropriation for the 'City watch.' Also, that the sum of one thousand dollars be added to the appropriation for the 'internal health department,' and that the same amount be withdrawn from the appropriation for the 'female High School.' This order being twice read, was passed and sent up for concurrence.

The Committee of Finance was instructed to report, at the next meeting of the Council, what compensations the several officers under the City Organization ought to receive during the ensuing municipal year.

The Auditor of Accounts reported the estimates of the Moneys necessary to be raised for the expenditure of the ensuing financial year, commencing on the 1st May, 1826, and closing the 13th April, 1827, [Amount $328,920.] Read and referred to the Committee on accounts.

An order passed, making an additional appropriation of $3000 to complete the fence round the lands of the House of Industry at South Boston.

The Committee of Conference on the part of the Common Council, on the differences existing between the two branches of the City Council, in regard to the number of Assessors to be chosen for the ensuing year, made report, recommending that the Common Council insist on their vote of non-concurrence on the subject; which recommendation was accepted.

Adjourned to Monday next at half past six o'clock.

[☞It will be recollected that the Common Council voted to increase the number of Assessors from three to five; and the Board of Aldermen from three to four; and that the Boards reciprocally non-concurred with each other on the subject. Committees were appointed by both boards to confer on the subject matter of the difference; and both, it appears, voted to recommend to the Boards by which they were chosen, to insist on their proposed numbers. If no accommodation takes place the number to be elected will be three, as usual.]—*Cent.*

SPRINGFIELD VILLAGE.

This thrifty village is situated upon the Chickapee. Two miles and a half from its mouth are situated the Boston and Springfield cotton factories, and the fall from thence to the Connecticut is fifty five feet. The factories (we learn from the Canal Report) were commenced, but little more than two years since, and there have already been erected two large brick factories, five stories high, containing seven thousand spindles and two hundred and forty looms;—eighteen brick and two wooden edifices, chiefly intended as dwelling houses, and affording tenements for fifty four families.—*States.*

From the (Newport) R. I. Republican.

LIBERTY TREE.

The Boston News Letter of Jan. 7, contains a Deed, (p. 27,) which has frequently been published here of a *large Button-Wood Tree*, at the north end of Thames-street, with the land adjoining, given by William Reed, Esq. in 1766, to a number of gentlemen in this place as Feoffees in trust for the *Sons of Liberty*; and inquires into the present state of the land and Tree thus conveyed to our Fathers. We are ashamed to say that the information we can give on this subject is any thing but creditable to the town or its inhabitants. The Tree, which was given in the original deed, having been destroyed by the British during the Revolutionary war, one of the same species was planted on the spot in 1783, which was carefully enclosed and grew to a large and beautiful size. Since the death, however, of the venerable William Ellery, one of the original feoffees who felt an interest in its preservation, and who may be said, in the evening of his days, to have dwelt under its shadow, the Tree and its enclosure have been miserably neglected. The paling which enclosed it is entirely torn up, and the tree itself most unmercifully lopped.

It is due, however, to the praiseworthy feelings of some of our public-spirited citizens to mention, that a PLATE has been recently attached to the Tree, commemorative of the principal events we have stated, with the names of the donors, feoffees, &c. and that hopes are entertained that some measure will be speedily taken by the Town to re-invigorate and preserve the mutilated remains of this venerable memorial of the "times gone by."

RELEASE OF AMERICANS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas M. Rodney, Consul of the United States in Cuba, to Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, dated Havana, 4th February, 1826.

"I have now the honour to inform you, that I yesterday had the pleasure to effect the release from prison of the remaining part of the crew of the brig Noble, viz. Bruce, Perry, Armstrong, White, and Thomas Young."

MUSEUMS.

Perhaps there are no collections of natural or artificial curiosities in the Union, to be compared with those of European cities. Peal's museum in Philadelphia holds the first rank, in this country, and we are possibly a little selfish in wishing to have the New-England take the second, although New York possesses a grand establishment. The New England Museum was first opened for exhibition, July 4, 1818, by Mr. E.A.Greenwood, superintendent and one of the principal proprietors. This museum has swallowed up all the other establishments of the kind that have been established in this city, and has gained a high reputation. Although we are perfectly familiar with the general objects of curiosity in this extensive and valuable cabinet, we cannot attempt a description of the contents of its different halls, but refer our readers to the Museum itself, where the philosopher, the artist and the naturalist will always find the highest intellectual gratification, so far as it may be excited by contemplating the rarest wonders of creation.

We here subjoin a short description of the Royal Museum of Paris, which may be termed the Museum of Paintings.

"The Louvre, in its present state, contains upwards of one thousand two hundred pictures; and the gallery of sculpture consists of nearly one thousand fine specimens of the art, with various degrees of merit. Besides these there are 4,000 plates by the best masters, proofs of which are sold for the benefit of the establishment; and 450 drawings by the great masters, forming part of a collection of 20,000 which belong to the museum.

This museum was formerly the boast of Paris, and the wonder of the world.

The establishment was founded on injustice, and enriched by spoliation: it has therefore felt the hand of retribution, and has been shorn of its principal glory.

The walls of the Louvre are now covered with a fine collection of pictures from the Luxembourg, Versailles, and other royal residences, and partly from private collections. The catalogue also consists of paintings and specimens of foreign sculpture.

The works of the noblest masters of the present French school all remain; and in addition to them, the amateur may yet study some of the most exquisite performances of Albano, Berghem, Caracci, Champagne, Correggio, Cortona, Cuyp, Del Sarto, Dominichino, Guercino, Guido, Murillo, Raphael, Rembrandt, Romano, Rubens, Ruysdael, Salvator Rosa, Snyders, Teniers, Tintoretto, Titian, Vandyck, Paul Veronese, and Leonardo da Vinci.

The grand staircase leading to the gallery of the Royal Museum, was constructed by Fontaine. It is ornamented with twenty-two marble columns of the Doric order, and with various sculptures by Taunay, representing attributes of the arts and sciences, trophies of war, &c. The paintings on the ceiling exhibit the revival of the Fine Arts; some of them are by Abel de Pujol, and others by Meynier.

The first saloon presents a curious collection of the very earliest works of the French and Italian artists.

The next saloon contains the deservedly celebrated battle-pieces of Le Brun. They are some of the noblest performances of that excellent painter.

The traveller now enters the great gallery, which is divided into nine parts by arcades, supported by Corinthian columns and pilasters, and adorned with glasses, candelabras, altars, antique vases, &c. That part of the gallery which joins the Tuileries is also decorated with twenty-four small marble columns, and twelve busts of celebrated painters. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the effect formerly produced on the mind, on entering this magnificent apartment, 1400 feet in length, and crowded by 1200 paintings of the most eminent masters of every school. The apparently interminable length of the gallery continues to excite surprise, and

the skilful arrangements of the paintings that remained, and of many others that have been added to them, certainly do not convey that feeling of nakedness and desolation which the stranger might expect, and which some travellers have described.

Among the performances of Le Brun, the traveller will notice that in which the wife of Darius presents her son to Alexander; the moving expression of her countenance, and the confusion marked on that of Sysigambis, who had mistaken Hephæstion for the monarch, are admirable.

The defeat of Porus, by the same artist, is in a different style, and is justly considered to be his *chef-d'œuvre*.

The works of Nicolas Poussin were not eclipsed amidst the constellation of excellence by which they were surrounded; they are now brought into more prominent notice, and will not fail to please. The Israelites gathering Manna in the Desert is deserving of considerable praise; and the Sketch of the Rape of the Sabines will not be viewed without interest.

The Hall of the Caryatides is remarkable as the scene of the entertainments of Catherine de Medicis. This superb piece of architecture was constructed under Francis, from the designs of Lescot; but the relievos were executed by Goujon, and the ornaments by Ponce. It is 140 feet in length, and 41 in breadth. The principal object of curiosity in this apartment is the tribune called Goujon, supported by four caryatides in alto relievo, resembling those of the Temple of Erectheus at Athens, and considered the chef-d'œuvre of this eminent master. Over the tribune is a fine bas-relief in bronze, executed by Benvenuto Cellini, in the reign of Francis I, to ornament the palace at Fontainebleau, and below is a beautiful bronze door of the 16th century, ornamented with eight bas-reliefs by Andrea Riccio, which formerly adorned the mausoleum of the family Della Torre at Verona. At the opposite end of the hall, facing the tribune, is a handsome chimney-piece, decorated with statues of Flora and Bacchus, attributed to Goujon.

On the ground floor is the Galerie d'Angoulême, consisting of five rooms, which were opened in 1824. They contain many curious specimens of ancient and modern sculpture, amongst which are two groups by Canova, representing different parts of the story of Cupid and Pysche; Diana, by Jean Goujon, which formerly ornamented the entrance of the Chateau d'Anet; a slave, by Michael Angelo; and the Milo of Crotona, brought from Versailles.

This museum is open to the public on Sunday, from ten o'clock until four; but students and foreigners are admitted every day except Monday, on producing their passports.

Paris contains six museums, which are all distinct in character, and grand beyond conception. In the Royal Garden of Plants, there is a museum, divided in apartments, which possess the rarest curiosities in nature, and the most splendid works of art. After passing through the galleries, the traveller will probably direct his attention to the menagerie. Several lions, tygers, panthers, hyenas, and wolves, amuse or terrify the spectators by their howlings. A succession of wooden fences extends hence to the Cabinet of Anatomy. They are arranged with considerable taste, and many of them afford a very instructive lesson in zoology and botany. Where it could be accomplished, the trees and shrubs of the animals' native climes, or the vegetables in which they most delight, flourish within their enclosures. Several boars inhabit some sunken enclosures, formerly occupied by bears. Two camels are perfectly domesticated, and more than earn their subsistence by turning the wheel of the machine which supplies the gardens with water. The varieties of antelopes, deer and sheep, are numerous.

The aviary contains a collection of every bird known in France and the neighbouring kingdoms, arranged according to their species and habits, but

does not boast of many rare specimens. The pheasants and monkeys may be seen on application at the Bureau.

The Cabinet or Museum of Natural History is at the end of the garden. The building is more than 600 feet in length. and its external architecture is simple and plain.

The manuscript figures of Aldrovandi, and the Hortus-siccus of Haller, are no longer to be seen ; but the herbals of almost every celebrated French botanist are open to inspection. At the entrance is a statue of Buffon, with its well-known vain-glorious and profane inscription.

Five halls are occupied by an immense collection of minerals. The first room contains the earths and stones. They are arranged according to the classification of Haüy, and mostly by his own hand. Many of the calcareous spars, the gems, and the quartz crystals, are very beautiful.

In the second hall are the ores, and they present a most superb display.

The third apartment affords specimens of the primary and secondary rocks, with every variety of French marble.

In the fourth is an assemblage of peculiar interest. It is composed of the animal remains of the antediluvian world. The bones of the mammoth are perfect, and strike the beholder with astonishment. The skeletons of numerous animals, now unknown, or extinct, are exhibited here. Cuvier arranged the innumerable specimens of this division.

All parts of the world have contributed to this collection. Among other wonders, are the fragments of an elephant's tusk, which, when complete, must have been at least eight feet in length. Several cases are filled with the bones of the Siberian mammoth, or elephant, the American mammoth, or mastodonton. There is a specimen of the hair of the mammoth which was found in 1805, preserved in a block of ice on the shore of the Icy Sea, in the country of the Tonguses in Siberia : when extricated, the dogs devoured its flesh, which must have remained in a state of complete preservation for a long period. After the bones of Rhinocerosses, Hippopotami, and Tapiirs, come those discovered by Cuvier in the plaster-quarries of Montmartre, and of which he has constituted several new genera of extinct quadrupeds.

In the next apartment is a more pleasing collection of a similar nature, comprising the vegetable remains of former times, and particularly the impressions of ferns, leaves, and plants, procured from coal-mines, and establishing the vegetable origin or connexion of this fossil. A part of this hall is occupied by numerous specimens of volcanic productions, principally from Naples, Sicily, and the Lipari islands.

Two other apartments on this floor belong to the museum of Zoology and contain the reptiles and the fish tribes.

The long gallery on the second floor is occupied by quadrupeds and birds, generally preserved in a most admirable manner.

There are the cameleopard, brought from Africa by Vaillant, the bison, the lama, and the vicugna of Peru, an enormous whale (the squalus maximus,) taken on the coast of France, Roman cattle, elks, dromedaries, &c. Many specimens were presented by the late Empress Josephine. There is a regular arrangement of the whole, which adds considerably to their interest and value. In different parts of the gallery appear busts of Tournefort, Linnæus, Adamson, Daubenton, and Fourcroy. The only paintings are two—a lion tearing a goat, and an eagle pouncing on a lamb.

The insects principally occupy large cases in the centre of the gallery, where is likewise a pleasing arrangement of the eggs and nests of most species of birds, and a beautiful assortment of corals, and other marine productions.

The Dutch collection, and especially of minerals, had materially enriched the French museum. If it had been restored in its original state, the muse-

um of the Garden of Plants would have been rendered sadly imperfect. A friendly and equitable arrangement was here likewise effected. The greater part of the purloined articles were left untouched, and a collection was formed out of the private store of the duplicates of the museum, more valuable than the original articles could possibly have been. It is said that 260 quadrupeds, 800 birds, 338 reptiles, 800 fishes, and 400 shells, were given to the Dutch, not one of which were drawn from the public cabinet.

The traveller now proceeds to the cabinet of Comparative Anatomy, originally founded by Daubenton, and newly arranged and much increased by Cuvier. It professes to contain, or will ultimately contain, a skeleton of every known animal, with a complete set of the bones of each separated that they may be more easily compared with those of other species. This museum is truly valuable, yet probably not much superior to the private collection of an eminent surgeon in the British metropolis (Mr. Brookes), if he had more room scientifically and tastefully to arrange his numerous and well-prepared specimens.

On passing through the rooms where Cuvier continues his labours, the walls are covered, as in all French cabinets, with wooden and pasteboard boxes, in which he assorts and names the bones which he is constantly receiving. On the tables are the preparations on which he is immediately employed.

In the first of the public rooms are the mummies and skeletons of the human species.

Among the skeletons is that of the Hottentot Venus, and that of the assassin of General Kleber, who held for a short time the chief command of the French army in Egypt. An extensive series of human bones illustrates the diseases to which they are subject. The skeletons which follow and crowd the apartments are all clean, and comprehend the greater number of quadrupeds. Those of the elephant and the rhinoceros present quarries of bones; and a tall man may walk under the belly of the cameleopard without stooping.

The wax preparations of fishes and shell-fish follow, constructed with the nicest art, and displaying the true colours and position of animals which it is impossible to preserve. The anatomy of the Chiton, for example, is fine. Snails in wax are attached to real shells, and caterpillars to leaves and branches of trees. In one case the anatomy of an egg is displayed in 24 preparations, from the appearance of the first speck of life, to the chicken bursting from its shell.

In the last room are the fœti and monsters. The wax preparations here are of the greatest beauty, and on a large scale; they embrace all parts of the human system, so that one may form ideas of anatomy, without the disgust that attends dissections.

The annual expense of this extraordinary establishment is upwards of £12,000 and more than one hundred and sixty persons are constantly employed here.

Public lectures are delivered in the Amphitheatre on every subject connected with this splendid institution: these lectures are perfectly open, and are usually well attended."

WARE FACTORY VILLAGE.

This village is situated on Ware River, about 10 miles from its mouth. Four years since there were only five buildings, and when the Canal Commissioners passed through it last summer there were; A cotton factory containing 2000 spindles and 56 looms; another nearly finished, to contain 4,500 spindles, and 150 looms; a third of the size of the latter, commenced; a flannel factory, in which are made fifteen pieces per week; fifteen edifices used as store, dye, wood and ware houses, machine, blacksmith's, cabinet maker's, and various other shops; grist and saw mills, furnace, thirty dwelling houses; and other buildings then erecting, making the whole number of structures 58.—*States.*

From the Worcester Magazine.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

Of the principal officers of the U. S. Government, under the constitution.

Presidents.

George Washington, of Va.	1789
John Adams, of Mass.	1797
Thomas Jefferson, of Va.	1801
James Madison, of Va.	1809
James Monroe, of Va.	1817
John Quincy Adams, of Mass.	1825

Vice Presidents.

John Adams, of Mass.	1789
Thomas Jefferson, of Va.	1797
Aaron Burr, of N. Y.	1801
George Clinton, of N. Y.	1805
Died, April 20, 1812.	
Elbridge Gerry, of Mass.	1813
Died, Nov. 23, 1814.	
Daniel D. Tompkins, of N. Y.	1817
John C. Calhoun, of S. C.	1825

Secretaries of State.

Thomas Jefferson, of Va.	1789
Edmund Randolph, of Va.	1794
Timothy Pickering, of Mass.	1795
John Marshall, of Va.	1800
James Madison, of Va.	1801
Robert Smith, of Md.	1809
James Monroe, of Va.	1811
John Quincy Adams, of Mass.	1817
Henry Clay, of Ky.	1825

Secretaries of the Treasury.

Alexander Hamilton, of N. Y.	1789
Oliver Wolcott, of Conn.	1795
Samuel Dexter, of Mass.	1801
Albert Gallatin, of Penn.	1802
George W. Campbell, of Ten.	1814
Alexandsr J. Dallas, of Penn.	1814
William H. Crawford, of Geo.	1817
Richard Rush, of Penn.	1825

Secretaries of War.

Henry Knox, of Mass.	1789
Timothy Pickering, of Mass.	1795
James M'Henry, of Md.	1796
Samuel Dexter, of Mass.	1800
Roger Griswold, of Conn.	1801
Henry Dearborn, of Mass.	1801
William Eustis, of Mass.	1809
John Armstrong, of N. Y.	1813
William H. Crawford, of Geo.	1814
Isaac Shelby, of Ky.	1815
[Did not accept.]	
John C. Calhoun, of S. C.	1817
James Barbour, of Va.	1825

*Secretaries of the Navy.**

George Cabot, of Mass.	1798
Benjamin Stoddart, of Md.	1798
Robert Smith, of Md.	1802
Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass.	1805
Paul Hamilton, of S. C.	1809
William Jones, of Penn.	1812
Benj. W. Crowninshield, of Mass.	1814
Smith Thompson, of N. Y.	1818
Samuel L. Southard, of N. J.	1823

Post Masters General.

Samuel Osgood, of Mass.	1789
Timothy Pickering, of Mass.	1791
Joseph Habersham, of Geo.	1795
Gideon Granger, of Ct.	1802
Return J. Meigs, of Ohio	1814
John M'Lean, of Ohio	1823

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.

John Jay, of N. Y.	1789
William Cushing, of Mass.	1793
Oliver Ellsworth, of Ct.	1796
John Jay, of N. Y.	1800
John Marshall, of Va.	1801

Attorneys General.

Edmund Randolph, of Va.	1789
William Bradford, of Penn.	1794
Charles Lee, of Va.	1795
Levi Lincoln, of Mass.	1801
Robert Smith, of Md.	1805
John Breckenridge, of Ky.	1806
Cæsar A. Rodney, of Del.	1807
William Pinkney, of Md.	1811
Richard Rush, of Penn.	1814
William Wirt, of Va.	1817

Speakers of the House of Representatives of the United States.

1st *Congress*—First and second Sessions held at New-York, the third at Philadelphia. Frederick A. Muhlenburgh, of Pennsylvania, 1789

2d *Congress*—Held at Philadelphia. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, 1791

3d *Congress*—Held at Philadelphia. Frederick A. Muhlenburgh, of Pennsylvania, 1793

4th *Congress*—Held at Philadelphia. Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, 1795

5th *Congress*—Held at Philadelphia. Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, 1797

6th *Congress*—First Session at Philadelphia, Second at Washington. Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, 1799

7th *Congress*—Held at Washington. Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, 1801

8th *Congress*—Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, 1803

9th *Congress*—Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, 1805

10th *Congress*—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, 1807

11th *Congress*—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, 1809

12th *Congress*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1811

13th *Congress*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1813
Until January 17th, 1814.
Langdon Cheeves, of S. C. for the residue of the Congress.

14th *Congress*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1815

15th *Congress*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1817

16th *Congress*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, during the first session, 1819

John W. Taylor, of N. Y. during the second session, 1820

* This Department was not established until the 30th of April, 1798, being, prior to that date, a branch of the War Department.

17th *Congress*—Philip P. Barbour, of Va. 1822
18th *Congress*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1823
19th *Congress*—John W. Taylor of N.Y. 1825

MILITIA OF THE U. STATES.

Abstract of the Returns, with the dates, transmitted by the Secretary of War.

Maine,	1824,	38,221
New Hampshire,	1825,	28,970
Massachusetts,	1825,	55,060
Vermont,	1823,	25,581
Rhode Island, (1)	1825,	9,347
Connecticut,	1825,	22,741
New York,	1824,	151,146
New Jersey,	1823,	42,283
Pennsylvania,	1823,	158,512
Delaware, (2)	——	7,451
Maryland, (3)	——	82,189
Virginia,	1825,	99,625
North Carolina,	1825,	62,736
South Carolina,	1820,	28,220
Georgia,	1819,	29,651
Alabama, (4)	1820,	11,281
Louisiana,	1824,	6,432
Mississippi, (5)	——	2,291
Tennessee, (6)	1823,	42,685
Kentucky,	1825,	63,518
Ohio, (7)	1824,	93,865
Indiana, (8)	1825,	20,232
Illinois,	1822,	8,310
Missouri, (9)	1823,	3,521
Michigan,	1822,	1,503
Arkansas, (10)	1825,	2,028
Florida, (11)	——	2,600
Dist. of Columb. (12)	1824,	
		1,065,083

(1) No return from 4th brigade.
(2) No return since 1814.
(3) No return since 1811.
(4) No return from 16 regiments—estimated at 20,000 men.
(5) No return since 1812.
(6) No return from several brigades.
(7) No return from 3d brigade, tenth district.
(8) Adj. Gen. reports 10,000 not included in the number.
(9) Adj. Gen. reports the number to amount to 10,000.
(10) No returns from 5th and 9th regts.—1st regt. imperfect—2d only two companies returned.
(11) No return.
(12) Alexandria brigade not heard from.

In the Colleges of Liberty and St. Charles, (Peru) $300 a month are to be appropriated for the support and instruction of Indian youths; and in the College of Independencia, $200 more are devoted to the same purpose.

The West Point Barracks have been destroyed by fire.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Remembrance is thanked every time he *remembers* the News-Letter.

A communication from Concord shall have an insertion in our next.

Communications should be forwarded to this paper, by Tuesday, each week, in order to give immediate attention.

Fire.—A four story brick shoe store, occupied by Nathaniel Faxon, No. 15 Ann St. and No. 7 Market Square, was consumed by fire on Wednesday night. The alarm was given about 1 o'clock, and at 2, the flames were subdued. We understand that 8000 dollars were insured on the stock, and 3000 on the building. The engine men deserve great credit for their exertions in saving the adjoining tenements, as there was every reason to fear the whole block would be destroyed.

NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIST.

This is the name of a new paper, which made its appearance in Boston, on Saturday, March 4th, under the control of the Rev. William Collier, which has for its object, the suppression of intemperance.

We fully agree with the new Editor, that the vice of drunkenness has already become alarming to all classes of society, but beg to assure him, that we never knew a single instance of curing a tippler by any other means than depriving him of liquors. The plan of the Philanthropist is well enough;—it is neither very learned nor very simple, but contains just that kind of matter which scarcely one in five hundred will ever read. *Skeletons* are only useful to physicians, and hence we believe the Philanthropist will require a little more energetic *filling*, to make it take well. Of what use is it, however desirable, to try to revolutionise the world—so far as relates to the habits of tipplers. Every individual will drink something, and we do not hesitate to say we believe Mr. Collier

would take a glass of wine with us, any pleasant afternoon, notwithstanding his arguments in favour of having taverns and shops supplied only with "*coffee, ginger and cider.*" Poor fare this, would be our friend's first exclamation, were he travelling over the State of Maine, the eleventh day of March.

We cannot conclude this brief notice of such an important undertaking, as the suppression of *intemperance*, the great sin of the United States, in high life and low, without expressing our warmest hope, that the National Government, at no distant period, will act with an imposing dignity, and at once make the duties on ardent spirits a firm barrier against this horrid and continually growing evil.

If Mr. Collier could *coax* people to be sober citizens, he would merit a pension from every treasury in christendom, and notwithstanding our most earnest desire for the prosperity of his paper, we are not afraid to offer a generous premium for every successful case, where the convert from inebriation was made a sober gentleman, through the all-contriving agency of the National Philanthropist.

WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Probably almost every one of our readers have been informed that the "*Worcester Magazine and Historical Journal*," is published at Worcester, Mass. at a reasonable price, as most other publications are, in 1826,—but to confess the truth, it is a new thing to us, although we are always on the look-out for varieties in history and literature. Number nine has just been issued, with an engraving of the head of JAMES OTIS Esq. accompanied with an excellent historical and biographical memoir of that distinguished patriot, and a variety of other original and selected pieces, which would give character to any periodical of the day.

A young lad at the Hubard Gallery, employed as a servant, is said to possess the same talent which distinguishes Master H.

COCK-FIGHTS.

One week ago, we read with some amusement a paragraph relating to cock-fights in New York, little supposing that the literary emporium had also introduced that glorious sport; but it is true. There are no less than five or six dens in Boston, exclusively appropriated to this interesting employment. A man of moderate capacity, and withal, respectability, must be destitute of all taste,—a perfect Toby Lumkin, without breeding, who does not take pride in gazing upon a pair of game cocks, in battle array.

Plato taught his disciples, that *man* was a two-legged animal without feathers, which would never have been questioned, had not a waggish Athenian held up a dead cock, divested of his plumage, and exclaimed to the multitude, "*behold Plato's man.*" Capt. S——, several years since, who commanded a vessel from this port, attended a cock fight in London, and was asked if there were game cocks in America? yes, said the Captain, we have a breed called the *shake-bags*. The company were very curious to see one, as he assured them there was one on board his ship, which would clear the coop of any cock in England. Bets to a large amount were immediately made, and Capt. S. produced an American eagle, from a meal bag, which, with one claw, crushed the puny silver spurred hero of the pit, to a jelly. This was no sooner accomplished, than he quickly returned him to the bag again. The ring was in complete consternation at the wonderful strength of the American cock, and would not consent to have him taken away, if money would purchase the surprising fowl. Capt. S. took a generous price, with apparent reluctance, at the same time observing to the crowd that *this same bird had twice beaten the British Lion*, and left them to enjoy their bargain!

Look out for your dogs. A gentleman in high authority is driving a full team round the city. Albeit, he coveteth my lady's lap-dog.

TITLES.

The title of *doctor* was first prefixed to the names of those priests who were sufficiently learned to read, publicly, the writings of Peter Lombard, in the year 1140. In England, the degree of *doctor* was first granted in 1207, in the reign of King John, and in 1384, the University of Oxford first gave a doctor's diploma. In Germany, the title of *doctor*, was first distinguished from that of *master* in 1135, during the reign of the Emperor Lothaire.

Peter Lombard, and one Gilbert Porreus, were the chief divines in the University of Paris, and Gratian, at the College of Bologne, and they first contrived the appellation of doctor, in order to compliment those whom they considered learned in divinity. At first it was customary to address letters to the *Seraphic Doctor, Angelic Doctor*,—such an one, as the case might be. Monks and Friars increased so fast, that the title of *doctor* began to be less respected, till measures were taken to place the business in the hands of cardinals and colleges.

COMMUNICATED.

About 150 years since, Gov. Leverett of Massachusetts, was informed that a distracted man was at large in the streets of Boston with a loaded gun, to the great annoyance of the good people, who were at that time not very numerous. The Governor went into the street, and seeing the lunatic, said "Ha! man, have you learned your exercise?—tarry till I give you the word of command. Poise firelock—order firelock—ground firelock,—right about face, march," at which time, some persons seized the man and placed him in safe confinement.

Memoranda.—Of 236 citizens of Boston who subscribed in 1784 for improving the Common, the following it is believed are all who are now living: R. G. Amory, Luke Baker, Andrew Brimmer, Tristram Barnard, Wm. Dall, Wm. Donnison, Thomas Dennie, Aaron Dexter, Saml. Gore, Jona. Hastings, Henry Hill, Joseph Head, Jno. C. Jones, Josiah Knapp, Jeremiah Hahler, Perez Morton, Jno. Marston, Jr., Wm. Phillips, Jr., Jesse Putnam, Wm. Parsons, Jos. Peirce, Russell Sturgis, James Swan, Joseph Woodward, Moses Wallack, Thos. L. Winthrop.

Short Passages.—In former times vessels made short passages, as appears from the Centinel of 1785. April 13th arrived at this Port, Ship Cincinnatus 20 Days from Lands End, and on 23d. the Ship Sukey in 19 Days. both with valuable cargoes from London.

Whackum & Co.—The Centinel of April 16, 1785, says "it is asserted to our great joy that Messrs. Whackum & Co. are packing up their goods (beside ready made clothes) and intend to take themselves off in the first vessel, much to our satisfaction." But in a subsequent Centinel, May 4, Messrs. Whackum & Co. by advertisement say "Having baffled the attempts of our enemies, beg leave to inform the Merchants of Massachusetts, &c. that they are now selling at their range of stores, in State Street, a valuable assortment of ready made Clothes, Shoes, Boots, Shirts; and every article of European Goods, which as they are assisted by the *British Government* they can afford to sell cheaper than ever." This was very bold in Messrs. Whackum, being at a time when the Revolutionary wound was not fully healed. J.

GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The eclipse of the sun which will take place on the 12th of February, 1831, will be, it is predicted, remarkable among the wonders of the heavens. At 10h 26m A. M. a black spot will appear on the margin of the sun's disk which will increase until only a narrow line of brightness will be visible. Stars will appear in the obscurity, and the darkness become so deep that the curious will be compelled to burn lamps and candles to observe the phenomenon.—*Ægis.*

BILL OF MORTALITY IN BOSTON IN 1825.

Whole number of deaths 1450. Of these 220 died of consumption; 23 of intemperance; 38 of dropsy of the head; 68 of different varieties of fever; 2 of asthma; 6 of pleurisy; 67 of inflammation of the chest; 7 of influenza; 3 of inflammation of the kidneys; 1 of inflammation of the midriff, (diaphragm;) 15 of inflammation of the bowels; 1 of inflammation of the gall-bladder and ducts; 16 of inflammation of the liver; 9 of jaundice, 3 of peritonites—or inflammation of the membrane which envelopes the bowels; 56 of dysentery; 4 of bilious colic; 4 of diarrhœa; 11 of cholera morbus; 7 of dispepsia, indigestion; 3 of abtipatis, (costiveness;) 7 of brain fever; 28 of dropsy of the bowels; 3 of dropsy of the chest; 6 of rheumatism; 1 of inflammation of the joints; 1 of inflammation of the skin; 4 of scrofula; 1 of leprosy; 1 of small-pox at the island; 5 of diseases of the heart; 10 of diseases of the mind; 2 of inflammation of the stomach; 1 of palpitations of the heart; 38 of old age; 10 of doubtful disorders; 2 of abscess; 1 of a tumor; 1 of white swelling; 7 of fungus tumours, (carcinoma;) 5 of burns; 1 of hip disease; 2 of stone in the bladder; 3 of venereal complaints; 2 of ruptures; 17 of child-bed diseases; 89 stillborn; 44 of infantile diseases; 13 of cholera infantum; 15 of teething; 27 of whooping cough; 40 of thrush; 1 of scarlet fever; 3 of worms; 11 of accidents; 21 drowned; 1 by murder; 4 by suicide; 1 by suffocation; 1 frozen; 3 by drinking cold water; 3 by overheating; 35 suddenly; 2 by bursting of blood vessels; 1 of lethargy; 48 of spasms; 12 of apoplexy; 14 of palsy; 24 of croup; 6 of putrid sore throat; 3 of inflammatory sore throat; 77 of measles, and 227 by unknown diseases.

In looking over this abstract attentively, it will be seen that no one disease has been particularly mortal, the last season. Consumptions have swept more young people to the grave than acute maladies, and affections of the head hold the next conspicuous place. From this, it is apparent, Boston is a healthy city.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday evening, 4th March, our Legislature was prorogued, having passed 129 acts, during the present session. Thanks were voted to the presiding officers of the year for their services. The session has been a pleasant and interesting one, for it has been free from those party dissensions which have characterized former houses.

Among the acts passed, we publish the titles of those relative to Boston and vicinity, in the present number, and intend giving the others as early as is convenient.

An act to incorporate the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.

—to incorporate the Liberty Square Ware House Company.

— to incorporate the New England Glass Bottle Company.

— to incorporate the Boston Marine Railway Company.

— continuing the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanick Association.

— to incorporate the Proprietors of the Butlers' Row in the city of Boston.

— to incorporate the Boston and Sandwich Glass Manufacturing Company.

— in addition to an act entitled an act in addition to the several acts regulating the inspection of Beef and Pork intended to be exported from this Commonwealth.

— in further addition to an act entitled an act for incorporating the proprietors of the Boston Pier otherwise called the Long Wharf in the city of Boston.

— to change the name of the Boston and Braintree Copper and Brass Manufactory.

— in addition to the act relative to the boundary lines of the city of Boston and the town of Brookline.

— establishiag a Free Bridge in the City of Boston.

— to incorporate the Boston Tract Society.

— to incorporate the Suffolk Hotel Company.

— to incorporate the proprietors of the West India Wharf in the city of Boston.

— concerning Juvenile offenders in the city of Boston.

— to incorporate the North Market Street Warehouse Company.

(To be continued.)

RATE OF MORTALITY IN BOSTON IN 1825.

Whole number of deaths 1430. Of these 220 died of consumption; 23 of intemperance; 58 of dropsy of the head; 68 of different varieties of fever; 2 of asthma; 6 of pleurisy; 67 of inflammation of the chest; 7 of inflammation of the kidneys; 1 of inflammation of the midriff (diaphragm); 13 of inflammation of the bowels; 1 of inflammation of the gall-bladder and ducts; 18 of inflammation of the liver; 9 of jaundice, 3 of peritonitis—or inflammation of the membrane which envelopes the bowels; 36 of dysentery; 4 of bilious colic; 4 of diarrhœa; 11 of cholera morbus; 7 of dyspepsia, indigestion; 3 of ulcuptis, (costiveness;) 7 of brain fever; 28 of dropsy of the bowels; 3 of dropsy of the chest; 6 of rheumatism; 1 of inflammation of the joints; 1 of inflammation of the skin; 4 of scrofula; 1 of leprosy; 1 of small-pox at the island; 5 of diseases of the heart; 10 of diseases of the mind; 2 of inflammation of the stomach; 1 of palpitations of the heart; 88 of old age; 10 of doubtful disorders; 2 of abscess; 1 of a tumor; 1 of white swelling; 7 of fungus tumours, (carcinoma;) 3 of burns; 1 of hip disease; 2 of stone in the bladder; 3 of venereal complaints; 2 of rupture; 17 of child-bed diseases; 80 stillborn; 44 of infantile diseases; 13 of cholera infantum; 13 of teething; 27 of whooping cough; 10 of thrush; 1 of scarlet fever; 3 of worms; 11 of accidents; 21 drowned; 1 by murder; 4 by suicide; 1 by suffocation; 1 freeze; 3 by drinking cold water; 3 by overheating; 35 suddenly; 2 by bursting of blood vessels; 1 of lethargy; 43 of spasms; 12 of apoplexy; 14 of palsy; 24 of croup; 6 of putrid sore throat; 3 of inflammatory sore throat; 17 of measles; and 227 by unknown diseases.

In looking over this abstract attentively, it will be seen that no one disease has been particularly mortal, the last season. Consumptions have swept more young people to the grave than any maladies, and affections of the head hold the next conspicuous place. From this, it is apparent, Boston is a healthy city.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday evening, 4th March, our Legislature was prorogued, having passed 129 acts, during the present session. Thanks were voted to the presiding officers of the year for their services. The session has been a pleasant and interesting one, for it has been free from those party dissensions which have characterized former times.

Among the acts passed, we publish the titles of those relative to Boston and vicinity, in the present number, and intend giving the others as early as is convenient.

— to incorporate the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.

— to incorporate the Liberty Square Water Power Company.

— to incorporate the New England Glass Bottle Company.

— to incorporate the Boston Marine Railway Company.

— confirming the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanick Association.

— to incorporate the Proprietors of the Boston Pier in the city of Boston.

— to incorporate the Boston and Roxbury Mill-Dam Corporation.

— in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Boston Manufacturing Company.

— in addition to an act entitled an act in addition to the several acts regulating the interests of Boston and Park Streets in the town of Brookline.

— to change the name of the Boston and Brimmer Copper and Brass Manufactory.

— in addition to the act relative to the boundary lines of the city of Boston and the town of Brookline.

— establishing a Free Bridge in the City of Boston.

— to incorporate the Boston Tract Society.

— to incorporate the Suffolk Hotel Company.

— to incorporate the proprietors of the West India Wharf in the city of Boston.

— concerning Juvenile offenders in the city of Boston.

— to incorporate the North Market Street Warehouse Company.

(To be continued.)

DEATH OF MR. GAILLARD.

Mr. Gaillard took his seat in the Senate, in the U. S. Congress, on the 31st of January, 1805; and it is, perhaps, the highest tribute we could possibly pay to his memory, to state that he was four times successively re-elected to this high trust, and retained, to his last hour, the confidence of his fellow citizens. In 1810, (when he had been but five years a member,) Mr. Gaillard was elected *President pro tempore* of the Senate, to which office he was *nine times* most honourably chosen; having, for a period of fourteen years, presided over the deliberations of this assembly.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Shepherd, a private lecturer on Mineralogy, in Howard Street, is becoming popular. His collection of minerals, arranged in beautiful order, is an excellent treat to one who is even ignorant of the science.

Mrs. A. M. Wells, of Boston, is one of the four successful candidates who obtained prizes offered by the editor of the *New York Mirror*. The prize awarded to this lady was $20, for the second best poem.

Union of Towns.—The act uniting the towns of Dighton and Wellington, has received the signature of the Governor, and its operation commenced on the first of March. Hereafter, therefore, the territory comprised in these towns will be known by the name of *Dighton*.

A convict of the State prison has been pardoned by Gov. Lincoln, on condition of his leaving the United States, forthwith, and does not return under five years.

A paper published at New Harmony, Mr. Owen's establishment, edited by a French gentleman, speaks well for itself. Why don't it say more about the internal machinery of their new settlement?

Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, so many of the charitably disposed public attended the lecture service on Wednesday evening, March 1st. as to make up by contribution, the sum of forty-one dollars for the relief of the "Boston Bard."

The unsold surveyed land owned by the U. States, exceed twenty-five millions of acres, of which over fourteen millions lie in the states of Illinois and Missouri.

The whole public debt of the United States scarcely exceeds *one half* of the annual *interest* on the funded and unfunded debt of Great Britain!

The tax upon this city for schools the last year, exclusive of $23,000 for the purchase of land, and for the erection of a new school house, was rising of 60,000 dollars, an expense which is most cheerfully incurred, and received back by our citizens, collectively and individully, with ten-fold advantages, into every department of life.

Fourth of March.—The Boston Artillery Company paraded on Saturday last, in honour of the political birthday of our General Government, and fired salutes on the Common at Sunrise, noon and sunset.

Military.—From the Adjutant General's returns, it appears that the militia of the state of New-York, including artillery, cavalry, and riflemen, amount to 150,000.

A Steam Boat has been drawn on the Marine Railway, at New York, by the power of one horse applied to the Machinery.—In a few days a ship of 500 tons is to be drawn on it.

Schools in Maine.—By a statement of the returns made to the Secretary of State, published in the Portland Patriot, we learn that there are in the State of Maine, 2419 school districts, 135,344 children between 4 and 21 years, 97,237 of whom usually attend school. Amount expended for schools, $135,000, of which sum there is raised from funds, $4,932 66.—*Sal. Gaz.*

LIST OF ACTS,

PASSED DURING THE JANUARY SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, 1826.

(Continued from p. 143.)

An act to incorporate the Shepherd Woollen Manufacturing Company.

— to incorporate the Three Rivers Manufacturing Company.

— to incorporate the Bridgewater Cotton Gin Manufacturing Company.

— to change the name of Christopher Gillpatrick.

— further to provide for the payment of Costs in Criminal Prosecutions.

— for the erection of another building within the limits of the State Prison in Charlestown and for the better government thereof.

— to incorporate the First Universalist Society in Plymouth.

— in addition to an act to incorporate the Ware Manufacturing Company.

— to discontinue a part of the Location of the Worcester Turnpike.

— to incorporate certain persons by the name of the Society for the promotion of Theological Education at Cambridge.

— to incorporate the proprietors of a fund for the support of public worship in the fourth Congregational Precinct in the town of Rochester in the county of Plymouth.

— to incorporate the Springfield Manufacturing Company.

— to establish the Essex Marine Railway Corporation.

— to incorporate the Enfield Manufacturing Company.

— authorising Senators and Representatives to administer oaths and affirmations in certain cases.

— to incorporate the Trustees of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

— for the preservation and regulation of the Fishery in the town of Falmouth.

— to regulate the passage ways for fish in Ipswich River in the town of Ipswich.

— to incorporate a number of the inhabitants of the town of Salem in the county of Essex, into a society by the name of the second Baptist Society in Salem.

— to establish the Pontoosac Turnpike Corporation.

— empowering Ezekiel Hale to open a canal from Hale's Mills to little River Bridge in Haverhill.

— to incorporate the Female Classical Seminary.

— to prevent the going at large of neat cattle on the Province lands in the County of Barnstable and for other purposes.

— in addition to an act establishing the second Precinct in Attleborough.

— in addition to an act entitled an act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a Bridge over Connecticut River in the county of Hampshire, between the towns of Northampton and Hadley and for supporting the same.

— providing further Remedies for Landlords and Tenants.

— in addition to an act establishing the Barre Turnpike Corporation.

— in addition to an act to incorporate the Duxbury Manufacturing Company.

— discharging the Third New Hampshire Turnpike Road Corporation from their liability to maintain part of their Road.

— in addition to an act entitled an act regulating the taking of fish in the town of Bridgewater in the County of Plymouth.

— to unite the towns of Dighton and Wellington in the County of Bristol.

— to incorporate the Roxbury Colour and Chymical Manufactory.

— to incorporate the Salem Society for the moral and religious instruction of the Poor in the town of Salem in the county of Essex.

— in addition to an act entitled an act empowering the Centre School District in the town of Worcester to raise money.

— to incorporate the Newton Theological Institution.

— to establish the Wareham Cotton Mill Company.

— to incorporate the Lynn Printing Company.

— to empower the inhabitants of the town of Charlestown to choose assistant Assessors.

— to authorise Seth Knowles to dispose of certain real estate in Charlestown, and to invest the proceeds in other real estate.

— regulating appeals in certain cases.

— to alter the times of holding the Supreme Judicial Court.

— to incorporate the School Fund Committee in the town of Braintree.

— for abolishing the Punishment of Whipping within this Commonwealth.

— to authorise the United States Insurance Company to reduce their Capital Stock.

— in addition to an act entitled an act to preserve the Forests and Woodlands from fire in the town of Sandwich in the county of Barnstable.

— in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Bunker Hill Bank.

— for altering the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas in Nantucket and Dukes County.

— relating to the the support and regulation of Mills.

— to incorporate the second Congregational Society in Northampton.

— in addition to the several acts for the due regulation of Weights and Measures.

— to incorporate the town of Lowell.

— to establish a Term of the Supreme Judicial Court in Nantucket.

— in addition to an act entitled an act to

incorporate the First Baptist Society in Danvers

— regulating the deposit and transportation of Gun powder in the town of Salem.

— to incorporate the Pontoosac Woollen Manufactory.

— to incorporate the Taunton and Providence Turnpike Corporation.

— to annex a certain tract of Land to the Town of Grafton.

— to discontinue a part of the Turnpike road of the Hartford and Dedham Turnpike Corporation.

— in addition to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Housatonic Bank.

— to authorize the sale of certain Ministerial Lands in the County of Berkshire and for appropriating the avails thereof for the use of Schools.

— to incorporate the Bridgewater Trinitarian Congregational Church.

— to establish the Hampden and Berkshire Turnpike Corporation.

— in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Salisbury Woollen Manufacturing Company.

— to establish the Wilkinsonville Turnpike Corporation.

— incorporating the Roxbury Insurance Company.

— to establish a Corporation by the name of the Norfolk and Middlesex Turnpike Corporation.

— to incorporate the First Baptist Society in the town of Southwick.

— to incorporate the Proprietors of the Hampden Brewery.

— to establish the rate of interest and to restrain the taking of excessive usury.

— in addition to an act entitled an act to prevent the destruction of Oysters and other Shell Fish in this Commonwealth.

— to incorporate the New England Society for the protection of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts.

— to authorise and empower the town of Wareham to make sale of the Ministerial lands in that town.

— relating to aLibrary for theGen.Court.

— to incorporate the Trustees of the Gloucester Ministerial Fund Society.

— to incorporate the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company

— in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of Merchants Bank in Salem.

— to incorporate the Salem Mill Dam Corporation.

— further regulating the returns of Banks in this Commonwealth.

— in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Blackstone Canal Company.

— in addition to the several acts now in force regulating the choice of Registers of Deeds in the several Counties of this Commonwealth.

— to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Norfolk in Roxbury.

— to change the names of the several persons therein mentioned.

— in further addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Merchants Insurance Company in Boston

— in addition to an act entitled an act to regulate the Militia of this Commonwealth.

— to establish the Pawtucket and Taunton Turnpike Corporation.

— to incorporate the Proprietors of the first Baptist Meeting House in Lowell.

— to restrain Public Shows and Theatrical Exhibitions.

— in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Sunderland Bank.

— to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Mercantile Bank.

— to incorporate the Pawtucket Calico Manufacturing Company.

— in relation to a House of Correction in the County of Essex.

— to incorporate the Proprietors of the Newburyport Bridge.

— to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Andover Bank.

— incorporating the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

— to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Leicester Bank.

— in addition to an act directing the method of laying out highways

— in addition to an act entitled an act imposing a duty on Sales at Auction, and the acts in addition thereto.

— in addition to an act to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Asiatic Bank.

— relating to Jurors in the Counties of Dukes County and Nantucket.

— in addition to an act for the punishment of fornication and for the maintenance of Bastard Children.

— to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Cambridge Bank.

— to alter the time for holding the Court of Sessions in the County of Franklin.

— in addition to an act to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank

— to incorporate the Quinabaug Manufacturing Company.

— authorising the United States to purchase a site for a Marine Hospital in the town of Chelsea.

— providing for taxing Salt Works.

— to regulate damages on foreign Bills of Exchange.

— further to provide for the Instruction of Youth.

— to incorporate the Cape Cod Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

— to incorporate the Granite Railway Company.

— in relation to Lotteries.

FREE BRIDGE.

The much wanted and long sought for Free Bridge, from Wheeler's point to South Boston, has at last been authorised by the following Act of the Legislature. In 1806, less than two years after the erection of the present bridge, an attempt was made for another, at the same place. Many other abortive exertions have been made, since that period, strongly opposed, as a matter of course, till the present session of the General Court.

The Committee, to whom was referred the subject, gave this reason for reporting in favour of the bill; "that if the public good or public interest required that the proposed bridge should be constructed, then the prayer of the petition should be granted; that indemnification should be made for property taken for the use of the bridge, but to no greater extent; that the navigable waters being public property the legislature had the right to control the use of them. The committee therefore considered the only question arising was, whether the public exigency required this bridge. It appeared that about 100,000 people, if this bridge were erected, would be saved a travel of one mile by coming from the south shore over this bridge, instead of over the Neck; that an increasing intercourse would take place between the centre of business in the city and South Boston, and the distance be lessened half a mile, which in a dense population was equal to ten or twenty miles in the country. The only objections to this bridge arose from persons in Roxbury, at the South End of Boston, and from a part of the proprietors of the present bridge; that it did not appear that any others would be injured, and that these persons would not be injured to the extent they imagined. It was admitted that the navigation might be made a little inconvenient, but not so much so as was expected. It appeared that the present channel might, by individual right, be narrowed to three hundred feet, which would increase the current more than the proposed bridge; that the present current was about one mile the hour, while that at Charlestown Bridge was three miles; that the increase to the price of wood if the bridge were erected would be only six cents the cord; and that with one or two exceptions all the bridges in the state had been granted without any indemnity for consequential damages, other than compensation for property converted to the use of such bridge. The committee came to the conclusion that no person ought to claim damages for an interruption of navigable waters; that these waters were held by the legislature in trust for all the citizens, and that no individual had the right to be secured indemnity for damages arising therefrom, when the public accommodation required such interruption."

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A FREE BRIDGE IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, that Nathaniel Whittemore, Noah Brooks, Cyrus Alger, William Wright, Adam Bent, David Henshaw, Jonathan Hunewell, Francis J. Oliver, Samuel K. Williams, and Hall J. How, and their associates, successors and assigns, be, and they hereby are constituted a Corporation, by the name of the Boston Free Bridge Corporation, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the restrictions usually incident to such Corporations in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, that said Corporation be, and they hereby are, authorised and empowered to build and construct, or cause to be built and constructed, a free bridge, with one or more suitable and sufficient draws across the water, and over the channel in or near a direction in a strait line from or near Sea-street, in Boston, to the newly made land at South Boston, and nearly in the direction of the Dorchester turnpike, and to erect a wharf or pier on each side of said bridge, near said draws, for the accommodation of vessels passing through said bridge; such bridge and

wharves to be built in such manner as the City Government of Boston shall approve, *Provided*, however, that said Corporation shall be holden to make compensation to any person or Corporation whose land shall be appropriated to the use of said bridge.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, that no toll or duty shall ever be exacted or paid for any travel over said bridge, or passing the draws of the same ; and said Corporation shall always be held liable to keep said bridge and draws in good repair, and to raise the draw of said bridge and afford all necessary and proper accommodation to vessels that have occasion to pass the same by night or by day, and shall keep said bridge sufficiently lighted ; and if any vessel is unreasonably delayed or hindered in passing said draw, by the negligence of said Corporation, or their agent, in discharging the duties enjoined on them by this act, the owners or commanders of such vessels shall recover reasonable damage therefor of said Corporation, in an action on the case before any Court proper to try the same ; and if the said Corporation shall not, within three years from the passing of this act, locate, construct, build, and complete said bridge, agreeably to the provisions of this act, then this act shall be null and void *Provided*, that whenever the City Government of Boston shall assume the care and obligations of keeping said bridge in repair, lighting the same, and providing facilities for raising said draw or draws as aforesaid, then the obligations hereby imposed on said corporation to that effect, shall be annulled, and the same shall devolve on the said City Government, in which case, the damages mentioned in this section, shall be sued for, before any court proper to try the same, in either of the counties of Middlesex or Essex. But unless the City Government shall assume the care and obligations aforesaid, the said Corporation, before commencing the building of said bridge, shall furnish adequate security, to the satisfaction of the said City Government, for the due performance of the obligations and duties imposed on said Corporation by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, that any person or corporation whose lands may be taken for the purpose and in the manner mentioned in the second section of this act may apply, if within one year from the time any such damage may have happened, to the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Suffolk, for a committee to be appointed to estimate the damage ; and upon such application the Court after thirty days notice to said Corporation, to appear and show cause why such committee should not be appointed, shall, if no good cause be shown to the contrary, appoint three or five disinterested freeholders within the county, at the expense of said Corporation, which committee, being first duly sworn before some justice of the Peace to be nominated by said Court, and giving due notice to both parties to appear (if they see fit) for a hearing before them, shall proceed to the duties of their appointment; and they shall first inquire whether any damage has been sustained from the causes aforesaid, and if any, shall estimate the same and shall make return of their doings as soon as may be into said Court, and upon acceptance of said report, judgment may be given thereon, with reasonable costs to the parties prevailing. Provided, however, that either party, after the return of said report, may claim a trial by jury, and the Court thereupon shall stay judgment on said report, and a trial shall be had by jury at the bar of said court, and if the party applying for a jury shall not obtain (in case it be the original applicant) an increase of damages, or in case it be the original respondent, a decrease of the damages awarded by the Committee, such party shall pay reasonable costs of such trial by jury, otherwise shall recover reasonable costs, and upon any judgment rendered upon the report of such Committee or the verdict of such jury, the Court may issue execution accordingly, and the same when it shall be against said Corporation, unless satisfied and paid within thirty days from

the rendition of such judgment, may be served and levied upon the goods or estate of any individual member of said Corporation, and an action of debt may be maintained on such judgment; and if upon notice to said Corporation as aforesaid, to show cause why such Committee should not be appointed, said Corporation shall appear, and deny the applicant's title to the land taken, or claim a right to do what is complained of, without payment of damages, or for an agreed compensation, the Court shall first order a trial of issue at the bar of said Court, or if there be an issue in law, shall try it themselves; and in either case, either party may appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court, as in other cases, and a certificate of the determination of the Supreme Judicial Court on such appeal in favor of the original applicant shall be filed in said Court of Common Pleas before such Committee shall be appointed.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, that if the City Government of Boston shall within three months from the passing of this act, determine by a concurrent vote of both branches of the said City Government, to erect said bridge, they shall be at liberty so to do on the same terms and conditions as said Boston Free Bridge Corporation are otherwise, by the provisions of this act, authorised to erect the said bridge

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, that an act passed on the twenty fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, entitled an act, establishing a free bridge in the city of Boston, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 4th, 1826.

Steam-Vessel.—We have great pleasure in saying that the Enterprize steam-vessel had arrived in safety at the Cape of Good Hope; and thus bids fair to win the lac of rupees offered for the first voyage of a ship of this description to India. Her voyage was, however, long protracted, for it lasted 57 days; nevertheless, as it is the first step which counts, we augur well from this commencement, and hope that many of our readers may yet be able (during the usual autumn holidays) to take a trip to Hindostan instead of France, or a touch at the Cape instead of Margate

Lond. Lit. Gaz.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The favour from Concord,—touching Billerica and its early history, shall meet with attention.

Other contributors will please accept our thanks for the many valuable facts which they communicate. Such politeness not only encourages us, but actually encourages the public.

A letter from Worcester is acknowledged.

Query. Can we have the loan of old deeds, commissions and letters from our friends?

Corrections.—The name of Jeremiah Hahler, inserted in the last Record, as one of the contributors for the improvement of the Common, in 1784, should have been Jeremiah Kahler. We are sorry to learn that one of the number, who at their own private expense, have done so much to beautify the Mall, the pride of the city,—then a wealthy merchant, is poor indeed. *The liberal need no prompting.*

We are particularly anxious to correct a statement in our last paper, in relation to a notice of the talents of a young lad at the Hubard Gallery, whom, we were informed, equals Master H. By the politeness of the proprietor, we are informed the young gentleman alluded to, is not employed as a *servant*, but exclusively devoted to the arts, under the patronage and guidance of Mr. Smith. Having never had the pleasure of visiting the exhibition which has attracted such universal attention, and excited so many encomiums from others, we are unable to describe or make proper remarks upon the subject.

The first church, in Salem, which is now to be demolished, to give way to another more convenient building, is the third erected on the same spot This church was one of the first gathered in N. England, in 1626, and met in a private house for worship. The first meeting house was erected in 1636; the 2d in 1670, and the present one in 1718. In that time there has been 13 ministers settled over the society. We have availed ourselves of an exact drawing of the present house, which will be presented to our friends at some future period.

Lithography.—A young lady of this city is amusing herself by translating a recent French treatise on Lithography, by G. Engelman, Director of the Lithographic Society of Mulhouse. We wish every lady of taste and leisure would employ time as profitably and thus encourage a taste for the arts.

REMINISCENCES.

In the time of James I. London was almost entirely built of wood. The Earl of Arundel first introduced brick for the walls of dwelling houses The British navy, in Queen Elizabeth's time, consisted of only thirty-three ships. The Earl of Nottingham, in an embassy to Spain, during the reign of James, was attended by 500 persons. In another embassy to Brussels, the Earl of Hertford had 300 in his suite.

Lord Burleigh entertained queen Elizabeth twelve different times, in the course of his life, and each visit cost him between two and three thousand pounds The plate which this nobleman owned, says Hume, weighed fifteen thousand pounds in weight, which, beside the labour expended upon the fashion of the articles, cost forty-two thousand pounds sterling.

At an entertainment given by the Earl of Leicester to the *virgin* queen, three hundred and sixty five hogsheads of beer were drunk: his castle contained arms for ten thousand soldiers.

The Earl of Derby, at the same period, had two hundred and forty servants in his family.

Lord Burleigh says the value of the gifts which Elizabeth made the Earl of Essex, her favourite, amounted to three hundred thousand pounds.

Coaches were first introduced into England by the Earl of Arundel. Before that luxury became known, the queen, on all public occasions, as reviews, military parades, &c. rode behind her chamberlain, on horseback.

CANALS.

The first Canal in which all the modern improvements in internal navigation were introduced, was that of Languedoc in France, commenced in 1667, and finished in 1681.

In England there are more than one hundred canals extending 2682 miles, constructed at an expense of $132,000,000, and yielding an average income of ten per cent on the capital invested

The canals and hydraulic works in the North Eastern district of Holland have cost, as is estimated, $1,332,000,000.

In Russia, goods can be conveyed from the frontiers of China to St. Petersburgh, a distance of 4472 miles, with a land carriage of only 60 miles; and from Astracan, on the shores of the Caspian, through an extent of 1434 miles

The cost of the Erie Canal, extending from Buffalo at the outlet of Lake Erie to Albany on the Hudson, distant 362 miles, is estimated at $20,000 per mile, exclusive of the interest accruing on Canal Loans.

The number of boats which pass to and from Albany during the year, is stated at 8,800, averaging cargoes of 40 tons each, conveying 176,000 tons of the produce of the country to that city, and bearing back 35,000 tons of merchandize from its ware-houses; 210,000 wagons, each laden with one ton weight, would be required to effect this transportation by land conveyance. The canal is capable of passing 30,000 boats from Buffalo to Albany,

transporting down 1,584,000 tons of products and carrying back, 316,800 tons of merchandize.

The Canal Commissioners have reduced the tolls upon Packet-Boats on the Erie Canal, from 15 to 11 cents per mile, this season.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

MR. EDITOR,—If the following address to the chime bells on Christ Church in Salem Street, and also the description of them, for which we are indebted to the Rector's Sermon, delivered on Sunday Dec. 28th, 1823, (which has since been published,) can find a place in your paper, I think it will please the generality of your readers. Yours, &c. &c., L.

ADDRESS TO THE CHIME BELLS.

Sweet Chiming Bells! Sweet Chiming Bells!
I love the tale your music tells;
And when I hear your placid ring,
My thoughts ascend to Heaven's great King.

Celestial joy your tunes inspire,
And raise fond feelings to admire;
Intense on heaven I hymn a prayer,
And find sweet consolation there.

Sweet Chiming Bells! Sweet Chiming Bells!
That heal my Genius' fondest spells,
I love to catch thy dulcet chime,
At *morn* or *noon* or *evening* time.

LEONTIUS.

The church is furnished with a chime of eight bells; the cost of which, from the founder's, was £560 sterling; the other charges for wheels, stocking, and putting up, were £98 sterling, exclusive of the freight from England, which was generously given by John Rowe, Esq.

WEIGHT OF THE BELLS.

5	2	4	620 Nett.
5	2	6	622
6	1	3	703
7	1	6	818
7	1	21	833
8	1	24	948
10	2	7	1183
13	3	5	1545
64	3	20	7272 *lbs.* Nett. *a* 14*d.*

£424 4 0

Bell founder's charges for the wheels and materials	37 4 8	
Modelling the frame and box.	11 6	37 16 2
		£462 0 2
Paid fees, entering, wharfage & sealing,	0 6 4	
Hauling, shipping, and bill of lading,	0 11 9	
Freight,	9 6 6	10 4 7
8 bell ropes, weight 68 *lbs. a* 6*d.*		1 14 2
To £560 insurance on the above, from hence to Boston, at 15 guineas, part of policy, 2s8. If the vessel goes hence with convoy to the westward of the islands, and goes safe, an abatement of 3 per cent. If lost, to recover 98 per cent.	88 6 8	
		562 0 2
Abated,		2 0 2
Sterling, £560		0 0

DEVICES AND MOTTOS ON THE BELLS.

Tenor. 1st. This peal of eight bells is the gift of a number of generous persons, to Christ church, in Boston, New England, Anno 1744. A. R.

2d. This church was founded in the year 1723, Timothy Cutler, Doctor in Divinity, the first rector. A. R. 1744.

3d. We are the first ring of bells cast for the British empire in North America. A. R. 1744.

4th. God preserve the Church of England. 1744.

5th. William Shirley Esq., governour of the Massachusetts Bay, in N. E., Anno 1744.

6th. The subscriptions for these bells was begun by John Hammock and Robt. Temple, church wardens, Anno 1743, compleated by Robert Jenkins and Jno. Gould, church wardens, Anno 1744.

7th. Since generosity has opened our mouths, our tongues shall ring aloud its praise. 1744.

8th. Abel Rudhall, of Gloucester, cast us all. Anno 1744.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

MR. EDITOR,—In answer to F. in your last, wherein he states that twelve Citizens who formed the Board of Health, did the service without compensation, is true as far as it goes. It

would be useless at the present time to state a *particular* account of the expences attending the services of those citizens who composed the Board, but the public ought to know, that they had to pay a tax for their annual services. The Secretary of their Board received from $750 to $800 per ann. The Messenger, $350 to $420. Solicitor $50 to $90. The charges for visiting the Island from $300 to $400; printing, stationary, fuel, repairs and office expenses, from $250 to $500,—amounting in the aggregate from $1700 to $2000 per annum.

Let the Public have the whole truth, whether it predominates in favour of City or Town. Yours,

REMEMBRANCE.

"*Boston, Dec.* 13, 1725.—On Monday last died here Mrs. Ann Pollard, in the 105th year of her age, and on Thursday last was decently interr'd. She left of her offspring 130."

The above, from an old Boston paper, re-appears in the Boston News-Letter and City Record of the 25th ult. The following is the substance of an anecdote of the same lady, which was related more than once by the Rev. Mr. William Balch of Bradford, who graduated at Harvard College in 1724, to a son and a grand-daughter; from whom our friend, who communicates this, received it:—Mr. B. while a member of the college, went over with a classmate to Boston to dine. After dinner his host invited them to wait and see a curiosity, which being agreed to, the former went out and returned, leading in a woman by the name of Pollard, who was above 100 years of age, and still retained her faculties. She sat down and took a pipe with them; told them that she came over in one of the first ships that arrived at Charlestown, that in a day or two after her arrival, on account of the water there being bad, a number of the young people, including herself, took the ship's boat to cross over to Boston; that as the boat drew up towards the shore, she (being then a romping girl) declared she would be the first to land, and accordingly, before any one, jumped from the bow of the boat on to the beach; and was, moreover, according to her own statement, and the belief of Mr. B., the *first European female that stept her foot on Boston ground.* She described Boston at that time as very uneven, abounding in small hollows and swamps, and covered with blueberry and other bushes.—*Sal. Gaz.*

CLARK'S ADDRESS

BEFORE THE FRANKLIN TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The society was instituted in February, 1824; the act of incorporation was obtained in 1825; and this was, consequently, their second anniversary celebration. The religious and literary exercises were performed on this occasion, at Concert Hall, and were witnessed by a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

Although considerable time has elapsed since we intended giving some kind of analysis of this address, we believe it is not yet too late to examine its general features. Mr. Clark has written very well, and shown a proper degree of modesty in commencing his subject, which, as we should naturally expect, is almost entirely confined to the history of printing, and is therefore somewhat a repetition of the language of former addresses before the same society. The object of the society is well told.

"The Franklin Typographical Society was formed in order that those, who were in the possession of health, in the enjoyment of prosperity, and of the favours of heaven, might here deposite a portion of the abundance of the years of plenty to be used when want should overtake them. To fill, as it were, a fountain of benevolence, that shall forever flow to gladden and strengthen the heart in the hour of sorrow, when friends forsake, and troubles shall fall upon them. The utility of this Society will be fully realized by those who shall receive assistance in affliction's gloomiest day; when the soul hovers on the confines

of the grave, it will procure for them the little comforts that will eke out their existence, and ease their descent to the tomb; and their last prayer will be, that the institution may continue in existence, and increase in usefulness to the last period of recorded time. But though this Society is intended to be a charitable one, when its means of usefulness shall be more fully developed, it will be found not less useful in other respects. It will make those acquainted with each other, who by reason of their similarity of pursuits and unity of interests, should be sincere and earnest friends. Those, thus brought together, will in all probability be kindred spirits, who will take a pleasure in each others' society, and cherish a desire of mutual improvement. This will have a most salutary effect in elevating the character of the craft,—'for as iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the countenance of a man that of his friend.'"

After mentioning the story of Faust, &c. the discourse, which consists of 18 octavo pages, is brought to a close. He speaks of Dr. Franklin like an orator.

"The name of Benjamin Franklin is interwoven with the brightest and the darkest days of our country's history, and stands first on the list of her patriots, philosophers, and statesmen He was perhaps the most rational of *all* philosophers. No individual ever possessed a more just understanding, or was so seldom obstructed in the use of it by indolence or authority. 'He compassed earth and sky to accomplish his benevolent objects He mastered the bolt of Heaven and the sceptre of tyranny.' In all physical inquries, in all questions of national policy, as also in what relates to the practical wisdom and happiness of private life, his views are admirable, and the reasoning by which they are supported, most masterly and convincing. He has left monuments of the superiority of his intellect in his writings on politics, political economy, general literature, and morality. To form a just estimate of his character, it should be remembered that he was the architect of his own fortune; that he rose by the irresistible, ethereal power of his mighty mind, and that the history of his life presents a remarkable instance of what industry, virtue, and good principles, when aided by strong natural powers, can do for man. Gratitude for his patriotic services, respect for his many virtues, and affection for his numerous amiable qualities, are enshrined in the heart of every American."

Appended to this discourse, are a few pages of Miscellaneous addenda, particularly interesting, which, if possible, show Mr. Clark to be a man of considerable research. An epitaph on a printer is quite in technical characters, but whether it is original or not, is the question.

EPITAPH ON A PRINTER.

No more shall *copy bad* perplex my brain,
No more shall *type's small face* my eye-balls strain;
No more the *proofs foul page* create me troubles,
By *errors, transpositions, outs* and *doubles*;
No more my head shall ache from authors whims,
As *overrunnings, driving-outs* and *ins*;
The *surly pressman's* frown I now may scoff;
Revised, corrected, finally *worked off*.

On the whole, there can be but one opinion in relation to the address; viz that it is a good thing, so far as it relates to printing, and although it is rather a compilation of other people's words, they are so well arranged that he deserves the thanks of his associates of the Typographical Society.

MIRIMICHI.

The following account of the loss of lives and property sustained by the late conflagration at Mirimichi, is extracted from an abstract published there, by order of the "Committee appointed for the relief of the sufferers."

Persons burnt, 130; drowned, 10; deaths from injury received by the fire, 20—Total, 160.

Sufferers who left Mirimichi immediately after the fire, 300. Total number of sufferers, 3078.

Buildings destroyed, 303 houses;

47 stores; 40 work shops; 135 barns; 66 stables; 4 mills.—Total, 595.

Cattle destroyed, 41 horses, 86 oxen, 33 cows, 403 sheep, 343 hogs.—Total, 875.

Hay and oats, 2445 tons.

Rods of Fencing—36,235.

Public Buildings and Vessels—Court House and Jail, £3000; Madrass Schools £200; ship Canada, £3000; Concord, £3500; brig Jane, £2500. Loss of boats, anchors, cables, sails, &c. sustained by the shipping generally. £2,000

Amount insured, 12,050

Loss sustained by the inhabitants, 225,474

Grand total loss, exclusive of Timber on Crown Lands, £248,524

ANCIENT MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

We present to our readers this week a copy of a military commission, issued under the old charter government of the colony of Massachusetts, and also of one granted under the authority of the President (Dudley) and Council, upon whom the Government devolved after the vacation of the charter, before the arrival of Andros. For the last we are indebted to a Correspondent in Concord, and while it lay on our table, the first was handed us by an aged citizen who has long preserved it with care, waiting for such an opportunity as our paper has at length afforded him to make it public.

It is well known to the readers of Massachusetts History that the colonists were accused of aiming at independence, and their reluctance to admit the interference of the king in their internal affairs brought them into difficulties which terminated in the loss of their charter. The difference of phraseology in these two commissions is worthy of observation with reference to this fact.

The Generall Court of the Massachusetts Jurisdiction in New England.

To William Dixie, Captaine, etca.

Whereas you are chosen and allowed to be Captaine of the ffoot military Company of Beverly in the County of Essex in New-England, These are therefore to will and require you to take care and charge of the said Company, as their Captaine and diligently to intend the service thereof, and exersise the Inferior officers and Souldiers thereof in peace and warr for the service of this Commonwealth, Commanding them to Obey you as their Captaine for the service of this Commonwealth, and you to observe and obey all such orders and directions as from time to time you shall receive from your major or other superiour officer or authority of this Commonwealth. Dated in Boston the 10th day of October 1677. By the Court,

Edward Rawson, Secrety.

Commission from the President and Council of New-England, 1686.

The President and Councill of his Majesties Territory and Dominion of New England in America.

To Jonath. Danforth,* Gent. Captain of the Company of foot trained Souldjers in the Towne of Billerica in ye County of Middlesex.

In his Majesties Name,

You are required to take into your care and charge the said Company of Trained souldjers, and the said Company to manage, command and conduct in Peace and Warr according to the directors of Law and usuall methods of discipline; who are all required to yield all ready obedience accordingly; and you are in all things to attend such directions and orders as shall from time to time be given to you from your Major Generall, or any other your superior officer.

By order of the President and Councill. Ed. Randolph, *Secr'y.*

Given at the Councill house in Boston, July ye 3: 1686:

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* The above Capt. Danforth, was son of Nicholas Danforth, who was admitted a freeman, 3d March 1635-6, and brother of Deputy Gov. Thomas Danforth. He was born at Framingham, in Suffolk, England, 29th Feb. 1628, and died in Billerica, in 1712, aged 84.

See *Farmer's Historical Memoir of Billerica.*

NEW YORK.

City Improvements.—The rage for pulling down and building up does not seem to subside, and we fear, that to make our new exchange agreeable to the eye, every person's property will be cut, and slashed, and carved for the purpose. If the erection of an Exchange was to interfere with every person's property and interest in the neighbourhood, it could have been prevented. Those who hold large property in the rear, seem determined to have the streets and houses shaped to answer their interest, without reference to those whom it may injure.

In addition to opening Sloat Lane and cutting down houses, and opening Garden-Street and other places, it is in contemplation, we learn, to cut through William-street into Hanover Square, taking a large slice off several houses. If every little elbow or crooked turn in the city are to be cut, levelled and made agreeable to the eye, private rights and private property must be seriously invaded. The back of the Royal Exchange in London has not as much room and convenience as ours has at present. Enough has been already done.—*Noah's Ade.*

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, March 13.—A petition of A. & A. Lawrence and others, that Liberty square be raised about two feet, was committed.

The Committee on the Fire Department was directed to inquire into the various sources of Salt Water in the City which can be used in cases of fire, and what would be the probable cost of obtaining the same.

Petition of the officers of the New England Guards for a new Armory, was committed.

Mr. Preston Hartshorn was appointed a Funeral Undertaker.

A communication from Jona. Hunewell and others, relative to the proposed Bridge to South Boston and praying that a Committee be appointed to confer with them on that subject, was read and sent down.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, March 13.—Messrs. Curtis, Hallet, Tracy and Brewer, were joined to a committee from the Board of Aldermen (Messrs. Bellows, Welsh and Robbins) with full power to agree with Joseph Heard Jr. upon the price he shall pay for a strip of land in Court Street.

A committee was appointed on the petition of John S. Foster, proposing an exchange of land near Fourth-Street, South-Boston. The same committee were directed to inquire into the rights of the city to certain lots in South-Boston, set off for a School House and Market-Place.

A report subsequently came down from the Board of Aldermen, recommending the addition of a story to the Eliot school-house, and an appropriation of $5000 to effect the object, which passed, in concurrence, to a second reading.

The report of the Committee on the petition of Moses Greenleaf, recommending the sale by Auction of Township No. 6. in Maine, belonging to the city, was accepted, and the Committee authorised to carry the same into effect.

A report of a committee on the petition of Wm. Whitney and others, was referred to Committee on the subject of the revision of the By Laws, with instructions to report an ordinance containing provisions calculated, as far as practicable, to remedy the evils of carelessness and negligence in carpenter's shops.

The joint Committee appointed to consider the expediency of making a Reservoir and digging a well in S. Market street were discharged from the further consideration of the subject at their own request; and the same was referred to the Committee on the extension of Faneuil Hall Market, with full power to carry the same into effect, if they shall be of opinion that the same ought to be done.

Messrs. Peabody, Brooks, Rice, Sprague, Dyer, Clark, and Aspinwall, were joined to the Committee of the Board of Aldermen to whom was refer-

red the communication relating to the appropriation of the 2d story of the Centre Hall of the New Market House for the Statue of Washington; with instructions to consider the expediency and practicability of erecting a suitable building on the Common for the reception of the Statue of Washington; and if said Committee should be in favor thereof, that they report a plan of such building with the expense thereof, and the sum which probably could be obtained by private subscription.

SUMMARY.

On Wednesday last, the Patriot commenced publishing remarks of the commissioners on the Mass. Canal Report. As the article in question would occupy too much room, we refer our readers to that paper. The subject must interest those who are favourably disposed towards internal improvements.

Dr. C. Follen, late professor in the University of Basil, is about commencing a course of lectures on civil law in this city.

Some of the friends of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Bradford, who is now lecturing on revealed religion, in Boston, propose giving him their votes for Lt. Governor.

Col. John Williams, of Tenn. appointed Minister to Guatamala, will sail in the John Adams, from Norfolk.

Official Intelligence has proved that Nicholas is in good earnest, Emperor of Russia, and King of Poland.

Capt. Seward Porter, has been authorized by the legislature of Maine, to raise $25,000 by lottery, within ten years, for the benefit of Steam Navigation.

The American Athenæum is united to the New-York Literary Gazette and Phi Beta Kappa Repository, under the combined title of "The New-York Literary Gazette, and American Athenæum."

The heirs of Robert Fulton have been provided for by the Legislature of New-York.

The Peace Society of Maine, after a dormant state of several years, has been resuscitated and organized.

Coal, of an excellent quality, is said to have been discovered in the lower part of the village of Poughkeepsie.

The alarm of fire on Tuesday morning proceeded from the dwelling of Mrs. Gibbs, Olive-street, and that at noon from the house of Mr. Eaton, Sun-Court street. The roofs of both the houses were discovered to be on fire; neither were much injured.

The new Theatre in Moscow is said to be the largest in Europe. It is 340 feet in length, exclusive of the peristyle, and 216 in breadth. The height of the curtain is 51 feet, and its width 63 feet. The depth of the stage is 133 feet, and its width the same It has 133 boxes, in four rows, one above the other.

The ladies of the new Stone Church in Portland, Me. have presented that Society with a *Christening Basin*, which is said to be the richest in workmanship ever manufactured in this city, or even in our country. It was made by Mr. J. B. Jones, in Market street, Boston.

Longevity.—The Barnstable Gazette says—On Wednesday, the 13th ult. Mrs. Phebe Taylor, of Orleans, completed her hundredth year; and retains her faculties in a remarkable degree.

Lt. *Wm. T. Bourne*, of the Marine Corps at the Gossport Navy Yard, was killed on the 4th inst. in a duel, by Lt. Smith, of the same corps. Bourne was shot about two inches below the right breast, on learning which, Smith immediately absconded.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the *School for the Blind*, held at Liverpool, it was ascertained that the average subscriptions to this charity had been £1720 a year since 1820.

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At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Sailors' Home, held at Liverpool, it was ascertained that the average subscriptions to this charity had been £1720 a year since 1830.

HISTORICAL.

SKETCH OF THE TOWN OF LOWELL.

The town of Lowell as incorporated by an act of the General Court, passed on the first day of March 1826, contains four square miles, formerly the north eastern section of the town of Chelmsford. It is situated at the confluence of the Merrimack and Concord rivers, the former of which separates it from Dracut on the north ; the latter from Tewksbury on the east. From its location and other circumstances, it is reasonable to infer that it will be among the first,—if not the first,—manufacturing towns in the United States. The first efforts in this place to promote manufactures, were made in 1813. In consequence of the restrictions that were laid upon commerce, and of the war with Great Britain, the attention of many enterprizing men was directed to domestic manufactures. Capt. Phineas Whiting, and Capt. Josiah Fletcher, having selected an eligible site on Concord river, at the Wamesit Falls, about a hundred rods from the Merrimack, erected, at the expense of about $3000, a large wooden building for a cotton manufactory. In the autumn of 1818, they sold their buildings, and their right to the water power, to Mr. Thomas Hurd. Mr. Hurd has since fitted up the wooden factory, and erected also a large brick building and several dwelling houses, and improves the same for fabricating woollen goods. About four hundred yards of satinet, and one hundred yards of cassimere, are manufactured at this establishment daily,—made from the raw materials, dyed, dressed, and prepared on the premises for the market. Upwards of one hundred hands find employment in this branch of manufactures. During the last summer, Mr. Hurd made some improvements in this machinery, by which he was enabled to dispense with the labour of sixteen girls, and vacate room to the amount of two thousand feet. He has also commenced an extension of his business, by the erection of a factory at the foot of the Pawtucket falls, on the Dracut side of the Merrimack.

About the year 1820, or 21, Messrs. Patrick T. Jackson, Nathan Appleton, and Kirk Boott, of Boston, entered into a design to form a company for the purpose of manufacturing cotton goods, particularly calicoes. They accordingly commenced an enquiry for a suitable water privilege. A large number of privileges were examined, and for various reasons rejected. At length Mr. Paul Moody, then connected with the manufacturing establishlishments in Waltham, while on a visit to his friends in Amesbury, met with Mr. Worthen, a man of taste, views and feelings congenial to his own, to whom he mentioned that an extensive water privilege was wanted by the above named gentlemen. To whom Mr. Worthen replied, "why do they not purchase the canal around the Pawtucket falls, in Chelmsford ? They can put up as many works as they please there and never want for water." This conversation resulted in a visit of those gentlemen to Chelmsford, and from observation they were both satisfied that the privilege was exactly what was wanted. The Pawtucket canal was immediately purchased by Messrs. Jackson, Appleton and Boott. This canal was projected about the year 1790, and the proprietors were incorporated in the summer session of 1792, by the name of *The Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River.* It was opened for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of wood and lumber from the interior to Newburyport. It is about one and a half miles in length, had four sets of locks, and was built at an expenditure of $50,000. Its direction is nearly east and it enters the Concord river just above its junction with the Merrimack, where the water is 32 feet lower than at the head of the Pawtucket falls.

It is worthy of remark, that a few years since an engineer was sent to examine this place, by a number of gentlemen in Boston, who made a re-

port that there was no water privilege here. On examination we are not surprised at the result of his investigation, for it required more capital than it would have been justifiable to have invested in any one establishment at that time.

The company made the first purchase of real estate, Nov. 2d. 1821. They began their work about the 1st of April, 1822. On the 10th of July they began to dig the canal broader and deeper, and let the water into it about the 1st Sept. 1823. Five hundred men were constantly employed in digging and blasting. The gun-powder used in blasting, amounted to $6,000 at one shilling per pound. The whole expense of digging out the canal was about $120,000. It is now 60 feet wide, has three sets of locks, and the water in it is 8 feet deep, and is calculated to supply 50 mills, containing 3,600 spindles each, (making, in all, 180,000.) In digging this canal, ledges were found considerably below the old canal, which bore evident traces of its having once been the bed of the river. Many places were found worn into the ledge, as there usually are in falls, by stones kept constantly in motion by the water; some of these cavities were one foot or more in diameter and two feet deep.

The company was first incorporated by the name of the *Merrimack Manufacturing Company*. In 1825, a new company was formed, called the *Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River*, to whom the Merrimack Manufacturing Company sold all the water privilege, and all their real estate, together with the Machine Shop and its appurtenances, reserving to themselves water power sufficient for five factories and the print works.

The proprietors of Locks and Canals are incorparated with a capital of $600,000. The Merrimack Manufacturing Company is now acting apon a capital of $1,200,000. They have now five buildings nearly completed for factories, three of which are filled with requisite machinery and in operation. One was put in operation in Sept. 1823; another in Sept. 182[illegible]; the machinery for these two was ma[illegible] in Waltham. The third was put operation in Nov. 1825; the machin[illegible] ry for which was made here. Th[illegible] have two buildings for print wor[illegible] and for bleaching, which commenc[illegible] operation in the autumn of 182[illegible] This Company are now working [illegible] the rate of 450,000 lbs. of cotton p[illegible] annum, and making about 2,000,0[illegible] yards of cloth, all of which is bleached, and about three fourths of it dyed and printed on the premises.

The *Hamilton Manufacturing Company* was incorporated in Jan. 1825, with a capital of $600,000. They have erected, during the last season, one factory 155 feet by 45, and completed the foundation for a second, which is to be built the present year. They have erected also two blocks of houses, with eight tenements in each, and are preparing to erect two more, 193 feet in length, and 36 feet wide. They have also built a counting house, store house, and a house for the agent.

These are all of brick, covered with slate, and great care has been taken to render them as secure from fire as possible. It is intended to continue their buildings on the same uniform plan.—The machinery is now preparing, and will be put in operation in May next, for the purpose of manufacturing a variety of twilled cotton goods, dimity, &c.—such as are not at present made in this country, or only by hand looms; and probably only by hand looms in England. They use the water on a fall of 13 feet, taking it from a feeding canal level with the Merrimack above the falls, and discharging it into the middle level of the Pawtucket canal, so that their works are entirely out of the reach of flood waters from the river below, and well secured from danger above, being above one mile from the falls in the river. There are sites for eight factories, similarly situated, in this feeder.

In consequence of the purchases made by the Merrimack Company, about five families moved off from their ground, which is now occupied by a

population estimated at fifteen hundred. There are now upwards of one hundred tenements erected for the accommodation of persons employed in the factories, print works, and machine shop; all of which have been built since April 1st, 1822. In the houses belonging to the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, there are 967 persons, of which 299 are males, and 668 females. Only 107 are below twelve years of age; no persons being employed in the factories under that age. The number of persons in the houses appertaining to the machine shop is 263, of which 162 are males, and 101 females, 57 of the number are under 12 years of age. Some idea can be formed of the amount of labour done in the machine shop from the fact that, on an average, half a ton of cast iron has been used daily from the commencement of the establishment, besides large quantities of wrought iron. The neatness and beauty of their work reflects great credit upon the workmen, as well as upon the skill of the superintendent. In the vicinity of the machine shop the Company have erected a saw-mill, in which two saws are kept constantly running —the logs for which are rafted down the Merrimack, and taken directly from the canal into the mill. Preparations are also making by the company to erect a brick block this summer for stores, dwelling houses, and a hall for a library and a reading room.

Notwithstanding the abundance of water power in this part of the country, that in use here possesses advantages which will probably bring together a great amount and variety of manufacturing business.—The most obvious of these are its proximity to market,—being 24 miles from Boston,—the facility of communications by the Middlesex canal, by means of which the materials used in the factories can be put into a boat in Boston, and landed at the door of the factory, and their goods returned in the same way;—which, compared with transportation by land, is a great convenience, and a considerable reduction of expense; also the neighbourhood of other establishments for different purposes, which afford various facilities to each other. But the principal advantage is in the permanency of the water power, compared with that on smaller streams, where, almost every season, a drought of some weeks, causes a serious interruption, if not a total suspension of business; thus throwing a large number of hands out of employ.—But here, in the dryest season, there can be but little doubt that the Merrimack will supply as much water as the present canal will carry, being calculated for fifty factories, of the size of those already erected. Compared with the extent of the water power, what has as yet been done, may be considered only as the beginning. When we take into view the natural advantages of the place, and the facilities that the establishment of one manufactory affords for the establishment of others, either for similar or different purposes, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that the place will continue to increase, if not with the same rapid strides with which it has commenced, yet keeping pace with the prosperity of the country, and the increase of manufacture, till the whole water power shall be brought into use. When this shall be the case, the population cannot be less than 25,000, as each factory will give employment, directly and indirectly, to 500 people. Fifty factories, upon the plan now pursued, would put in operation 7000 looms.—The number in use in Manchester, says the Quarterly Review, was estimated last year at 30,000. In 1812 there was not a power loom used in Manchester. We state this fact, to show that our calculations as to the future growth of this place, are not altogether visionary; especially when it is considered, that the manufacturers this side of the Atlantic have the advantage over those on the other, not only for the supply of our own market, but for commanding the trade with South America, Mexico, and the West Indies.

There are many considerations in favour of this town, compared with

the manufacturing towns in Europe. Most of those have grown up from small beginnings, and without any special provisions to secure to them a moral and intellectual character; the consequence of which is that vice and ignorance have kept pace with the growth of the establishments.—Here great attention is given to education and moral improvement. On this point the liberal and correct proceedings of the gentlemen who have established manufactures here, deserve especial notice.—One of the first buildings erected was a school house, where they have since regularly supported a school. Last year a church was built of stone from the ledges at an expense of $9000.—It is a beautiful specimen of the Gothic architecture. A stone house is also nearly completed for the rector. A church will also be erected the coming season by the Baptist society, lately organized, on the ground generously given by Mr. Hurd, at the easterly part of the town, near Concord river. A liberal appropriation has also been made, which, with the judicious donation of one of the agents, has furnished a very respectable library for the use of those employed in the factories.—These things afford very little countenance to the commonplace remarks on the vice and ignorance of a manufacturing population; which certainly cannot be applied with any correctness in this country.

The whole population of the town is probably 2500. It is now a very considerable market for the neighbouring towns, and is becoming more so daily; and from its location will probably have an extensive trade with the adjacent country. There are now twelve stores, and several more will be opened in the course of the present year.

It ought, perhaps, to be mentioned that upon the opposite side of Concord river, in Tewksbury, the Belvidere village containing three or four hundred inhabitants, has grown up within the last four years, in consequence of the establishments in this place. It has several stores which do considerable business. There are also sites for factories, which may be occupied at some future time.

We have thus thrown together such facts as we were able to collect, and though only an outline, we hope it will not be altogether uninteresting to those who now occupy the grounds, which, a century ago, the last of the Pawtucketts gave up to Englishmen, and leaving the graves of their fathers, retreated into the wilds of the north.—*Merrimack Gaz.*

INDIAN QUITCLAIMS.

There was a small tribe of Indians at Middleboro', twenty miles westward; one at the south, a little nearer; one on the Cape; and one at Bristol, where resided Massasoit, the grand sachem of all the tribes in this vicinity.

When our ancestors came to Salem, in 1628, there were no Indians at the place, or nearer than Ipswich, and a very few at Saugus. But there is no evidence of any dispute as to our people occupying the land, or of their forcing the natives to quit it.* And it is impossible such evidence would not be known, if any dispute or contest took place. The sachem of Neponset, Chickataubut; of Agawam, or Ipswich, Masconomo; and of Mistic and Saugus, John and James, were all very friendly; visiting Boston, Salem, Charlestown, and Watertown; and living near the English in perfect harmony, without complaint of trespass or usurpation or injustice. Johnson says expressly, that the lands (hereabout) were all purchased at first; but that there was some dispute as to the particular bounds of some parts. There are deeds of Medford, of Concord, of Ipswich, of Newbury, &c. now existing, or mentioned as having been executed; and the price is also named.

Massasoit, or Ousamequin, the sachem of Pocanocket, or Mount Hope, was chief of a tribe, which spread over the greater part of Plymouth colony. There were several tribes, as at Aga-

* Higginson says the Indians consented.

wam, (Wareham) Namasket, (Middleboro') Sandwich, Marshpee, Yarmouth, and Pamet, or Eastham; but in some respects they acknowledged the authority of Massasoit; and in some, they were separate and independent.

Chickatabut was sachem near Boston; another was at Ipswich, or Agawam; and two brothers were at Mistic or Saugus, probably including both these places. It is a fact that very few of the natives resided at or near Salem, Boston, &c. when the English came here in 1628 and 1630. They had been mostly swept away by a desolating sickness. The lands were generally vacant, and there was no opposition to their occupancy by the the Europeans As one proof of this, besides that we know of no opposing evidence, is the constant good understanding between them. The only difficulty with the Indians in Massachusetts or Plymouth was with Philip, in 1674 and 1675. The Pequots and Mohawks were inimical: but not for any encroachments upon their lands

When Plymouth colony made a grant of a tract of land, which is now called Bridgewater, in 1643, it was only a *preemptive* right; and the grantees purchased it of *Massasoit*, sachem of Mount Hope, and father of Philip, The original deed, as well as the *record*, is to be seen, in the hand writing of Miles Standish, signed by Massasoit, and regularly witnessed.

Roger Williams says, Rhode Island was bought of the Narraganset Indians, in 1636, with perfect good will and fairness. *S. Gorton*, and a few with him, who were as irregular in civil, as religious matters, endeavoured to get possession of lands at and near Pawtucket, on the borders of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Providence; the Indians were opposed to them, and on application to the authority of Massachusetts, they were protected in their just claims.

Dr. Bentley says, when Salem was first settled, in 1628, "there were no Indians at that place, nor in the vicinity; and that they settled without any opposition, or complaint from the natives." Several years afterwards, when some of the Salem people moved to Andover and Chelmsford, they purchased the lands of the sachems, and had suitable deeds executed. The same was true when settlements were made at Mistic, Woburn, and Concord.

Dr. Harris informs us, "that the Neponset Indians consented to the occupancy of Dorchester, by the English, in 1630, and that it was paid for to their satisfaction."

Little Compton, was fairly purchased of the squaw sachem of Seconet. Bridgewater was purchased of the sachem of Titicut, or Namasket, on the south, or of Josias Wampatuck, on the north; which is also matter of *record*.

Some of the Indians, who were taken in the war of 1675--6, and who had acted a most treacherous and cruel part against the English, were kept in bondage; and some were sent to distant countries, and sold as slaves. In 1641, a law was passed, prohibiting slavery, "except lawful captives taken in just wars, as is usual in such cases, in other countries."

The friendly treaty made by the Plymouth people and Massasoit, in 1621, was kept with fidelity on both sides, till *broken* by *Philip*, in 1675.

In 1660, Nickerson and others bought Chatham, of the sachem of Monamoy, except a part which he wished to retain for his tribe.

In 1660, Mayhew purchased part of Nantucket, of the natives. The following year, he bought more of them; and in 1664, another tract. In 1671, Philip himself, agreed with the Plymouth government, to sell no lands to any individual, without their knowledge and consent; for they wished to have a control as to the character and opinion of new comers into the jurisdiction. They also engaged on their part, to attempt to purchase no more lands of his people, without consulting him, and his full approbation.

Roger Williams says, "that he was present when Rhode Island was purchased of the Indians, by the first

settlers, who went there from Boston, in 1635." He also bought the tract of land, which he occupied, and which he called Providence. He also bought an island a little below that place.

In 1641, and in 1656, tracts were purchased of the Indians, at Narraganset, and the Island Connecut, by Smith, Arnold, Hull and others.

In 1659, Winthrop and Atherton purchased two large tracts of the Indians, on the Narraganset.

"In the year 1635, Musketequid was purchased of the natives, and called *Concord*; W. Buttrick, and R. Rice, and two Indians, unitedly testify and say, that they were present at the making of the bargain for the town of Concord. That at the house of Rev. Mr. Bulkley, Mr. Willard, Mr. Jones, Mr Spencer, and others, did purchase of squaw sachem, and Nimrod, a tract of land, six miles square; that said Willard, and others, did pay for said land in Wampaw, hatchets, hoes, knives, cloth, and chintz, to said Indians. In conclusion, the Indians declared they were satisfied, and that the English were welcome." From records of the town books of Concord.

"In the year 1660, the general court made a grant of land, of six miles square, near Quaboag pond. This was the legal origin of the town of Brookfield.

In July, 1635, Massachusetts court ordered, "that E. Jennison, and M. Woolridge, attend with the Indians who were present, when Chickatabut sold certain lands to Mr. Pynchon, or who knew what it was, to set out the bounds thereof."

"Squaw sachem, and Webb Cowet, did acknowledge in court, that they had received of Mr. Gibbons 35*l.* for lands between Charlestown and Menotimies river, which they are satisfied with."

"It was ordered in 1638, by the court, that the Government assistants take care that the Indians have satisfaction for their right at Lynn, and at Watertown." "Mr. Gibbons was desired to agree with the Indians for the lands within the bounds of Watertown, Cambridge, and Boston."

In 1660, *Josiah Wampatuck*, sold lands at Middleboro' (Nemasket,) to some Plymouth people, for 70*l.* In 1653, *Massasoit* and son sold land at Rehoboth, near Seekoonk, (bounded) for 35*l.*

In 1652, *Massasoit* sold land near *Acushnet*, to the people of Plymouth, for 30 yards of cloth, 8 moose skins, 15 axes, 15 hoes, &c. In 1653, *Wampatuck* sold land in Scituate, to Hatherby, Tilden, and others, for 14*l.* In 1661, *Kepset* and others sold a tract on the Cape, to *Howland*, for 50*l.*, bounded, and reserving a particular territory. In 1662, *Wampatuck* sold to *J. Winslow*, at Titicut, a tract bounded, for 21*l.*, reserving 1000 acres for his son. In 1661, *Skipaug* sold to *I. Alden*, a tract at Monumet, being a certain *neck*, for 15*l.* Same year, *Wamsitta* sold to *J. Willet*, a tract between Pawtucket, and *Mr. Blackstone*, reserving a certain quantity. In 1659, the town of Plymouth bought a tract at Agawam (Wareham,) for a valuable consideration. In 1657, *Wamsitta*, (son of *Massasoit*.) sold to Winslow, and others, land on Taunton river, already granted by government, for cloth, farming tools, &c. In 1665, *Philip confirmed* to Plymouth, some land at *Acushnet*, which his brother had before sold. Same year, he sold land to one Cook, at Dartmouth. In 1668, he sold land in Swansey, and acknowledges that he had a *valuable* consideration. Same year claiming a right to lands before sold by his father to *Prince*, *Winslow*, and *Standish*, he was paid 11*l.*, with which he said he was satisfied, and voluntarily gave a *warrant* of it. This year also, he *confirmed* a tract of land to *Winslow*, and *Brown*, in Rehoboth, bounded, for which he says he was paid a *sufficient* sum.

Two Vice Presidents of the United States, and 16 members of Congress, have died and been buried at Washington.—They all have neat Monuments over their graves.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1826.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A pamphlet of twenty octavo pages, purporting to be an account of the High School for Girls, in Boston, with a catalogue of the Scholars, was given us on Tuesday, in which we find the number of girls, now attending, to be one hundred and thirty-three. The examination of candidates for admission, took place on Wednesday, Feb 22, by the sub-committee and Master, Mr. E. Bailey, and continued three days. The whole number of candidates, was 286; 37 between eleven and twelve; 69 between twelve and thirteen; 72 between thirteen and fourteen; and 94 between fourteen and fifteen. No one will be permitted to remain in this school more than three years.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHARACTERS.

It has been an object with the publisher of the News Letter, to hand down to posterity a correct account of those past and living characters, who have been distinguished in the history of Boston, but no correspondent has yet presented him with any thing, approximating the plan. He feels a desire, however, to have any biographical sketch, which may illustrate the characters and talents of conspicuous individuals, and therefore hopes that gentlemen of leisure will occasionally present the Record with such materials as will serve as texts, at least, for future essays.

The following letter from a well known gentleman in this city, to a friend in Liverpool, detailing the general characteristics of those leading characters in the three learned professions, who have figured, and who now are figuring in Boston, is quite to the purpose, and as we fully believe the picture is tolerably correctly drawn, we are gratified with the privilege of copying the original. Any corrections from any source, or additional facts, will meet with immediate attention, and lay us under particular obligations.

WILLIAM EUSTIS.

"Our late Governor, Dr. William Eustis, was a man of noble, imposing figure. Perhaps he measured over six feet; walked well; stood firmly and genteely, and when in full uniform dress, with the fine three-cornered beaver, which was presented on the day of his inauguration, by the late Gen. Joseph Eaton, of Hat and revolutionary memory, his whole appearance was venerable. His complexion was clear; but the uncommon redness of his cheeks, even at an advanced age, was the subject of remark, wherever he appeared.

When sitting, he had contracted a habit of inclining his head a little towards one shoulder, which consequently effected another habit of raising one eyelid higher than the other, and this actually gave more interest to his person, and a peculiar sort of archness of expression. The governor's hair, at the time of his death, was bushy, partially grey, and flowed over the forehead more like the locks of a youth, than a man of threescore and ten. In dress, he was fashionable; generally wore blue, with metal buttons, though not remarkably neat about dust—though his collar was invariably white and well starched. In conversation, he was tolerably rapid, and, probably owing to a relaxed condition of the muscles of the mouth, his articulation was not very distinct, but monotonous.

His front teeth were even and white, but worn considerably short.—being of those kind, owing to their thickness, which are commonly denominated *double front* teeth. The best portrait of Dr. Eustis, was taken by Williams, and may now be seen in the room of the Republican Institution, over Merchant's Hall. There is also a miniature engraving, copied from this, by Annin & Smith, not, however, so correctly executed. Although he was truly dignified in some things, he wanted it in others; an instance of which I recollect, in seeing him ride down Water Street, the year before he died,

in a one horse wagon, in a rusty dress. In private conversation, the drift of discourse was generally politics,—the active part he had taken in certain popular transactions;—the hardships he had encountered;—his own personal adventures, or criticising the characters of conspicuous individuals in this and other countries. At an anecdote, he possessed considerable power in raising a laugh, though many of his jokes would have excited no risibility, had he been an ordinary man. People, you know, all repeat the good sayings of the great, and burst their sides with laughter, at a tolerable remark, when it comes from the lips of a superior!—this is the mode!

He died, during the session of the legislature, on Sunday morning, Feb. 6th, 1825, at a house in Howard St. then and now occupied by Mr. William Smith, as a boarding house, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He had been in public life for half a century. At first he was a practising physician, of no great eminence or pretensions, in this city, till 1775, when he was created a surgeon in the army, stationed at Cambridge. In 1787, he became Surgeon Gen. to the American army, under Gen. Lincoln's forces, sent to suppress Daniel Shays's insurrection. He afterwards represented Boston in the General Court, several years, and went to Congress, as a member from the Counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. After this he was a foreign Minister, Secretary at War, and died commander in chief of this Commonwealth. The cause of his death, was a *peripneumonia*, or inflammation of the chest, which carried him off in a sudden and unexpected manner. On an examination of the body, particularly the viscera, the heart was found of unusual size; the brain was not examined; the right lung adhered to the *pleura*, or living membrane of the chest.

He married at an advanced age, for the first and only time, an accomplished lady in New Hampshire, whom he left a widow, without children.

The governor's seat, both elegant and valuable, was in Roxbury, two miles from the capital. It is said that he left a large interest. The early particulars of his life, I never have been able to learn, except this, that he never received a public education, though he received in old age, the degree of Doctor of Laws."

THOMAS DAWES.

"The lately deceased Thomas Dawes, Esq. a Judge of the Supreme and Municipal Courts, and afterwards, Judge of Probate, had been before the public many years, and as his name has been familiar so long, you may not perhaps take so deep an interest in the description which is to follow; but, as you have been absent many years, it may recall old associations, and bring to recollection, many scenes of childhood.

Judge Dawes was really a small man in stature; entirely below the middling size. His face was a small benevolent one, rather florid than otherwise, and his eyes were particularly intelligent. Short as he was, he possessed considerable rotundity of figure, being a little fat round the waist. His hair was somewhat long, about the ears, and greyish. His voice was low and labial, accompanied with a lisp. Thus much for his personal appearance,—with this exception, he wore small clothes and large shoes, after the manner of our almost forgotten ancestors, who never knew the malady of corns. I can find out nothing about his family, education, nor how far he was considered a man of talents. Some biographer will chronicle this another day. Suffice it to say, he was an upright, honest, worthy man, who was useful while he lived, and died lamented, both by his family and the citizens of Boston."

"You ask me to describe the looks—the physiogs of Mr. Otis, Mr. Austin and the first Mayor of Boston.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

"The Hon. John Phillips, an eminent lawyer, the first Mayor of Boston, after its incorporation as a City, and President of the Senate of Massachusetts, at the time of his death, was a genteel, manly, well proportioned gen-

tleman. His eyes were pretty dark, the face oval, and in connection with a light complexion, his cheeks were considerably inclined to a rosy hue With a good head of hair, partially grey, like a half powdered dressing, added to a plain, but fashionable dress, his appearance in the Senate, was dignified and proper. There was a peculiar calmness depicted in his countenance, expressive of that purity of heart which always distinguished his character through a long and useful public life.

He was born in Boston, Nov. 26, 1770. In 1784, Mr. Phillips entered Harvard College, and graduated 1788. and afterwards commenced the study of law, in the office of Thomas Dawes, Esq where he remained three years. In 1794, at the very time when Lafayette was confined in the Castle of Olmutz, he was called to pronounce an oration before the inhabitants of Boston. The same year he was married to Miss Sally Whalley, who became the mother of several children. Five sons and three daughters still survive their father. He was chosen town advocate in 1800, and retained the appointment several years. Three years after, 1803, he was elected a representative, and in 1809, under the administration of Gov. Gore, appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas When the constitution of Massachusetts was revised, 1820, Mr. Phillips was a member of the convention More than twenty years, he was one of the trustees of Phillips's Academy, at Andover, and in 1812, he was also elected a member of the Corporation of Harvard University.

He died May 29th, 1823, of a spasm of the heart, occasioned by great debility, resulting from fatigue in business.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

"It is rather a difficult labour to detail the shape and wrinkles in one's face, who is yet above ground, lest objections might be raised, prejudicial to their beauty—or their feelings. Well then, to the point. The Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, is diametrically at odds with all ugly gentlemen, being absolutely good looking—portly, having a ruddy complexion, sparkling eyes and as fine a forehead as Cicero. Phrenologists have made a deal of pother about the shape of one's head,—and nothing is more in vogue in N. England than ridiculing their doctrines; but all this is to no purpose, for the science is founded in nature. We are all prepossessed one way or the other, in relation to the faculties and disposition of an individual, by looking upon his face—or rather his forehead. A real sloping forehead, like the roof of a livery stable, invariably gives the contents of the cranium, in relief, and argues more conclusively than the man's own language, that he is only above high-water mark,—mere mediocrity; whereas, a bold, well-turned head, presenting a facial angle of ninety degrees, irresistibly convinces us of the high powers within, which, in the one, has ruled an empire; in another, has brought the lightning from the skies,—and in a third, has made the world admire the glorious efforts of a man of genius.

In stature, Mr. Otis is about five feet nine or ten inches; well proportioned, and active. Nothing more can be said of his person, unless, by way of prolonging the sentence: I assure you, he is an accomplished gentleman in his manners. He was born a statesman, and he has lived as one, but he has been unfortunate in his ambitition,—and so was Cicero. His voice is eloquence, and, when he feels the spirit of a public cause, he has made the welkin ring. His political sun has set, and he now finds happiness in domestic life, entirely free from all the cares and perplexities of public business. The biography of Mr. Otis will make a book worth reading, at a future day, as he has been intimately concerned in many of the great national movements, through a long series of years, during some of the most interesting periods of our history, since the revolution. I cannot tell you where he was born, his age, nor particularize the offices he may have

dresses. His eyes were pretty dark, the face oval, and in connection with a light complexion, his cheeks were considerably inclined to a rosy hue. With a good head of hair, partially grey, like a half powdered dressing, added to a plain, but fashionable dress, his appearance in the Senate, was dignified and proper. There was a peculiar calmness depicted in his countenance, expressive of that purity of heart which always distinguished his character through a long and useful public life.

He was born in Boston, Nov. 26, 1770. In 1784, Mr. Phillips entered Harvard College, and graduated 1788, and afterwards commenced the study of law, in the office of Thomas Dawes, Esq. where he remained three years. In 1791, at the very time when Lafayette was confined in the Castle of Olmutz, he was called to pronounce an oration before the inhabitants of Boston. The same year he was married to Miss Sally Walley, who became the mother of several children. Five sons and three daughters still survive their father. He was chosen town advocate in 1800, and retained the appointment several years. Three years after, 1803, he was elected a representative, and in 1809, under the administration of Gov. Gore, appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. When the constitution of Massachusetts was revised, 1820, Mr. Phillips was a member of the convention. More than twenty years, he was one of the trustees of Phillips' Academy at Andover, and in 1812, he was also elected a member of the Corporation of Harvard University.

He died May 20th, 1823, of a spasm of the heart, occasioned by great debility, resulting from fatigue in business.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

It is rather a difficult labour to detail the shape and wrinkles in one's face, who is yet above ground, lest objections might be raised, prejudicial to their beauty—or their feelings. Well then, to the point. The Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, is dimmetrically—at odds

sustained in Boston, and elsewhere, since he first came before the people. Mr. Otis's name is well known to the American public, and I am not surprised to hear that it is often mentioned in the circles of Liverpool and London. As a writer, time will develope the minutiæ of his strength, qualifications and learning."

(To be continued.)

BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

(Continued from p. 82.)

THE BOSTON WEEKLY POST-BOY.

Ellis Huske, in the year 1734, was appointed Post-Master of Boston, and subsequently, a deputy Post-Master General of the colonies. He commenced a paper with the foregoing title, in the month of October, 1734, which was the sixth regular newspaper in Boston in order of succession, and the first printed on a half sheet of small demy in quarto: it was soon, however, altered to a half sheet foolscap, folio.

From specimens now extant, the Post-Boy was very similar in character and appearance to the News Letter of that period.

It is very amusing to trace the appearance and size of the colonial newspapers. As the publishers were principally dependent on the mother country for their paper, it was no uncommon circumstance to have a newspaper of different dimensions in the course of a few months, from the same press. Indeed, it was rare to have a file continue three months, from any office, without those ludicrous variations, which appear so strange to a news monger of the present age. Sometimes a half sheet, foolscap, carried all the intelligence of a week, and this, from all we can learn, was equally satisfactory to the subscribers.

This paper was published on Mondays without any printer's name in the imprint, which was "Boston; Printed for *Ellis Huske*, Post Master: Advertisements taken in at the post office in King's Street, over against the North door of the Town House." This paper was published about twenty years by Huske, and by him discontinued. Thomas, in his history of Printing, says, "I have never seen any number of this paper after Dec. 1754: but, I believe, it was continued until within a few weeks of the time when the provincial stamp act took place, in 1755."

(To be continued.)

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, March 20.—The Committee of the petitioners for a New Street, from North Market Street, along the sea board to Lynn-street, appeared, and were heard before the Board; whereupon, ordered, that the Mayor and Aldermen Marshall and Oliver be a Committee to consider the expediency of having a plan of the land and flats taken from the Long Wharf to Charles River Bridge, and report.

A resolve passed uniting Water and Liberty Streets, under the name of the Water Street, and authorizing the Mayor to cause the same to be numbered.

Ordered, that the proprietor of the estate now occupied by Geo. Domett, corner of Portland and Hanover streets, be notified to remove the door steps, the same being in the highway.

A communication from John Gray, relative to repairs of his house, in Hanover St. Ordered that the sum of $1250 be paid for repairs of said house.

On account of several petitioners, ordered that the Common Sewer in Federal Street, be taken up and repaired.

Notice was received of the intention of the Company of the Boston Marine Railway, were about erecting buildings on Ann St. near Battery Wharf.

Notice was received that Geo. Domett is about building in Washington St. opposite the head of Franklin St. Benj. Willis gave notice of his intention of building in Sheaf St. Noah Lincoln also, is about building in Ann Street.

A petition of Hill & Flint, praying the tax, assessed last year, should be remitted, they being without property.

Ordered, that the workmen on Pemberton's Hill, in levelling, &c., be directed to proceed in said work, immediately.

A petition was received, praying to have Washington Street, near Boylston Market, widened.

The committee on quarantine, on account of the Health Commissioner, praying for some repairs on the Quarantine buildings, &c was granted.

The committee on Quarantine, inclosing a schedule of property on Rainsford Island, reported to have the same put on file.

A committee reported in favour of paying Henry Lincoln one dollar and seventy-five cents for each square foot of his land, taken to widen Portland Street.

A communication was received, relating to the late Daniel D. Rogers, concerning an allowance for land taken from his estate.

A petition was received, praying to have Cooper St. widened.

In relation to taking down Elisha Penniman & Co.'s store, it was agreed to postpone the business, by their desire, till the 20th of June.

Ordered, that the inhabitants be notified to meet in their respective wards, on Monday, April 3d, for the purpose of voting for State officers, and Senators for Suffolk County, also for a Register of Deeds. Also, particularly, to notify the citizens of Ward No. 4, to choose by ballot, an Overseer of the Poor, for said Ward. The poll to be kept open from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M.

Order of the Common Council, directing that the plan of the neck lands, made by S. P. Fuller, Oct. 25, 1825, be ratified, &c.

A petition of Winslow Lewis, relative to an allowance for filling up a certain dock, across the head of navigation, on Northampton Street.

The mayor, from the committee who were authorised to apply to the legislature for an act, granting power to the City Council for providing for the reformation of Juvenile delinquents, reported they had succeeded.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolves of certain persons, calling themselves masters and representatives of the several engine companies, signed James Pierce, Secretary, and the papers therewith connected, having reported upon that subject, and the same having been considered, thereupon the following resolves were passed unanimously:

Whereas it appears to this Board, by the written representation of William Tucker Esq. one of the firewards of this city, that at the fire in Ann St., on the morning of the ninth inst. while said fire was raging, and after a line of engines had been formed, communicating water to each other, and operating on the fire with full effect, Daniel Adams, captain of engine No. 16, his engine being at the fountain head, and one of the line of said engines, ordered his said engine to cease playing, and refused to convey water into one of the engines then forming said line, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of said fireward, persisted in his refusal, and with oaths, clamour, and in a manner highly disorderly and disorganizing, refused to obey the orders of said fireward, whereby the endeavours then making to extinguish said fire were impeded, and for a time frustrated; and whereas, conduct of this nature, on such occasions, is in the highest degree disgraceful and dangerous, as well as utterly destructive of all order and discipline; therefore

Resolved, unanimously, that the said Daniel Adams be, and hereby is, removed from the command of said engine and dismissed from the engine service; and that the Mayor cause his name to be forthwith stricken from the rolls of engine men accordingly.

And, whereas it also appears by the representation of said fireward, that Alexander H. Jennings, an assistant foreman, and then acting as captain of engine No. 14, did evince a like clamorous, disorderly and disorganizing disposition, on the same occasion, and did co-operate with the said Adams, in his said revolt from authority, refusing also to convey water to one of the engines forming said line; therefore

Resolved, unanimously, that the said Alexander H. Jennings be, and he is hereby, dismissed from the engine service; and that the Mayor forthwith cause his name to be stricken from the rolls of engine men, accordingly.

And, ordered, that the City Clerk cause the foregoing to be published, and that said Adams and Jennings be served with a copy thereof.

There was a communication from the Health Commissioner, relative to Jenks's Alleviator, (a patent bed) for the sick at the Island—being a proposition of Mr. Jenks to exchange the one now in use, for an improved one.

Ordered that Engine Companies No. 16, and 14, be directed to elect new foremen.

A petition was received from Mr J. V. N. Throop, and others, praying to be organized as a fire association, for the purpose of subduing fires.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, March 20.—An order was concurred in, directing the Committee on the extension of Faneuil Hall Market, to sell, at auction, or otherwise at their discretion, all the land owned by the city, bounding westerly on Merchants Row, and south of the new south block of Stores, and south by land of David Greenough, and that the Mayor be authorized to execute deeds of the same. Also, to lay out, and make sale of all the City's land lying between North Market and Ann Streets.

The report of the committee on the subject of Thos. Welsh Jr.'s claim for damages for a small piece of land taken into that part of Common-street called Pemberton Hill, was read a 2d time and accepted—by this report, the Mayor is authorized to purchase the whole of Mr. Welsh's estate for the sum of $3300, in full compensation for the same and for the damages claimed by him.

The report of the Committee of Finance was considered, and six of the seventeen sections reported, were passed upon, by which the following salaries for the current year were voted:—Mayor's, $2500; Treasurer and Collector's, $2000; Clerk of Treasurer, and incidental expenses, $1000; City Clerk's 1200; Clerk of Common Council, $800, in addition to Publishment fees; Messenger, $500; Permanent Assessors $1000 each.

The petition of William Sullivan and others, for the use of a piece of land, not exceeding one acre in extent, near the meeting of Boylston, Pleasant and Charles street, for the establishment of a *Gymnasium*, was referred to Aldermen Welsh, Oliver, and Loring, Messrs. Bassett, Rice, Farnsworth, and Bent.

Reports were accepted in concurrence, enjoining it upon the Mayor and Aldermen, to cause an aditional story to be added to the Eliot and Mason Street School Houses, for Ward Rooms for No. 1 and No 10.

A report granting a further compensation of $85 to Andrew Campbell, was accepted.

SUMMARY.

St. Patrick's Day.—On Friday, March 17, the Irish Charitable Society, of this city, celebrated their anniversary at the Exchange Coffee-House. The usual business of electing officers, &c. for the ensuing year was transacted and the members of the Society sat down to an excellent dinner served up in an elegant style by Col. Hamilton.

We understand the citizens of South Boston have agreed to build the Free Bridge from Wheeler's Point.

A subscription paper is going the rounds, in order to raise a sum of money to improve the frog pond, upon the Common.

As some improvements are to be made in the Mall, the present season, a writer in the Evening Gazette, expresses a hope that the wooden fence will be succeeded by stone posts and iron railings. In New York, the Common Council have reported in favour of an iron fence round the Battery, which it is supposed will cost $16,000.

To Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of the City of Boston.

SIR,—I shall make no apology for addressing you in the free manner which a freeman should always use, when his rights are trampled upon—The public have seen the proclamation, or rather *proscription*, removing me from the command of Engine No. 16, dismissing me from the Engine service, and assigning, as the causes of this measure, acts and conduct on my part, disgraceful to me as a *man*, and as a *public officer of the city*. Though occupying a station in society, which persons *of your way of thinking* may perhaps consider a humble one; yet my character as a *private citizen* is as dear to me and my friends, as yours can be to you and your friends; and my character *as a public man*, (though nothing higher than *Captain of Engine No. 16*,) is to me full as valuable, and as well worth defending and preserving, as *your* reputation *as a public man*.

Your removal of me from my office is in itself a matter of no consequence, for without incurring the reproach of a lack of modesty, I believe that I may safely assert, *that the loss is wholly on the side of the city*. I am relieved from the duties of a station of great exposure and hard labour, attended with no profit, but rather expense to me, and the whole honour of which is the honour of being useful to the community in which I live. On the other hand the city loses the services of a man accustomed to exposure and labour from his youth upwards, who, by *experience*, has rendered himself well acquainted with the duties of the office, and who has been and ever will be willing to make every exertion in his power to protect from injury the property of any one of his fellow citizens. The exemptions enjoyed by the engine men from serving on juries, and in the militia, were never motives for my entering into the service. I am always proud and happy to serve on juries, and have never wished an exemption from that sacred duty, although the discharge of it has sometimes occasioned me inconvonience in my business. As to the militia service, I became an exempt twenty-three years since, by an accident which unfortunately befel me. In celebrating the anniversary of the fourth of March, *the glorious fourth of March*, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND ONE, the day of the accession to the Presidency of the father of American Democracy—(you, sir, probably were not rejoicing and celebrating that day, but I was,) a part of my right hand was blown off, when firing a salute, leaving me, by the blessing of a gracious Providence, a thumb, and a deformed finger, and thus years before I entered the engine service, I was an exempt from military duty. By the favor of that kind Providence, by whose mercy my thumb and finger were preserved to me, and to whom my heart ever beats with humble and fervent gratitude, I have been enabled to obtain comfort and a competence in my business of a pump and block maker, and though unable to serve my country in any military capacity, have yet been, I trust, in some degree useful to the public as captain of an engine. In this station, it has been a source of great gratification to me to receive every testimony of confidence and good will from my company, especially since it has been my misfortune to fall under your high displeasure, and to be dismissed from that station in a manner which would affix a stigma to my character, were it *in your power* to affect it in the slightest degree. After this, it will not, I think, be believed, that my acceptance of the situation proceeded from any other motive, than *public good*, and *a desire to be useful* to my fellow citizens. A removal, therefore, from that situation in *an honourable manner*, would have occasioned me no pain, except that of parting with a company who have given me great satisfaction by a faithful discharge of their duty on *all occasions*, and who now resent, with that indignation which all honest men feel at acts of oppression, the injustice of which I have been made the victim.

Sir, I complain of the proceedings

against me, not on account of the offi of which I have been deprived, not because your opinion of me is valued *a straw*, or can in any measure affect my reputation *where we are both known*; but because they trample upon my *constitutional rights*, which neither you nor any other man shall do with impunity. That Republican Constitution of Government, which the wisdom and patriotism of JOHN HANCOCK and SAMUEL ADAMS, and the matchless valor of WASHINGTON, obtained for us, and which those heroes, whose glorious victories you thought it *unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at*, bled to defend and preserve, declares in the 12th article of the Bill of Rights, that "No subject shall be held to answer for any crime or *offence*, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially, and formally described to him, or be compelled to accuse or furnish evidence against himself.—And every subject shall have a right to *produce all proofs that may be favorable to him*, to meet the *witnesses* against him *face to face*, and to be *fully heard in his defence*, by himself or his council at his election."

In my case there has been a direct violation of the *Bill of Rights*, I have been dismissed, I may say *cashiered* without *a hearing*, have never been called before my judges, have never had an opportunity of *producing the proofs in my favor*, and of being *heard in my defence*, and the *first notice* which I had of *any proceedings against me*, upon the complaint preferred, was the official annunciation in the Boston Courier of March the twenty first, that I had been *judged, condemned, and sentenced*. Sir, before the citizens of Boston, the Cradle of American Liberty, and this *now* Republican Commonwealth, I protest against this monstrous injustice, not only for my own sake, but for the sake of the Constitution of my native state. Had I been allowed *a hearing in my defence before I was condemned*, and an opportunity of *producing the proofs in my favor*, it is to be *presumed* and I feel the greatest confidence, that it would have been in my power, to have *established* my entire innocence of every complaint, which might have been exhibited against me. But the opportunity is now lost forever, and all the disgrace *which it is in your power* to put upon me I must bear through life. I cannot appeal to *you* the *proper tribunal* to *judge* my case, for you have already *prejudged* it and *condemned* me *unheard*. The public are not appointed the judges of the affair and cannot be made to feel an interest in its details, the chief defence therefore of my character left me, is to expose the *illegality* and *unconstitutionality* of the proceedure against me, and to leave to my fellow citizens to decide what respect is due to a *condemnation* of a man without ever giving him *a chance to be heard in his defence*.

Sir, the conduct pursued towards me, has created great excitement, productive of serious danger to the Engine service, and the safety of the city. Rest assured I shall do every thing in my power to discourage any resolutions, which may be injurious to the safety and prosperity of the city. I shall exert all the influence which I may possess, to induce my company and all the other companies faithfully to discharge their duty.—And whenever the property of any of my fellow citizens, even those who have attempted to injure me so seriously, shall be in hazard, I shall be found cheerfully laboring, by night and by day, for its preservation, as a *volunteer* with my company. That hand maimed in celebrating the anniversary of the Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, upon the splendid orb of whose fame, you, sir, by your celebrated motion for an Impeachment (*in the honor of which you had no rival*) have fastened your own political reputatation, *like a spot on the face of the sun*; shall always be raised to assist the unfortunate, till it shall lie powerless in the dust.

And now, sir, permit me to bid you a farewell wish, that your *public*

life may be *short* and your *private course long and happy.*

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL ADAMS.

Boston, March 24.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If A. N. the writer of an article upon ——, accompanied with a list of the periodicals in Boston, will call at our office, we will discourse with him.

Our friend Leonitus, has not been forgotten. We are happy to have his muse fluttering over the News Letter. He is a chaste writer, and his specimens are refined poetry. Why don't he give us more frequent visits?

Credit should have been given to Col. Knapp's Boston Magazine, for the article on Indian Quit-claims in our last. We would here recommend to the favourable notice of the literary community, this valuable publication.

The REV. DR. BEECHER was installed over the Hanover-st. Church, on Wednesday, March 22d. We have availed ourselves of an accurate drawing of this edifice, which will appear in this paper, as soon as an engraving is completed. We purpose to present our patrons with a series of engravings of all the different Houses of Worship in the City, accompanied with an historical memoir of each, as soon as our subscription list will warrant it. To the members of each church, these will be valuable records.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Much time and more words have been expended in selecting a suitable location for the Washington Monument. In the first place we suspect the Monument is not yet completed, as has been stated in some of our public prints. This, however, has nothing to do with the locality. If it is placed on the Common, as recommended, it will lead to farther encroachments :—give an inch and take an ell, has been the practice in all ages. The New Market is the poorest of all places,—out of the way of ladies, and in the way of business. By fixing it at the east end of the Old State House, it will be cramped, for want of room, and liable to ten thousand accidents. There is an open space between Johnson Hall and the Old Court House, which might be beautified to any extent—and besides being in the centre of the City, would become the richest and most beautiful walk in the town. Such a movement would raise the value of every estate in its vicinity, and be more acceptable to the inhabitants than a barren waste. We hope these hints will lead to further consideration upon the subject, by the locating Committee, before they have made a permanent decision, which might not be satisfactory to the people.

BOSTON ATHENEUM.

We notice some alterations are contemplated in the management of the Boston Atheneum, which, if carried into operation, will reflect a lasting credit upon the proprietors of that valuable collection of literature. That the complaints against the corporation, have been founded in justice, no one will pretend to deny : surely, if there are benefits arising from a library, they can only be exerted in this way, viz. to give people the privilege of reading it. The proposed plan of making the Athenæum accessable to every order of society, will have the most salutary influence upon all orders of society, in town, and moral virtue and science, and good taste will be discoverable, in future, where neither of these qualifications have scarcely been known.

We saw a petition, the other day, one hundred and twenty eight years old, of a woman, to the General Court of Massachusetts Colony—praying to be restored to a good standing in sociciety, from which she had been discarded, on account of her "*wekness in being betraed into sin, through love,*" *&c.* The Court fined her only three pounds, in consideration of the humility she manifested, and sundry members of the counsel recommended her to the guidance and protection of the Old South Church.

A gentleman of this City, who is the father of children, men and women grown, several years ago, was divorced from his wife—courted her a second time, and after a suitable period of wooing, was married to her again. We understand, this same gentleman has again petitioned for a second divorce which will probably be granted. There is nothing like novelty in matrimony! The parties unquestionably, have agreed to disagree.

Newspaper Changes.—The Essex Courant, at Newburyport, published by Mr. Knapp, has been transferred to W. L. Garrison, and assumed the name of *Free Press*. S. Smith, Esq one of the proprietors of the *Eastern Argus*, and principal editor, has sold his proportion of the establishment to his partner, Mr. Todd. Mr. Converse has given up the *Connecticut Journal*, printed at New Haven, to Mr. Hezekiah Howe. A paper, called the *Vermont Statesman* has been established at Castleton, Vt. by Ovid Miner. A paper called the *Vermont State Gazette* has also appeared at Montpelier, by George W. Hill. At Cincinnati, a small daily *Commercial Register* has just commenced its appearance. The *Marine Telegraphic Shipping List* was commenced in this city, March 1st. by J. R. Parker. A new Paper has been commenced at Saco, Maine, by Messrs. Putnam & Blake, entitled the *Maine Palladium*.

JOSEPH EATON.

All Bostonians recollect an old gentleman who died the last year, an honorary member of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, whose arm, on parade days, was completely covered with strips of lace. This same man once loaded a cannon in State St. to keep the regulars from landing—was one of the "unknown indians," who threw the tea overboard—took an oath, forty years before his death, never to taste a drop of ardent spirits, which, it is said, he never violated;—wore a cocked hat, and was a hatter by trade. He styled himself *General* Joseph Eaton.

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

Notwithstanding the common observation, which is as vulgar as untrue, that Newspapers are chaff, suited only to the capacity of inferior minds,—and serve to pass away a dull hour, there is a controlling and powerful charm in the variety of topics which constitute the columns of a newspaper. There is a subject fitted to the condition, the character—the feelings and the taste of every individual. The merchant reads the advertisements; the lawyer, the reports of trials; the divine, the enlivening news of missionary efforts; the husbandman reads of fine crops—the stock-jobber of a rise in the funds; the doctor, of epidemics; and old maids, of marriages, in cases more hopeless than their own. The state of the nation; the affairs of the State,—a town, a district, a ward, a very neighboorhood of three houses, with a minute history of the whole world, from the creation of Adam down to the exact period when the commanding officer of Engine No. 16, was cashiered, are all minuted in these faithful messengers of intelligence.

Here then, it is apparent, that every man, who is compos mentis, from his Majesty on the throne,—the President of the United States, down to the two-penny dealer in barley candy, are provided with daily intellectual aliment from the press.

In reviewing the Newspapers of the Union, they are found to possess the best specimens of writing, in the English language;—indeed, in any language. They embrace a perfect general and local chronology of events; and an extract, at least, of every thing worthy of remembrance, in literature, the arts, and the sciences.

With all these excellences, adapted both to the genius, standing, and perception of every order of intelligent beings, in civilized life,—newspapers are imperceptibly assisting in a material degree, in forming the character of the young,—exciting noble sentiments,—inspiring virtuous principles, or aiding the developement of the most exalted faculties of the soul. To the

aged, they are invaluable ; the old man invigorates his declining age by the reminiscences and constant association which are recalled, through his paper. His debilitated body—his gouty feet—the dimness of his eyes,—nay, the ingratitude of human beings, are forgotten in the long perusal of a speech in Congress

Above all other considerations, the thought that our laws are promulgated, our characters guarded, and our LIBERTIES protected by the strong arm of a free press, should excite the noblest feelings of the heart—an unequivocal thankfulness—a patronage which shall forever maintain the existence of these invaluable heralds of public good, while nations have an abiding place,—while man breathes the vital air.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHARACTERS.

(Continued from p. 166.)

JAMES T. AUSTIN.

"James T. Austin, Esq. whom you enquire about so particularly, is small in stature, but large in soul. His face is well moulded,—long, but exceedingly expressive, and exhibits the man of energy. It is strongly marked with lines, has a full piercing eye, and something of a sandy complexion. Perhaps Mr. Austin's features are admired, when under the excitement of some important debate, more than in common conversation. There can be no mistake about his talents—which, by the way, are altogether of a business order, and the whole course of his professional life has been distinguished for decision, correctness and dispatch."

JACOB PERKINS.

" Jacob Perkins, who is now making such prodigious interest with steam, in London, under the patronage of the British Government, is not a native of Boston, as you seem to suppose, and as has been frequently represented ; his long residence in this city, probably gave rise to the assertion that he was born here. Mr. Perkins was born in Newburyport, July 9th, 1766. The first anecdote related of him, illustrative of a mechanical genius, is this. Before he had learned his letters, he somehow got possession of a watch, which he took to pieces with particular care, in order to ascertain what made the *noise.*

At twelve years of age, he became an apprentice to Mr. Davis, a silversmith, of Newburyport, but before he had completed three years of the stipulated period, the master died, and he proceeded on his own account, in the manufacture of gold beads. Next, he turned his attention to making shoebuckles, which he carried to great perfection, by his ingenuity, and thus afforded them at a much cheaper rate than other workmen.

When only twenty one years old, he was employed by the government of Massachusetts, to make the dies to stamp the copper coin, which the state then had a right to do, in a mint of its own. In his twenty fourth year, he invented a masterly machine for cutting and heading nails, all in one operation By embarking with two unprincipled men, for the erection of a large factory, soon after, he was stripped of every farthing of property.

His next undertaking, was the invention of the famous stereotype check plate, for stamping bank-bills, which has never been successfully counterfeited. The hardening of steel and the compressibility of water, come in the order of his inventions. He has resided in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and in each place, he has left some durable monument of his useful genius.

Since his residence in England, the invention of the steam gun is the most conspicuous discovery. We are unable to say in what way he has engaged with government, or how long he will remain. The general remark, concerning the expression of Mr. Perkins's face, is that he exhibits uncommon simplicity of manners.

He has a strong constitution, an athletic frame and uniformly good health, and is short, as well as thick-set—and although sixty years old, appears to possess all the vigour of body and mind, which have characterised this

aged, they are invaluable; the old man invigorates his declining age by the reminiscences and constant association which are recalled, through his piece. His debilitated body—his dainty feet—the dimness of his eyes,—nay, the ingratitude of human being, are forgotten in the long perusal of a speech in Congress.

Above all other considerations, the thought that our laws are promulgated, our characters guarded, and our liberties protected by the strong arm of a free press, should excite the noblest feelings of the heart—an unequivocal thankfulness—a patronage which shall forever maintain the existence of those invaluable heralds of public good, while notices have an abiding place,—while man breathes the vital air.

RECOLLECTIONS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

(Continued from page 169.)

JAMES T. AUSTIN.

James T. Austin, Esq whom you enquire about so particularly, is small in stature, but large in soul. His face is well moulded,—long, but exceedingly expressive, and exhibits the man of energy. It is strongly marked with lines, has a full piercing eye, and something of a sandy complexion. Perhaps Mr. Austin's features are admired, when under the excitement of some important debate, more than in common conversation. There can be no mistake about his talents—which, by the way, are altogether of a business order, and the whole course of his professional life has been distinguished for decision, correctness and dispatch.

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Jacob Perkins, who is now making such prodigious interest with steam, in London, under the patronage of the British Government, is not a native of Boston, as you seem to suppose, and as has been frequently represented; his long residence in this city, probably gave rise to the assertion that he was born here. Mr. Perkins was born in Newburyport, July 9th, 1766. The first anecdote related of him, illustrative of a mechanical genius, is

self taught philosopher, through a long and useful life. His forehead is high rather inclined to baldness,—his face large, and expressive of deep thoughtfulness;—and his hair considerably white. In dress, like geniusses of every order, he is neither remarkably neat nor remarkably slovenly.

I have never heard of his having a family, and I am therefore inclined to believe he has thus far passed the life of single blessedness. This, by the way, is rather out of course: there is a Birmingham saying—"the more genius, the more children."

(To be continued.)

Mr. Editor.—Will you have the goodness to furnish a reader with the biography of Sir Isaac Coffin, a British Admiral. He was a native of Boston, and I am therefore the more anxious to ascertain how he became a member of Parliament. S. S. G.

Note. We are obliged to ask the favour of some one who is better acquainted with the history of Sir Isaac's family, than ourselves, to answer the above questions, which will be as highly interesting to the editor, as to the gentleman who wishes the information

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BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

(Continued from p. 166.)

THE INDEPENDENT ADVERTISER.

This was the *seventh* paper that appeared in Boston, and was first published Tuesday January 4, 1748, by Rogers and Fowle. It was printed in Queen street, and its continuance was short, being published only about two years. The Independent Advertiser was of a political cast, although the publishers say, "for ourselves we declare we are of no party." It was supplied with well written essays, by gentlemen associated for that purpose, among whom it is said, was the Hon Samuel Adams. This association consisted of whigs, who advocated the rights of the people against those measures of the government, which were supposed to infringe upon the privileges of the province secured by charter. They strove to rouse the people of the colony to maintain their rights. Rogers & Fowle dissolved their copartnership in April, 1750, and the Independent Advertiser ceased with their connexion.

The *eighth* news-paper, which was issued in this city, was "*The Boston Gazette or Weekly Advertiser*," commenced by Samuel Kneeland, in 1753, as before stated. This was the *second* paper that received the title of *Boston Gazette.*

THE BOSTON GAZETTE OR COUNTRY JOURNAL.

This paper was commenced, April 7, 1755, by Benj Edes and John Gill, and was the third bearing the title of Boston Gazette. It was first printed in King street, near the east end of the Town House, and afterwards "in a Printing House which had been occupied by Rogers and Fowle, in Prison Lane,"* This was the ninth paper which had been established in Boston.

Several of the gentlemen, who had associated to write for the Independent Advertiser, joined by some others, encouraged the establishment of this paper; they were the editors of its literary department, and the purveyors of its political information. During the long controversy, between Great Britain and her American colonies, no paper on the continent took a more active part in defence of the country, or more ably supported its rights than this Boston Gazette; its patrons were alert and ever at their posts, and they had a primary agency in events, which led to our national independence.

A provincial stamp act, or, as it was called, "An act for granting to his Majesty several Duties on Vellum, Parchment and Paper, for two years, towards the defraying the Charge of this Government," was passed by the legislature of the province, a few months before Edes and Gill began the publication of the Boston Gazette,

* About the year 1760, it became a common custom in Boston, to print all newspapers on a whole sheet.—*Thomas's Hist. of Printing.*

and it took place the first of May following. The act embraced newspapers, which were to pay *one half penny* for each paper. Of the several newspapers which had been established in Boston previously to this period, only three were now in being, viz. The News Letter, The Evening-Post, and this *new* Boston Gazette. These were all printed from May 1st, 1775, to April 30, 1757, on paper stamped by the colonial government. The figure of the stamp was round, of the size of half a dollar, the words "HALF PENNY. HALF PENNY," were inclosed between two circular lines, and formed the border; in the centre was a bird, probably meant for an eagle, on the wing; this device was stamped with red ink on a corner of the sheet.*

In 1768, after the death of Samuel Kneeland, Edes and Gill occupied his printing house where the two former Boston Gazettes, and The New England Weekly Journal had been printed. There they continued to publish the Gazette of which they were proprietors, until April 1775, when the revolutionary war commenced.

The publication of the Gazette was suspended from April, 1775, to the 5th of June following, when Edes having set up a press at Watertown, renewed the printing of this paper, and continued it until November, 1776, when he returned to Boston, and again published the Gazette in Queen street. Gill had no concern in printing the Gazette after April 1775; but in 1776, he began another paper, entitled The Continental Journal.

Edes's sons, Benjamin and Peter, were, some time after his return to Boston, concerned with him in printing the Gazette. In 1784, Edes and his eldest son Benjamin, only, were together, and published this paper in Cornhill, No. 42, under the firm of Edes and Son. The Gazette was printed afterward in Marlborough street, and then again in King street, now State street.

Some time after, Edes printed and published it on his own account in Kilby street. But the Gazette no more "thundered in the capitol." Its former writers were silent, and age and infirmity overtook its publisher. The paper, however, lingered along, unnoticed by its rivals, and almost by the public, to whom it had been a faithful and useful servant, until 1798. Forty-five years having completed their revolutions since its first publication; Edes at this time took his farewell of the public, and the Gazette expired.

(To be continued.)

* Fleet, printer of The Evening-Post, the first week he used this stamped paper, published the following, which may serve as a specimen of his talent at rhyming, viz.

"*On the Pretty Bird in the margin.*

The little, pretty Picture here
O' th' Side looks well enough,
Though nothing to the Purpose is
'Twill serve to set it off."

Again,

"Although this Emblem has but little in't,
You must e'en take it, or you'l have no print."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A correspondent of the Providence American states that Mr. Jefferson's Lottery is to go into operation as soon as the property is appraised. The property to be disposed of, is the Albemarle tract, of 7 or 8000 acres, worth ten dollars an acre; a merchant mill, and several saw and grist mills, on the Fluvana river; the Bedford tract, of 1500 acres of fine tobacco land, worth twenty dollars an acre, and the natural bridge in Rockbridge county. The Monticello estate is not to be sold, unless necessary for raising the adequate sum, in that case reserving his life estate. His slaves are not to be sold by lottery, but by private sale, to persons, in the neighbourhood.

The following is an extract of a letter received by a gentleman of Petersburg, Virginia, in answer to one addressed to Mr. Jefferson, upon the subject of his late application to the legislature of that state. It is published in the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Monticello, March 2d, 1826.

"I thank you, kind sir, for your very friendly letter of February 22d. —it supposes in me, claims on the at-

tention of my country to which I have no pretensions. I happened to be born in times which required, from all its citizens, every aid they could render, and gave full value to even the smallest which any could render. Those within the reach of my faculties, have been fully remunerated by the honours and compensations which my fellow citizens have bestowed upon me. A refusal of my late request would have been that of a favor only, not of a debt; and so I should have viewed it. The granting it has conferred on me a benefit which I shall ever be bound to acknowledge with gratitude."

Monroe's Claim.—The chairman of the select committee, to whom the subject of Mr. Monroe's Claims had been referred, reported a bill authorising the Secretary of Treasury to pay to James Monroe, the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1810, until paid.

The items of his claim are, detention expenses in France, $2,750. Contingent expenses in do. always allowed, $1,495 85. Money paid, $350. Contingent expenses in England, $437 68. Extraordinary expenses of detention in England, $10,500.

EXECUTION OF WITCHES.

The first person, on record, who was tried for witchcraft, in Old Plymouth Colony, was Mrs. Mary Ingham, the wife of Thomas Ingham, of Scituate, in March, 1676, who was indicted for bewitching one Mehitable Wood, but she was not convicted. In 1648, much earlier, we find that Margaret Jones, of Charlestown, was tried for a witch and executed. She was the first ever executed for that crime, in New England. During the year 1651, Mary Parsons, of Springfield, was tried for witchcraft and murder; of the first charge she was acquitted, but executed for the latter. The following May, 1652, her husband, Hugh Parsons, was tried and fortunately acquitted.

ANCIENT DISCIPLINE.

We are gratified to find Mr. Andrews, the editor of the Salem Gazette, so active in preserving things of the olden time. The following, from the Gazette, shows him an antiquarian.

The following cases are true copies from the Court Records :—

"The 15th Quarter Court att Salem held 31th of 7th mo. 1639.

"Being present Collonell Endecott, Mr. Ema. Downing, Mr. Wm. Hathorne, Mr. Edward Holliocke, (It. Mr. Humphreys Esq. came after)

"The worp'l Mr. Em: Downing's complaint agt. Tho. Sams for misdemeanors—viz: 1. in speaking to his maid seruant without master or mistris's consent. 2. in coming unseasonably on Lo: day & in nights. 3. in being contracted without consent of mr. or mistris, by mr. Allen with their lyes (in presence of Jno. Balch and mr. Ja: Downing.) The sentence of Court is, viz: To sitt in the stocks an hower to day & bound in Recogniz. to owe to our soueraigne Lo: the king 20 lb. to be of good behau'r vntill next Court."

"Mr. William Pester publickly admonished in Court for his excessive drinking, appearing in p. 45, 46, 47 and 48, 51, 52, of our waste by too evident testimony and haueing him priuatly admonished had y't place in proverbs being often reproved, etc. recomeded."

"Geo. Dill fined 40*s* for drunkenes and to stand att the meeting house doar next Lecture day, with a Clefte sticke vpon his Tong & a pap. vpon his hatt subscribed for gross premeditated Lying. he offers mr. Humphreys for security for his fine of 40*s*."

At a meeting of The "*Massachusetts Scientific Library Association,*" on the 18th inst, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing.—President, William Sturgis. Clerk, Daniel Treadwell. Treasurer, Joseph W. Revere. Librarian, E. Hale, Jr. M. D. Trustees, the President, Clerk, Treasurer, and Librarian, *ex officio*—and Samuel Per-

kins, Jacob Bigelow, M. D. Warren Colburn, George B. Emerson, John Lowell, Jr. Solomon Willard and David Moody. After the organization, the following gentlemen were chosen a committee to obtain further subscriptions:—H. A. S. Dearborn, Abbot Lawrence, S. D Harris, F. C. Lowell, John Ware, M.D. Joseph Coolidge, Jr. Solomon Willard, Gerry Fairbanks. George Darracott, John Doggett, J. T. Buckingham and E. A. Lester.

BOSTON EYE INFIRMARY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the Boston Eye Infirmary, held at the Exchange Coffee House, on Monday Evening, the following gentlemen were chosen Offieers of the Institution :

Edw. Tuckerman, Esq. President.
L. M. Sargent, Esq. Vice President.
Wm. B. Reynolds, Secretary.
B. P. Tilden, Esq. Treasurer.
R. D. Tucker, Esq. Dr. E. H. Robbins, Rev. John Codman, R. G Shaw, Henry Sargent, Henry Rice, Nath'l. G. Snelling, James C. Dunn, and T. C. Amory, Directors.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

March Term, 1826. The court closed its session on Saturday last, during which it was occupied with various trials of interest and importance, pronounced the following among other sentences, viz.

George Lynes, for receiving of Michael Morrison, a large quantity of silver plate, stolen by the latter from the store of William Moulton, of Newburyport, and brought to this city—10 days solitary and two years hard labour in the State Prison.

Morrison was convicted of the principal felony at the last term of the court, and was sentenced to ten days solitary and three years hard labour in the State Prison.

John Gibson, convicted of breaking and entering the warehouse of Benjamin Pray on the night of the 8th inst. and stealing goods to the amount of $300, and of three other aggravated larcenies, was sentenced, as a common and notorious thief, to fifteen days solitary and fourteen years hard labour in the State Prison.

Robert Riley, convicted on the indictment with Gibson for breaking into Mr. Pray's store, ten days solitary, and five years hard labour in the State Prison.

These several convicts have heretofore been subjected to confinement in the State Prison, for various offences.

William Dunbar, for entering the dwelling house of George Maunder, in the night of the 4th inst. and putting Sarah Maunder in fear ; and also for an assault, with an intent to commit a rape, ten days solitary, and two years in the State Prison. He was a journeyman baker in this city, and had hitherto been of fair character.

Elijah Bean was convicted on his own confession, of receiving stolen goods, being a small part of the property of Mr. Moulton, of Newburyport. Being his first offence, he was sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for one year.

A young woman, for stealing in a family, where she was employed as a domestic servant—six months hard labour in the House of Correction.

Thirteen indictments were returned against Joseph Cutler and Richard White, for larcenies alleged to have been committed in different stores in this city, were ordered to be continued to the next term.

Police Court.—Yesterday morning a woman was brought up for examination, charged with being a common drunkard. She stated her name was Maria Benson—that she belonged to Portsmouth—that she had walked all the way from Northampton, where she had been to see her daughter—that she had lost the use of all her limbs except her two legs, and if put into the work-house could not do any thing—and promised, if the judge would let her go, she would leave the city immediately and never again come into it. The court granted the request on con-

dition that she would quit the place in one hour. After inquiring the way to Charlestown bridge she left the court in a very *grateful frame of mind.*

Riel, an Irishman, was next arraigned on a similar charge. He was taken up the night before on the steps of the Rev. Mr. Ware's Meeting House, and transported in a hand-cart to a place of security during the night. He said he belonged to Dedham, and promised to leave the town immediately, if the court would excuse him; but as it appeared that he had *not* lost the use of all his limbs except his two legs, the court ordered him to the house of correction for one month.

Cour.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

March 23.—The Committee on the petition of the Hose Company, praying that they may have command of one of the Engines, reported that said Company have command of Engine No. 8. Read and accepted.

Resolutions of Engine Companies No. 1, No. 2, and No. 10, declaring that they will not play any water into Engine No. 11, nor receive any from her at any fire, with a communication from the Captain of the latter company (No. 10) protesting against the proceedings of the majority, were referred to the Committee on the fire department.

A communication from the Suffolk Fire Society, offering their services to take charge of any Engine in the city which may be without a Company until a Company can be formed, was read and committed.

Resolved, that the Mayor be requested to present the thanks of this board to the several fire societies and other persons who have volunteered their services to take charge of the Engines which have been given up, and to render other important services to carry the system of the Fire Department into effective operation.

An order was concurred in assigning Monday the 10th of April, at 8 o'clock, P. M. for the choice of Permanent Assessors.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

March 27.—Present, the President and forty six members.

A communication from the Auditor of Accounts accompanied with his monthly exhibit of appropriations and expenses, was read and referred to the Committee of Finance,—upon which they reported—That there be added to certain appropriations, as follows, viz: the appropriation for paving and repairs of streets, the sum of $500; for lamps, oil and superintendence, $200; for the internal health department, $1500; and towards the engine house on Pemberton's Hill, $418 44 and there be withdrawn from certain appropriations, as follows, viz: from the appropriation for the repairs of public buildings, $500; from the city watch, $200; from the house of correction, $1500, and from primary schools, $418 44. Being twice read, passed and sent up for concurrence.

A petition of Hill & Flint, for abatement of taxes, referred to the committee of Finance, for consideration.

A petition of Winslow Lewis, for an allowance of one year's rent for the wharf leased to him, by the city, for five years, &c. read and concurred in the Board of Aldermen.

The petition of Jonathan Hunewell, Francis J. Oliver, Cyrus Alger, David Henshaw and Saml. K. Williams, informing the City Council hey were authorised by the legislature, to build a bridge from Sea street to South Boston,—stating, that by the fifth section of their grant, the city of Boston are authorized to erect said Bridge, if they so determine, within 3 months after the date of said act—and praying the attention of the city Government to the subject. Committed and sent up for concurrence.

A Report of the committee on the subject of a sea wall at South Boston, was read once.

Reports on the subject of an engine and ward room for Ward No. 8, read and laid upon the table.

The Mayor, from a committee, reported the granting of an act by the legislature, for the punishment of juvenile offenders.

An ordinance for the regulation of horses and carriages, read and ordered to be printed.

An order relating to the compensation of the Mayor and other officers of the city, twice read and sent up for concurrence.

A petition of the members of engine company, No. 5, praying for certain appropriations. Sent up for concurrence.

Reports were read on the petitions of the Columbian Eagle and Vigilant Fire Societies.

A report on the subject of an appropriation for children not qualified to attend the public Schools, was read and laid on the table.

The City Treasurer was authorized to borrow $20,000, payable out of the taxes to be collected of the present year.

An order of the board, relating to Neck Lands, came from the Board of Aldermen, non concurred. A committee was appointed to consider the points of difference between the opinions of the two boards.

An order of the Board of Aldermen 20th. of Feb. assigning a time for the choice of permanent assessors, came down for concurrence, read, concurred, with amendments.—Adjourned

SUMMARY.

Mr. Everett's Speech on the alteration of the Constitution is alternately the subject of praise and criticism, according to the feelings and views of different individuals, and hence we express no particular opinion upon it.

Mr. Benjamin Wiggin, aged about 34, was accidentally killed on Thursday, while employed in taking down a barn in Oliver street.

The number of Sabbath Schools in this city is 22 : of which the Teachers are estimated to exceed 400.

Mr. Pelby has made his appearance at the Drury-Lane Theatre, London, and met a very favourable reception.

A very ingenious machine for steering ships, invented by J. M. Brown, of this city has been exhibited at Merchant's Hall, for the inspection of those interested.

George Sullivan Esq., of this city, late agent for adjusting the Massachusetts Claim with the National Government, was recently admitted to practice as counsellor at the bar of the Supreme Court of New York. It is said he has fixed his residence in the city of New-York.

The annual Prize of the Boylston Medical Association, for the best Dissertation, has been awarded to Dr. Ralph Farnsworth.

Mr. Kean has offered a reward of $500 for the author, or the accomplices of that author, who has directed to him a letter from Boston, signed *Charles Kemble.*

The President has determined to re-nominate Daniel Bassell to be Col. of 2d reg. Artillery, to rank from May, 1812, with the Brevet rank of Brig. Gen. This will adjust a difference with the Senate.

Wm. Harper, Esq. is appointed a United States Senator from South Carolina, vice Mr. Gaillard.

A Town Meeting has been held in Baltimore to adopt measures for the relief of Thomas Jefferson by a subscription.

About 2000 shares in the Hampshire and Hampden canal were subscribed for on the first day the books were opened. There are only 2900 shares.

The great cause of the claim for quit rents, brought by the heirs of Lord Baltimore against the citizens of Maryland, has just been decided by the Supreme Court, in favor of Maryland.

Mr. Goodacre is lecturing on Astronomy at New Orleans. He lately gave the nett proceeds of one lecture, $207, to the Male Orphan Asylum.

French papers announce that Great Britain has appointed an agent to attend the Congress at Panama.

The Legislature of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia are dissatisfied that the British Government should order that the salaries of Custom House Officers should be paid from the Colonial Treasuries, while Great Britain determines what those salaries shall be.

Mr. Singleterry, of Ohio, has been fined $600 for a slander uttered by his *wife!*

Mr. Somerville, who was appointed by President Adams, Charge d' Affaires to Sweden, and went to France in the frigate Brandywine, died at Paris, and was buried on the 19th January last, at La Grange, the seat of Gen. Lafayette.

It is stated that "The embalmed body of the celebrated David, laid in state at his house at Brussels, on the 6th of January, the head being surmounted by a wreath of laurel. Several of his designs, and the picture representing Napoleon's passage of the St. Gothard, served as trophies to the funeral bed. The throng which went to take a last farewell of this illustrious artist was immense."

Antiquities.—As the work of excavating proceeds, the Roman antiquities at Arles are discovered to be far more extensive and important than was originally supposed. A vast amphitheatre, of three tiers, and curious subterranean vaults are being gradually disclosed.

New Novel.—A gentleman of Philadelphia is engaged in preparing for the press, a novel called "The Highlands, a tale of the Hudson." The scene is laid, as the name denotes, near the celebrated passage of the Hudson, through the Highlands, in the state of New-York. It will be issued from the press in the early part of June.

The Post-office in New York is to be removed to the New Exchange.

During the last 35 years, there have been in the town of Hopkinton, 700 deaths, of which 17 were of persons over 90 years old. The smallest number in any one year was 5. The greatest number 39—average 20.

Since the commencement of the present year, 10 persons have died, 5 of whom were more than 80 years old. Six persons died in the month of Jan. the average of whose ages was 68 years. The last death that occurred was that of Widow Sarah Harding, at the advanced age of 92.

Chatham Garden Theatre, N.Y. owned by the heirs of the late Mr. Barrere, has been sold for $15,000 to Mr. Geo. Janeway, who is the owner of the ground on which it stands. The Theatre has been re-opened, under the entire direction and management of Mr. Wallack.

Capt. Partridge is in New York, on a visit, with a select number of pupils.

Bank Directors in 1786.—Such men as Wm. Phillips, Jno. Lowell, Thomas Russell, Edward Payne, Jona. Mason, (the elder) Wm. Powell, Thos. Dawes, Christopher Gore, and Thomas Walley, were directors, and well directed the Massachusetts Bank. No disparagement to the present numerous directors of the Boston Banks.

Foreign Items.—Endeavours are making in France to have the censorship on the press restored

It is reported the French have entered into a new engagement to continue their troops in Spain three years longer. It is possible Spain may become a province of France. It will be all in the Bourbon family.

Mr. Church, an American, who has established Steam Boats at Bourdeaux, and in Switzerland and Germany, is about to establish them on the Saone.

The British Government has concluded a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with Colombia.

The British have ordered a frigate to the Mediterranean, with sealed orders.

TO THE PUBLIC.

At a meeting of the Masters Association, composed of members of the several Engine Companies in the City of Boston, at Concert Hall, on the 22d of March, it was voted unanimously,

That a committe of three be chosen to collect and publish facts relating to the late disagreement between the City Authorities and the several Engine Companies.

The Committee have attended to that duty, and report as follows.

That some time in the month of January 1826, the company then attached to Engine No. 11, (with the exception of four,) in consequence of the new fire ordinance, had relinquished the charge of said Engine to the City Authorities.—Mr. Holbrook, who had been a member of said Engine Company four years, still remained attached to said engine, and feeling well disposed to the new system, requested Capt. Adams, to inform the Mayor, that himself and three others, did not concur in the vote of Company No 11, relinquishing said Engine, all of whom lived in the neighbourhood. Therefore wished to remain and would proceed immediately to form a new company. Capt. Adams called upon the Mayor of the City, and informed him of the wishes of Mr Holbrook.—The Mayor replied that he was glad to hear it, and would take it into consideration. By the encouragement given Capt. Adams by the Mayor, Mr. Holbrook waited upon a number of persons, and obtained the consent of *ten men* to join said Engine. The next day Mr. Holbrook called upon the Mayor, who informed him the subject was referred to a committee from the Board of Aldermen, and at the same time informed him, that a Company of *thirty men* had made application for the Engine, and no doubt they would call upon him to join said Company—which was never done. With surprise we learned, that instead of a company of *men*, the Mayor and Aldermen had given the Engine in charge of *minors*, which was the cause of a general dissatisfaction among the several well organized Engine Companies throughout the city, being contrary to general custom and usage.

On the 23d Jan. a number of Masters of Engines being desirous of forming an association, for the purpose of producing harmony and good fellowship among the members of the fire department, requested the attendance of all the Masters of Engines in the city, together with two members from each company as representatives. They accordingly met at Mr. Smith's Hotel, when ten Companies were represented. Mr. George Wheelwright was chosen Chairman, and Mr. James Pierce, Secretary.—At this meeting it was unanimously voted, that a committee be chosen to confer with the Mayor and Aldermen, and inform them of the difficulty existing among the several Engine Companies in consequence of minors being appointed to Engine No. 11.—Capt. Adams, as Chairman of the Committee, in conjunction with others chosen of that Committee, waited on the Mayor and Aldermen, and informed them that it did not meet the views of the different Masters and representatives respecting the appointment of *minors* for *Engine-men*. The reply from the Mayor was, that if the Engines could not be manned by men, they must be by boys.

At a meeting of the Association on the 3d day of March, it was unanimously voted, that,

Whereas the City Authorities having granted to Engine No. 11, a Company of minors, it being contrary to general custom and usage, and not according to the views and feeling of the Engine Companies :—

Therefore resolved, That we do not consider them a regular Company, and with our present views will not associate with them as such, and that the Secretary deliver an attested copy of the same to the Mayor and Aldermen.

Which duty he (the Secretary) neglected, and to this neglect we attribute all the misunderstanding and difficul-

TO THE PUBLIC.

At a meeting of the Mineta Association, composed of members of the several Engine Companies in the City of Boston, at Concert Hall, on the 22d of March, it was voted unanimously,

That a committee of three be chosen to collect and publish facts relating to the late disagreement between the City Authorities and the several Engine Companies.

The Committee have attended to that duty, and report as follows.

That soon after in the month of January 1870, the company then attached to Engine No. 11, (with the exception of four,) in consequence of the new fire ordinance, had relinquished the charge of said Engine to the City Authorities.—Mr. Holbrook, who had been a member of said Engine Company four years, still remained attached to said engine, and being well disposed to the new system, requested Capt. Adams, to inform the Mayor, that himself and three others, did not concur in the vote of Company No. 11, relinquishing said Engine, all of whom lived in the neighborhood. Therefore wished to remain and would proceed immediately to form a new company. Capt. Adams called upon the Mayor of the City, and informed him of the wishes of Mr. Holbrook.—The Mayor replied that he was glad to hear it, and would take it into consideration. By the encouragement given Capt. Adams by the Mayor, Mr. Holbrook waited upon a number of persons, and obtained the consent of ten men to join said Engine. The next day Mr. Holbrook called upon the Mayor, who informed him the subject was referred to a committee from the Board of Aldermen, and at the same time informed him, that a Company of fifty men had made application for the Engine, and no doubt they would call upon him to join said Company—which was never done. With surprise we learned, that instead of a company of men, the Mayor and Aldermen had given the Engine in charge of minors, which was the cause of a general disatisfac-

ties which have taken place between the City Authorities and the Engine Companies. As it respects the conduct of Capt. Adams, at the late fire in Ann street, the situation in which he was placed as Chairman of the Committee that waited upon the Mayor and Aldermen respecting the appointment of *minors* for Engine-*men*, had any other Engine Company been placed in the same situation they could not in honour have done otherwise than have refused co-operating with Engine No. 11. In the first place Engine No. 11 was placed next to Engine No. 16, by Mr. Tucker. Capt. Adams told Mr. Tucker that he could not play into No. 11. Mr. Tucker asked him if he would play into any other Engine, he answered that he would as long as it should be required. Mr. Tucker said he would remove her from the line, which he accordingly did, but placed her at the head of the line, and thereby deceived them, in consequence of which, Nos. 14 and 16 stopped playing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATH'L COTTON, Chairman.

HEIRS OF ROBERT FULTON.

We noticed, and with regret, that the bill for the relief of the children of Robert Fulton, had been unceremoniously dismissed by the Assembly; since which event, Providence has deprived them of their mother; they are now left, we may say, without means, on the generous protection of their step-father, who, with anxious solicitude, and affectionate regard, has long superintended their education and accomplishments, and attempted to make them worthy of their distinguished father. Robert Fulton, it is true, was no soldier or statesman—it is not the valour of the one or the talents of the other, which can alone sustain a country; its arts, its refinement, the ingenuity of its citizens, the improvements in all the domestic and public wants, must attest the rising importance of the Union; and to whom do we owe more than to Robert Fulton, who, by his steam navigation alone, has changed the face of our country, brought states nearer to each other, united rivers, gave a spur and an incredible increase to our internal trade and navigation. On the Hudson, the Great Lakes, the Mississippi and the Amazon, in the Pacific, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Baltic, the North Sea, the Irish and English Channels, we see the fruits of his enterprize and ingenuity—comfort, safety and expedition in travelling through the world, have been secured by his efforts, and shall his children be permitted to want? We hope not—it could not be permitted by Europe—shall his own country permit it?

The only question is, which is the best, the most efficient, and, at the same time, the most proper mode of making an appeal in behalf of the interesting children of Mr. Fulton? Grants by states or congress are difficult to be carried; to solicit individual contributions requires the aid of many persons. A plan has been suggested, which we think is appropriate.

The number and names of steamboats navigating the waters of the United States can be easily ascertained, and they are considerable; more than one hundred are on the Mississippi and Ohio alone. Let circulars, with ample details, be addressed to the captains and owners of each, with a request, that in the cabin of each boat may be placed a suitable receptacle for individual contributions for the *children of Robert Fulton*, of which the captain will take charge to transmit to their guardian. Those who enjoy the comfort of steam navigation, who perform their voyage with safety and expedition; those who feel the obligation of this great improvement, will not quit the vessel without a tribute of gratitude to the memory of their great countryman, to whom we all owe an impayable debt. We hazard nothing in saying, that by this silent and happy mode of liquidating a public obligation, a sufficient fund will be raised for those children; all will contribute, because all wish to do so; there will be no ostentatious display of names; "the

left hand will not know what the right giveth."

Take the travelling on the Hudson river alone, and adopt this mode in all our Steam-boats, and we hazard nothing in saying the annual result will be very handsome, and every Captain of a steam-boat would with pride and pleasure, be the organ of securing and transmitting such contributions.

If every steam-boat which has paid nothing for a patent right, would consider in justice that something was due, and would appropriate $100, it would of itself constitute a handsome fund.

If individual contributions through the aid of friends, should be considered preferable, we have no doubt of their success,—and we throw out these hints for the consideration of those who take a particular interest in the subject.—*Noah's Adv.*

Extract of a Letter dated Washington City, 28th Feb. 1826.

"The ground, wherein are interred the remains of those members and officers of Congress who have died in Washington, is situated about three fourths of a mile east from the Capitol —The ground is well enclosed by a high brick wall, but is injudiciously chosen ; a part of it being low and marshy, and often covered with water. The tombs of the members are of free stone, uniform and plain in structure. They consist of a base, four feet square, and a pedestal three feet cube, surmounted by a cone. Their whole height is about five feet. The inscriptions are of uniform tenor, as follows :

IN MEMORY
of the Honourable ——— ———,
a Representattve in Congress from the State of——,
Died ——— ——,
Aged —.

They are seventeen in number, viz, Uriah Tracy, of Conn. Senator, died 1807, aged 52 ; Ezra Darby, of New Jersey, Representative, died 1808, aged 39 ; Francis Malbone, of Rhode Island, Senator, died 1809, aged 50 : Thomas Blount, of North Carolina, Senator, died 1812, aged 52 ; John Smilie, of Penn. Representative, died 1812, aged 71 ; John Dawson, of Virginia, Representative, died 1814, aged 52 ; Samuel Allyne Otis, of Mass. Secretary of the Senate, died 1814, aged 73 ; Elijah Brigham, of Mass. Representative, died 1816, aged 73 ; Richard Stanford, of North Carolina, Representative, died 1816, aged 48 ; George Mumford, of North Carolina, Representative, died 1818, aged — ; David Walker, of Kentucky, Representative, died 1820, aged — ; Nathaniel Hazard, of Rhode Island, Representative, died 1820, aged 47 ; Jesse Slocum, of North Carolina, Representative, died 1820, aged 40; James Burrill, of Rhode Island, Senator, died 1820, aged 48 years, 9 months ; William A. Trimble, of Ohio, Senator, died 1821, aged 35 ; William Pinkney, of Maryland, Senator, died 1822, aged 58 ; William Lee Ball, of Virginia, Representative, died 1824, aged 43.

The tombs of the Vice Presidents, who are here interred, are of different and more splendid order. The tomb of Vice President Clinton, was erected by his children. It is of free stone, with marble pannels ; and is about twelve feet in height. On the eastern side is his bust in profile, executed in marble, surrounded by a wreath. On the opposite side, are some emblems of war. The inscription is as follows :—

TO THE MEMORY OF
GEORGE CLINTON,

He was born in the State of New-York, on the 26th of July, in the year 1739, and died in the City of Washington, on the 20th of April, year 1811, in the 73 year of his age.

He was a Soldier and Statesman of the Revolution, Eminent in Council, distinguished in War.

He filled, with unexampled usefulness, purity and ability, among many other high offices, those of Governor of his native State and Vice President of the United States.

While he lived, his virtue, wisdom and valour were the Pride, the Ornament, and the Security of his Country, and, when he died, he left an illustrious example of a well spent life, worthy of all imitation.

The tomb of Vice President Gerry is of white marble; and has attracted much admiration, both on account of its chaste and classical structure and its peculiarly neat and appropriate inscription. No American can behold this tomb and peruse its brief and simple legend without feeling prouder of his country. In the words of Mr. Adams, "the blood of lofty patriotism will mantle in his cheek, the fire of conscious virtue will sparkle in his eye."

The Tomb
of
ELBRIDGE GERRY,
Vice President of the United States;
Who died, suddenly, in this City, on his way to the Capitol, as President of the Senate, November 23, 1814,
Aged 70.

Thus fulfilling his own memorable injunction; "It is the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the service of his country."

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1826.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

How is it, that so many persons were deprived of the privilege of voting, on Monday last? We were ourselves sadly disappointed and vexed, that our names were not found upon a ward list, where, for years in succession, they have been printed.

The right of voting for our rulers, is a dear privilege, indeed, to a freeman, and ought not to be taken from any individual, through intrigue, or the culpable neglect of those who are commissioned to superintend the making out a catalogue of votes. Is this a just law, founded on the principles of a republican government, which obliges a man to visit our assessor's office—to see the insertion of his own name, after it has once been placed there, before he can exercise the high privileges of a citizen?

No one will pretend to deny the right, which every man has, to vote—if he has paid a tax; and were the treasurer to be empowered to insert his name on the list of the particular ward in which he might be assessed, much confusion, iniquity and political contrivance might, in warm party times, be avoided, and all those mistakes, so productive of hard feelings and chagrin, and their concomitants in peaceable ones, would be entirely obviated.

On these principles, and from a consideration of the manifest difficulties, which result from the present mode of making ward lists, we hope, by the wisdom of our municipal government, to have a change, or a modification of the existing laws, more satisfactory to the public and more just in its operations.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements perhaps were never more actively carried into operation in Boston, than at the present moment. Wind nor weather have no effect in impeding the march of a corporation, as energetic as the mayor and aldermen of this city. A few weeks hence, when some certain boundaries can be settled, in the vicinity of the New Market, where great devastation is making with those antiquated relics of architecture, which have stood the revolutions of a century, the decaying receptacles of filth and cockroaches, we shall particularly record all that is worth remembering. On Pemberton's hill, so lately a narrow, crooked lane, the street is becoming a generous one in width, at the same time that five or six feet of earth have been taken down to make it more level. The excavation before a house, owned by Hon. James Lloyd, and the cutting down of a part of Mr. Green's stables, as well as the beautiful yard in front of his splendid estate, to increase the width of the street, between his land and Scollay's buildings, shows the spirited exertions of the City Government.

Private wealth and individual enterprize is also employed in this revolution. Buildings are continually going up, in all parts of the city, on a

very extensive scale of improvement. Boston has long enjoyed the reputation of a neat city, and it bids fair indeed to gain the additional reputation of being a handsome one. Court street is to be widened in such a manner, where it opens into Washington street, that it will be directly opposite State street. This will necessarily bring down a large brick building, standing upon the south west corner, facing the old state-house, now occupied for a jeweller's shop, &c. When the block in the centre of Market square, Scollay's in Court street, and an ill shapen tenement at the lower end of Staniford street, with a few others, are demolished, Boston will merit the appellation of a beautiful city.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHARACTERS.

(Continued from p. 166.)

THOMAS MELVILLE.

"Maj. Thos. Melville, a distinguished veteran of the revolution, is entitled to the gratitude and respect of all Bostonians. As a man of honesty, sobriety, and correct moral habits, he stands conspicuously above many, who have figured on the American theatre. It is said, but I am uncertain of the truth of the assertion, that Maj. Melville was born in Boston. So long ago, as when the tea was thrown overboard, in this harbour, I find an honourable mention of his name, but whether he was actually engaged in that marvelous transaction, remains for the statement of a future Biographer. After the close of the war, and consequently after the adoption of the Constitution, he received an appointment in the custom-house, where I believe he has retained a situation, ever since. As an officer of the town, he merits the thanks of the inhabitants, for the faithfulness with which he has discharged his duties. For forty years in succession, in the fire department, he held an important office, and when he resigned it, the last season, he received a valuable piece of plate, as an expression of the gratitude of his associates.

I should suppose Maj. Melville to be about seventy years of age. His constitution must have been, originally, exceedingly good—if the firmness of his step, and present fine complexion, is any evidence of health and vigour in youth.

In height, he is about five feet, seven inches—stoops a little, but walks with energy and strength. His face is strictly roman, I should call it: his nose is not only large, but aquiline, and his general expression, calm and amiable.

Perpaps we have but a few solitary instances of men, at the present day, when fashions have such influence with society, as to make a man's clothes of much more importance than his intellectual qualifications, that strictly adhere to the good old customs of antiquity. Here is a man, who consults his own personal comfort and convenience, in preference to the distortions in dress, which are the great objects of solicitude in modern circles.

With accustomed regularity, I see him at the usual morning hour, going to the Custom-house, as intent upon the business of the day, as when he possessed the elasticity of youth.

In the course of my next package of letters, I shall endeavour to favour you with the items of his life:—his exact age, and particularize some of those acts of public life, which gives him a claim upon the citizens of Boston, and the General Government."

(To be continued.)

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

Sir,—Have the goodness to inform a patron when the Bunker Hill Monument will begin to rear its head from the pit which now marks the place of heroic deeds. With others, sir, I look back upon the pompous cavalcade which moved from Boston to that memorable ground, renowned in the annals of our country, and sicken at such a ridiculous display of emptiness. What has become of the cash which has been raised for the monument, and where is the man who has receiv-

ed one hundred dollars for a model of that stupendous undertaking?

Perhaps, sir, you may have scruples about answering these questions, or too much pride to acknowledge that there has been a great cry and little wool.

Were I at all disposed to scrutinize, or find particular fault with the enterprize, there would be no trouble in pointing out the defects which mark the progress of the monument association. Another thing; pray inform me what the association are doing; how many members are enrolled in their catalogue of associates? A certain great general, distinguished for slow movements, had a pair of spurs presented him: what would be the harm of giving the building committee a few pairs? B. W.

MYOLOGY.

Myology—or Views of the Human Muscles, for the use of painters and engravers, consisting of a fasciculus of two folio plates, with *half a dozen* pages of explanations, has just been given the world, by E. W. Toson, Horse Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, London. From what is related of the mode of exhibiting the muscles, in this publication, there is considerable merit, as well as ingenuity in the work. Each muscle is separately engraved and then fastened in its proper place, both as it respects the bones and the contiguous muscles. Notwithstanding the facilities of studying anatomy, in this country, our painters have but a faint knowledge of the subject, and more than this, no provision has ever been made, to our knowledge, by any society of artists, for having public demonstrations of this all-important science, on their account. Perhaps the department of myology, with only a general knowledge of the bones, is all that can be profitable to the artist, and hence there is no difficulty in supplying this great defect in the United States. If we would have our artists distinguished, give them the means of becoming so.

MASTER HUBARD.

This young gentleman has become eminently distinguished in an art, which he originated; and since his cuttings were first exhibited in England, he has travelled very extensively, both in Europe and in this country. He is now seventeen years of age, and it is very certain, there are but a few persons who have acquired so much reputation in so short a period. Perhaps this is a precosity of genius, and his reputation is at its meridian; but we hope otherwise.

Mr. Hubard has been several years under the guidance of an interesting and gentlemanly man, Mr. Smith, who appears to be the owner of all the pictures the young man has produced. Since his arrival in Boston, Mr. Hubard has discovered a taste for painting, and we hear that the fine collection of pictures, from his scissors, have gone to Montreal, and from thence, are destined for England again, while he will remain in this City, to prosecute a new line of business. It is not at all probable he will ever rise to so much eminence in another profession, although Mr. Coombe of Edinburgh, has predicted to the contrary, by the phrenological characteristics of his head.

In order to make an historical memorandum of the exhibition, we have introduced these remarks, in connection with the following biographical sketch of Mr. Hubard's life and parentage, chiefly extracted from a pamphlet which was issued by the proprietor of the Papyrotomia.

From authentic information, we learn that he was born at Whitechurch, in Shropshire, England, in the year 1809. Reinhardt, the celebrated German sculptor, who settled with his family in England, was his maternal grandfather. That exquisitely sublime piece of sculpture, the Shipwreck, in Westminster Abbey, is the well known production of Reinhardt's genius. One of his descendants is rising into great eminence as a statuary in London; indeed, the graphic art seems inherent in the family, for all its

members possess considerable talent, either in the use of the pencil or chisel. A tasteful union of the two arts was reserved for the subject of our present memoir. The terms 'paper sculpture, and embossed paintings,' have not inappropriately been applied to Master Hubard's productions.

He had been with his parents to the village church, and was observed to be remarkably attentive during the service. They were pleased at such an early appearance of devotion : and, wishing to see it continued, made no remarks to him respecting it. Great, however, was their surprise shortly after his return home, to observe their *pious boy* cutting pictures from a sheet of bland paper ; and how much was that surprise increased, when they saw the most striking likenesses of their minister, his pulpit, and his precentor!

Nature had so strongly spoken out in this instance, that she could not be mistaken. His talent was encouraged, until he arrived at that acmé of perfection in which we now behold him.

Master Hubard made his debut at Ramsgate in the September of 1822. In his very outset he attracted the notice of Royalty. The Duchess of Kent being at that time with her family at Townly House, (the seat of Lady Townly,) her Royal Highness honoured him with a particular attention, and has preserved one of his most delicate cuttings, *a swan in bulrushes*, as a valuable relic. He took portraits of the whole establishment, and as might be expected from such a distinguished introduction, was visited by all the nobility and fashion then in Ramsgate. The portraits of the Duchess of Kent, her son Prince Charles, and his sister Princess Feodor, with the little Princess Victorine, *the future queen of England*, are in the Gallery, and generally undergo a scrutinizing inspection by the connoisseurs, as in addition to the interest excited by their striking resemblance to the originals, they are among Master H.'s earliest productions. Her Royal Highness was pleased to intimate a wish that Master Hubard should spend his first winter in the vicinity of her palace, at Kensington ; but as suitable accommodations could not be readily obtained in that quarter, he visited Cambridge, just at that season when its strongly contested election attracted all the most distinguished political characters in England. During his visit to that University, he was constantly surrounded by admiring crowds, and enriched his exhibition by portraits of the most eminent literary characters in the country. At this period his brilliant talents, contrasted with the extreme childishness of his appearances, made him an object of universal admiration ; and, perhaps, no child was ever more accustomed to the voice of adulation, and those general attentions which are given by the wealthy and munificent, when their taste is gratified by extraordinary talent.

Master Hubard has since visited all the principal towns in Britain. His productions have invariably excited the admiration of all persons of taste, and he has usually formed a topic of conversation for the philosophers, who have been at a loss to account for his peculiar talent.

Having previously spent some time in Manchester, he made his first visit to Liverpool during the festival. Many residents in New-York were at that time in Liverpool, and witnessed the astonishing eagerness which was shown by the fashionable visiters who had assembled there at that gay season, and, indeed, by all classes, to visit the gallery of cuttings, and possess his portraits.

In Glasgow, the members of the Philosophical Society presented him with the silver palette which is seen in the exhibition. It contains the following inscription :

Presented
to
Master James Hubard,
by
The admirers of his genius
in the
City of Glasgow,
Feb. 14, 1824.

and was accompanied with the following address:—

"TO MASTER JAMES HUBARD.

"The lovers of the fine arts in Glasgow, recognising in your productions the strong impress of genius, have the highest gratification in presenting you with this *Palette*, which, they trust, will incite you to improve your powers, so as ultimately to become a distinguished artist. Pursue the pleasing path you have chosen, and be assured that your success, in its higher branches, will be a most ample recompence to those, who, by marking their sense of what you are at present, would induce you to vigorously strive for that excellence which can only be the result of honourable exertion and virtuous emulation."

The members of the Phrenological Society, in Glasgow, contended that Master Hubard afforded a strong confirmation of the truth of their principles, the organs which are developed on his head being precisely those which might be expected to produce his peculiar talent. One of their most distinguished orators gave a particular lecture, which treated solely of Master Hubard's developments. On his visit to Edinburgh he was introduced to Mr. Coombe, the most eminent phrenologist in that philosophical city. Mr C. had never before seen Master H., and though he expected a visit from him when he arrived, was not at that time apprised of his arrival in Edinburgh. At the request of the gentleman who introduced him, he took Master Hubard's developments, and drew his character.

He observed that he had never before seen a combination so favourable to the formation of a great artist; and predicted that he would soon begin to astonish his friends, by some unexpected proof of extraordinary talent. After all this had passed, and not till then, was Mr Coombe informed who the young stranger was. His head again became the subject of a phrenological lecture; and the supporters of the system consider the meeting between Mr. Coombe and Master Hubard a triumphant argument for their cause.

Any phrenological gentleman may see the written statement of his developments, as they were drawn in Edinburgh.

Master Hubard landed at New-York shortly after the arrival of La Fayette.

Since his arrival in America, he has conceived a strong passion for painting in oil.

We understand Mr. Hubard is now under the instruction of our celebrated Stuart.

The exhibition of the Papyrotomia was opened in Boston, at the Julien Hall on 18 Nov. 1825, and closed on Friday 31 March, 1826.

In the person of a young man under the patronage of Mr. Smith, all the genius which has distinguished Hubard, it is said, has been discovered, and hence the interest of the gallery, wherever it may be exhibited, cannot suffer for a want of the same talent, which first produced it.

Mr. Smith deserves well of the public, wherever he may travel. In Boston, he has shown a liberality on several occasions, towards suffering individuals, and institutions, which merit our thanks, and we earnestly wish him all the success which his character, public spirit and gentlemanly deportment entitles him to expect in any country.

Human Skeleton.—The men now employed in digging down the hill on Lechmere Point, on which a fort was erected at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, came upon a human skeleton a few days since, which they were not careful to preserve, excepting the skull bone, which is kept in nearly the same condition in which it was found. There are sixteen sound teeth in each jaw-bone. The probability is, that these are the remains of one of those hardy sons of liberty, who helped to build and guard that fort about fifty years ago; and that he either died there of disease, or was slain by a shot from the British, who then had possession of Bunker and Breed's hills in Charlestown, and

and was accompanied with the following address:—

"TO MASTER JAMES HUBARD.

"The lovers of the fine arts in Glasgow, recognising in your precocious the strong impress of genius have the highest gratification in presenting you with this Palette, which, they trust, will invite you to improve your powers, so as ultimately to become a distinguished artist. Pursue the pleasing path you have chosen, and be assured that your success, in its higher branches, will be a most ample recompence to those, who, by marking their sense of what you are at present, would induce you to vigorously strive for that excellence which can only be the result of persevering exertion and virtuous emulation."

The members of the Thrasonleyan Society, in Glasgow, contended that Master Hubard afforded a strong confirmation of the truth of their principles, the organs which are developed on his head being precisely those which might be expected to produce his peculiar talent. One of their most distinguished orators gave a particular lecture, which turned solely of Master Hubard's developments. On his visit to Edinburgh he was introduced to Mr. Coombe, the most eminent phrenologist in that philosophical city. Mr. C. had never before seen Master H., and though he expected a visit from him when he arrived, was not at that time apprised of his arrival in Edinburgh. At the request of the gentleman who introduced him, he took Master Hubard's developments, and drew his character.

He observed that he had never before seen a combination so favourable to the formation of a great artist; and predicted that he would soon begin to astonish his friends, by some unexpected proof of extraordinary talent. After all this had passed, and not till then, was Mr. Coombe informed who the young stranger was. His head again became the subject of a phrenological lecture; and the supporters of the system consider the meeting between Mr. Coombe and Master Hubard

Copps' and Beacon hills in Boston.—From each of these, cannon shot and bomb shells were thrown into the fort at the Point, with some, though but little effect.—*Cour.*

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The following extract of a letter from Paris, dated January 17, 1826, will be read with attention, and is worth preserving: "I have been at Gen. Lafayette's chateau, La Grange, where I remained two days and three nights, spending the most agreeable time I ever spent any where. I did not expect to remain more than a day, but could not get away sooner. I was particularly fortunate in the time when all the General's children and grand-children were assembled together, preparatory to the observance of some religious ceremony, to keep in recollection the death of the General's wife and George Washington Lafayette's mother-in-law. There were about twenty or thirty persons at table every day, the greater part of whom were ladies, the two daughters and the grand-daughters of the General, with an extremely interesting young lady, miss Segur, daughter of the Count, who wrote the Russian Campaign. I had a large chamber, with every convenience allotted to me, in which a fire was kept, and where were books and papers; about ten o'clock a large bell in the castle assembled every body in the parlour, from whence we proceeded to breakfast; after breakfast, all of us, except the General, took a stroll over the grounds, after which it was the usage to retire into the chambers until about six, when another bell assembled us to dinner. In the intermediate time, however, I was mostly with the general, who was showing me on one day in the library, the immense number of presents he had received from America; on another, what he calls his farm, which we would call stables, barn, and barn-yard; here he has all of his stock, poultry, &c. brought in the evening into their respective stables and folds; some pigs, wild geese and turkies, brought from America. His flock of sheep counts upwards of eight hundred, and are genuine merino, raised from a part of the flock sent by the king of Spain to Louis XVI. who gave them to him. After dinner, we all continued in the parlour together, where we had coffee, and music from the young ladies; about nine or ten, a cup of tea, and retired about eleven or twelve to bed.

N.Y. Mirror.

BRITISH OFFICERS.

We lately published a short sketch of the principal characters of the American army. This week we present our readers with a similar account of the most distinguished of the British officers engaged in our country during the war of the revolution.

Sir William Howe was a fine figure, full six feet high, and admirably well proportioned. In person, he a good deal resembles Washington, and at a little distance might have been easily mistaken for the American general; but his features, though good, were more pointed, and the expression of his countenance was less benignant. His manners were polished, graceful and dignified.

Sir Henry Clinton was short and fat, with a full face, prominent nose, and an animated intelligent countenance. In his manners he was polite and courtly, but more formal and distant than Howe, and in his intercourse with his officers was rather punctilious and not inclined to intimacy.

Lord Cornwallis in person was short and thick set, but not so corpulent as Sir Henry. He had a handsome aquiline nose, and hair, when young, light and rather inclined to sandy: but at the time of his being here, it had become somewhat grey. His face was well formed and agreeable, and would have been altogether fine had he not blinked badly with his left eye. He was uncommonly easy and affable in his manner, and always accessible to the lowest of his soldiers, by whom he was greatly beloved. With his officers he used the utmost

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The following extract of a letter from Paris, dated January 17, 1820, will be read with attention, and is worth preserving: "I have been at Gen. Lafayette's chateau, La Grange, where I remained two days and three nights, spending the most agreeable time I ever spent any where. I did not expect to remain more than a day, but could not get away sooner. I was particularly fortunate in the time when all the General's children and grand-children were assembled together, preparatory to the observance of some religious ceremony, to keep in recollection the death of the General's wife and George Washington Lafayette's mother-in-law. There were about twenty or thirty persons at table every day, the greater part of whom were ladies, the two daughters and the grand-daughters of the General, with an extremely interesting young lady, miss Segon, daughter of the Count, who wrote the Russian Campaign. I had a large chamber, with every convenience allotted to me, in which a fire was kept, and where were books and papers; about ten o'clock a large bell in the castle assembled every body in the parlour, from whence we proceeded to breakfast: after breakfast, all of us, except the General, took a stroll over the grounds, after which it was the usage to retire into the chambers until about six, when another bell assembled us to dinner. In the intermediate time, however, I was mostly with the general, who was showing me on one day in the library, the immense number of presents he had received from America; on another, what he calls his farm, which we would call stables, and barn-yard; here he has all of his stock, poultry, &c. brought in the evening into their respective stables and fields; some pigs, wild geese and turkies, brought from America. His flock of sheep counts upwards of eight hundred, and are growing merino, raised from a part of the flock sent by the King of Spain to Louis XVI. who gave them to him. After dinner, we all continued in the parlour together, where we had coffee, and music from the young ladies; about nine o'clock, a cup of tea, and retired about eleven or twelve to bed.

A. F. Mercer.

MISTAKEN CRITICISM.

We lately published a short sketch of the principal characters of the Antigone comedy. This week we present our readers with a similar account of the most distinguished of the British officers engaged in the war during the war of the revolution.

Sir William Howe was a fine figure, full six feet high, and admirably well proportioned. In person, he was a good deal resembles Washington, and at a little distance might have been easily mistaken for the American General; but his features, though good, were more pointed, and the expression of his countenance was less benignant. His manners were polished, graceful and dignified.

Sir Henry Clinton was short and fat, with a full face, prominent nose, and an animated intelligent countenance. In his manners he was polite and courtly, but more formal and distant than Howe, and in his intercourse with his officers was rather peevish, and not inclined to intimacy.

Lord Cornwallis is pretty short and thick set, but not so corpulent as Sir Henry. He had a handsome aquiline nose, and hair, when young, light and rather inclined to sandy; but at the time of his having here, it had become somewhat grey. His face was well formed and expressive, and would have been altogether fine had he not blinded both with his left eye. He was uncommonly easy and affable in his manner, and always accessible to the lowest of his soldiers, by whom he was greatly beloved. With his officers he used the utmost

familiarity. When busy in giving directions and making preparations for a battle, he had a habit of raising his hand to his head and shifting the position of his hat every moment; by which certain signs, his men always knew when to expect business. For some days before the battle of Guilford Court House, the General was extremely active, and his hat and his hand were observed to be unusually agitated. The whisper, "Corncob has blood in his eye," which ran through the ranks, showed that these indications were perfectly understood.

Gen. Knyphausen was a good looking Dutchman, about five feet eleven, straight and slender. His features were sharp and his appearance martial. His command was confined almost exclusively to the German corps, as his knowledge of the English language was imperfect which disqualified him for any others.

Tarleton was rather below the middle size, stout, strong, heavily made, with large legs, but uncommonly active. His eye was small, black, and piercing, his face smooth, and his complexion dark; at the time of his assuming the command of the troop, he was quite young, probably about twenty-five.

Col. Abercrombie, who afterwards gained so much fame in Egypt, where he fell, was one of the finest built men in the army; tall, straight, and elegantly proportioned. His countenance was strong and manly, but his face was much pitted by the small pox. When here he appeared to be about forty.

CITY RECORD.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

April 2d.—The Common Council met on Monday, present, the President and forty-four members. Absent, Messrs. Tracy, Gray and Barnard.

A petition of Engine Company No. 4, praying for a bounty to be paid them, notwithstanding their deficiency of numbers, might be paid them.

A report on the subject of a sea wall, at South Boston, was read and referred to a committee.

An ordinance for the regulation of horses and carriages, &c. within the city, was taken by sections, some amendments adopted, and left for further consideration.

An ordinance to provide for the management of the fire fund, was read and ordered to be printed.

A sum of money was granted the widow and children of Jonathan Houghton

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

Gentlemen of the City Council, It appears by repeated applications to this office of citizens to be admitted to the voting lists during the elections of this day, that great errors have occurred in those lists. The same course has been adopted the present year, as in all former years, and as is prescribed by law. The Mayor and Aldermen directed the Assessors to make out and deliver to them, correct and alphabetical lists of all the inhabitants of the city qualified by the Constitution to vote: those lists were deposited in the Mayor and Aldermen's room, more than ten days previous to the election, for revision and correction; and they were revised and corrected from time to time, according to law, as to them appeared necessary.

As it appears however that very considerable errors have occurred in those lists, as they were delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen, by the Assessors, either in the original lists, or in the printing, and as the subject is of great importance to the rights of the citizens; I recommend that it should be made an object of distinct inquiry, both for the purpose of correcting the present lists and for preventing, by some more specific provisions, the occurrence of such errors in future; and, as to a satisfactory result, measures may be necessary which lie only within the powers of the City Council, I recommend that this inquiry should be made by a joint Committee of that body. Josiah Quincy, Mayor.

April 3, 1826.

Ordered that Messrs. Parker, Hallet, Curtis, Wiley and Brooks, be a committee to enquire into the causes which have led to the expenditure, by any officers or agents of the city, of any sum or sums beyond the amount first appropriated therefor: the amount, so expended, the authority under which the same has been laid out, and the objects for which the said appropriations have been exceeded.

The committee on the subject of widening Merchant's Row, made a report which was read and referred to the next meeting, and then the Council adjourned.

SUMMARY.

Complaints, relative to the scarcity of money, are heard in our streets from morning till night. Borrowing is the order of the day, but this is a poor remedy for the complaint. People of moderate property, young men who are just commencing business, artizans and mechanics, we believe, are the greatest sufferers, notwithstanding the occasional failures which constitute the topics of conversation, in commercial circles. The poor are actually the props of the rich, and unless they can be sustained, the danger is more alarming.

The Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company, have voted to suspend writing against risk by fire, and have issued notices, to that effect, to their patrons.

Mrs. *Houghton* the widow of the murdered watchman, having inquired of the Sheriff, if *Halloran* had made a will in her favour, has been informed that a current report to that effect is wholly unfounded. Mr. *Sumner* has taken the occasion to present her the sum of thirty dollars, the sum which is usually allowed to the Sheriff in this country for superintending the execution of a criminal.

City Theatre.—The Washington Garden establishment, newly fitted up and improved, was opened on Tuesday evening last, by the New York Lafayette Company.

Bank Dividends.—The following banks in this city declared divivends on Saturday last, viz.

American, 1 3-4 per ct. for 3 months. Boston, 2 2-3 for 6 months; City, 3 3-4 do.; Globe, 2 1-2 do.; Manufacturers and Mechanics, 1 1-2 do.; Massachusetts, 3 do.; New-England none; North, 2 3-4 for 5 1-2 months; Suffolk, 2 1-2 do.; Union, 2 1-2 do.; Washington, 4 for 7 months 27days.

Insurance Offices. United States, 7per cent. for 10 months. Boylston, 4 per cent. for 7 months and 27 days.

The Legislature of Maine at its last session, passed a law, exempting from attachment, execution and distress, "all produce of farms, of every kind, while standing and growing, and until the same shall have been harvested, and corn and grain necessary and sufficient for the sustenance of a debtor and his family, not exceeding thirty bushels—also, all the interest any debtor may have in one pew in any meeting-house, where he and his family do attend and statedly worship."

A late clerk in the Register's office in Hancock county, at the late term of the court of common pleas at Castine, Me. was convicted of breaking into the same office in the day time and stealing a piece of india rubber of the *value of two cents*, and sentenced to suffer fifteen days solitary confinement and six months hard labour in the state prison.

New Paper in the Western District. Proposals have been issued for the publication of a new paper at Jackson, Tennessee, to be called *The Western Sentinel*. It is to be conducted by Charles D. M'Lean, formerly one of the editors of the Nashville Whig, and recently publisher of the Jackson Gazette. The first number will appear about the middle of April.

The expenditures for Public Schools for the last year, in the town of Salem, were eight thousand and ninety two dollars, and eighty nine cents.

STATE ELECTION.

The annual election took place on Monday last, and very little interest was excited in this city compared with what has been felt in former years. The following is the result in this city.

	FOR GOVERNOR.		LT. GOVERNOR.	
Wards	*Lincoln.*	*Hubbard.*	*Winthr.*	*Bradf.*
1	215	31	167	7
2	161	16	167	3
3	246	67	256	0
4	220	146	233	49
5	220	89	230	97
6	192	75	176	0
7	163	182	176	97
8	143	163	130	0
9	115	87	107	9
10	193	105	193	0
11	162	153	172	74
12	201	135	253	0
	2231	1259	2265	336

For Senators.

David Sears had	3411 votes.
Nathaniel P. Russell	1983
James T. Austin	1943
Thomas Kendall	1904
Samuel Billings	1902
David Henshaw	1855
Patrick T. Jackson	1783
Francis C. Gray	1756
James Savage	1756
John Welles	1694
Jonathan Phillips	1667
For 114 other persons	433

Necessary to a choice 1841—consequently the Six gentlemen at the head of the list, (one of whom was on both tickets,) and composing the Democratic Republican Ticket, are elected;—Mr. Henshaw, who stands lowest on the list, having fourteen votes over a choice. Chelsea returned 53 votes, not included in the above, 50 of which were for the republican ticket.

On Monday, HENRY ALLINE, esq. was unanimously reelected Register of Deeds for the County of Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Collier meets with good patronage for his new paper *The Philanthropist*, and will continue its publication.

Dr. JAMES THACHER of Plymouth, Author of the American New Dispensatory, and of the American Modern Practice, has commenced a work entitled American Medical Biography, in connection with a history of the rise and progress of medical science in America from the first settlement of our country

Henry R. Warfield, Esq. of Maryland, has been appointed Charge des Affaires to Peru; and Mr. Bradish, of New-York, to the same station at Stockholm, in the place of the late Colonel Somerville.

On Monday afternoon an inquest was held by col. Badger, the coroner, on the bodies of two infants, found buried on Fox hill, at the bottom of the Common. The verdict was that they came to their death by violence, and were interred clandestinely.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night last, in a wooden building belonging to George Brinley & Co. near the Glass Works at South Boston. The building was wholly destroyed, and its contents very much injured.

In pursuance to the recommendation of his excellency the Governor, Thursday last was observed in this State, as a day of Fasting and Prayer.

Launch.—The fine new brig Acorn, intended for one of the regular line of packets between this port and Philadelphia, to be commanded by Capt. Timothy House, well known in the trade, was launched Wednesday forenoon at Charlestown, with sails, spars, and rigging complete; and immediately sailed down the harbour as far as Fort Independence, with a small party on board, returned and made fast to Long-wharf in 40 minutes from the time she left her cradle. *Courier.*

Accident.—A boy aged about 7 was found Wednesday morning, drowned, in the dock near South Boston bridge. It is thought he was amusing himself with fishing, and fell overboard.

POLICE COURT.

Cases examined and tried in one week, commencing on the 3d and ending on the 8th day of April, 1826, both days inclusive. Court held by Benjamin Whitman, Justice.

Offences—10 common drunkards; 10 trespasses of various kinds; 2 profanity; 8 lewd and lascivious conduct; 1 profanation of the Lord's Day; 10 assaults and batteries; 1 lunacy; 1 pilferer; 3 larceny; 2 search warrants; 1 threat. 49—whole number of cases.

Punishments, &c.—15 committed to the house of correction for various periods; 11 fined, fines and costs received for the city, amount to $61,22; 3 tried and acquitted; 2 nol. pros.; 7 examinations, warrants not granted, no costs allowed; 5 committed in execution of sentence; none committed for trial in municipal court; 6 warrants not returned, or continued for further examination. 49—whole number of cases.—*Cour.*

LINDLEY MURRAY.

The following obituary notice is from an English paper published at York.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of the highly respected Lindley Murray, the author of an English Grammar, and of many other most approved works on education. His last illness was of short duration, scarcely exceeding two days; but his whole life may be said to have been a constant preparation for his final change, so that death could scarcely at any time have come upon him unawares. He expired very peacefully, on Thursday morning, at his house at Holgate, near this city, in the 81st year of his age, and in the full possession of all his mental faculties.

He was a native of Pennsylvania, in North America; but he resided for a great part of his life at New-York. In the year 1784, his health being much impaired, he was strongly recommended by his physicians to remove into a more temperate climate. He accordingly came to this country, accompanied by his faithful and beloved wife, and, though not restored to health, he received so much benefit as induced him to settle in England. During the greater part of his abode in this country, he was, from inability to walk, and from general feebleness of constitution, wholly confined to his house. To cheer, and usefully to employ, the years of confinement and languor, he prepared a number of volumes, chiefly designed for the benefit of young persons. These works, from the taste and judgment with which they are executed, and from the chastity of sentiments and language conspicuous through the whole of them, have obtained the applause and recommendation of the most eminent literary characters, and they are very extensively circulated both in this country and his native land.

Mr. Murray was a member of the religious society of Friends, by whom he was much esteemed. He was highly distinguished by the powers of his mind, and by the benevolence of his heart. He was a most affectionate husband, a sincere friend, a kind neighbour, a cheerful and instructive companion. His manners and conversation were peculiarly pleasing and impressive; his sentiments were refined and liberal; and the whole tenor of his life beautifully exemplified the moral and religious principles which his writings uniformly inculcated.—By those who knew him intimately, his death will be long and deeply regretted; and by many of those who have derived benefit from his literary labours, he will be remembered with respect and gratitude, as one of the most zealous and enlightened friends of youth.

SWITZERLAND.

The number of journals published weekly, or twice a week, in Switzerland is surprising. Every canton has at least one, and some of them more; besides monthly and other publications. The best political paper in Switzerland is, undoubtedly, The New

POLICE COURT.

Cases examined and tried in our week, commencing on the 8d and ending on the 8th day of April, 1825, both days inclusive. Court held by Benjamin Whitman, Justice.

Offences—10 common drunkards; 0 trespassers of various kinds; 2 profanity; 8 lewd and lascivious conduct; 1 profanation of the Lord's Day; 10 assaults and batteries; 1 lunacy; 1 pilferer; 3 larceny; 2 search warrants; 1 threat. 49—whole number of cases.

Punishments, &c.—13 committed to the house of correction for various periods; 11 fined, fines and costs received for the city amount to $91,22; 8 tried and acquitted; 2 not prosecuted; 7 examinations, warrants not granted, no costs allowed; 3 committed to execution of sentence; none committed for trial in municipal court; 0 warrants not returned, or continued for further examination. 49—whole number of cases.—Corr.

LIVERPOOL MURDER.

The following obituary notice is from an English paper published at York.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of the highly respected Lindley Murray, the author of an English Grammar, and of many other most approved works on education. His last illness was of short duration, scarcely exceeding two days; but his whole life may be said to have been a constant preparation for this final change, so that death could scarcely at any time have come upon him unawares. He expired very peacefully, on Thursday morning, at his house at Holgate, near this city, in the 81st year of his age, and in the full possession of all his mental faculties.

He was a native of Pennsylvania, in North America; but he resided for a great part of his life at New-York. In the year 1784, his health being much impaired, he was strongly recommended by his physicians to remove into a more temperate climate.

Gazette of Zurich, which appears twice a week. No other devotes so much of its space to Swiss affairs and Swiss institutions. The labours of learned and philanthropic societies, the proceedings of public bodies, and the progress of legislation, occupy at least as many of its columns as general news. It is, in fact, a complete Helvetic repertory. Once a week an appendix gives an account of the principal works published in Switzerland, or by Swiss authors. The editor, Paul Ustéri, is a man of sixty years of age: he is a counsellor of state; and has made more money by his works than any of his cotemporaries. Created a doctor of physic, after much laborious study, he entered on his political career at the commencement of the Swiss revolution, and has never quitted it. A member of the different legislatures of the Helvetic republic, he edited, from its origin, in conjunction with his friend the celebrated Escher de la Linth, the journal detailing the proceedings of the government; a precious mine, which future historians of the Swiss revolution will explore. M. Ustéri is also one of the best-informed men with respect to the affairs of modern Switzerland. He is besides either an active member or the president of several societies; such as the Swiss Benevolent Society, the Cantonal Society of Natural History, &c.

VENICE.

The population of the city of Venice, which in 1797 amounted to 118,000 inhabitants, is not more at present than 100,000; a third of whom are destitute of sufficient means of existence. The ancient nobility, who derived a part of their income from the places which they occupied in the republic, are overwhelmed by the expenses of their palaces, and by the unequal taxation. Sailors, manufacturers, and industrious persons of all professions, are without employment.—Venice was, in fact, an artificial creation. She will never be able to recover her former splendour, unless, under an enlightened and benevolent administration, she were to become a free port, open to all nations, and the entrepôt of the wealth which the commerce and industry of the neighbouring countries would, in that case eagerly pour in.

Growth of the Russian Empire.—Under Ivan I, in 1462, the Russian empire contained 18,494 square miles; at his death, in 1505, 37,137; at the death of Ivan II, in 1584, 125,465; at the death of Michael I., in 1645, 254,361; on the accession of Peter I, in 1689, 263,900, and 16,000,000 inhabitants; at his death, in 1725, 273,815, and 20,000,000 inhabitants; on the accession of Catherine II., in 1763, 319,538, and 25,000,000 inhabitants; at her death, in 1796, 331,830, and 33,000,000 inhabitants; at the present day, 367,494, and 50,000,000 inhabitants.—*Lond. Lit. Gaz.*

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1826.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

In answer to the caustic enquiries of our correspondent, B. W. we have taken particular pains to examine the subject to which he has called our attention, and we are authorized in saying that it has been the intention of the Building Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument association, from the commencement of the undertaking, to prosecute the work with all the despatch, which economy would warrant. A fine quarry of granite has been selected, in the westerly part of Quincy, ten miles from Boston, and for the sum of three hundred and twenty five dollars, the committee have the right of taking all the stone necessary for the completion of the Monument. This quarry is a peculiar one, from which shafts of seventy feet in length, by twelve in diameter, might be hewn, if it were necessary. The remainder of

the quarry, when the quantity required for the Monument is taken out, will belong to the Boston Railway Company. A number of workmen have been employed during the past winter, in clearing and quarrying the stones, for the intended structure, and the work is now to proceed with all possible despatch. No drawing which was submitted to the examination of the Committee, was considered of sufficient importance, to entitle it to the premium, which had been offered.

The design finally agreed upon, by a select committee of artists of the first talents, is an OBELISK, with a base of 30 feet diameter; 15 feet diameter at the top, with an height of 220 feet. A hollow cone will rise from the centre, around which, a flight of winding stairs will ascend to the very summit. The walls are to be constructed of seventy-seven courses of stone, of two feet eight inches in thickness, and each block will probably weigh from three to five tons. Seven feet will be the diameter of the base of the cone, and four at its apex.

Thus, it is obvious, all the requisite preparations have been in active operation, and the commencement of the masonry only waits for the completion of the railway to convey the stones for this noble structure.

UNION BANK.

The large brick building at the corner of Exchange and State Streets, recently occupied by the Union Bank, has been taken down this week to make way for a new and elegant stone edifice, to be erected for the accommodation of the Bank, Insurance offices, &c. In 1770, at the time of the Boston massacre, this building was occupied as the Custom House. Exchange street was then called Royal Exchange lane, after the celebrated tavern of that name, which made the opposite corner to the Custom house. The lane was at that time as narrow as Wilson's lane is at present, and the large square sign of the tavern extended almost across it. The street was widened in 1807.

Marriage Publishments.—The total number of publishments taken out from the Clerk's office in this city, during the last year, were 888. A considerable number, remaining in the office at the close of the year, have never been called for.

LIST OF THE BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

Notwithstanding the difficulties attending the undertaking, we have prepared a table of Boston papers, which we this week lay before the public. Our friends may rely upon its correctness, as we have taken great care to collect the facts from the most authentic sources. It is found that the whole number of papers published at one publication, by all the Newspaper establishments in Boston, amounts to 41,643.

Four daily papers, collectively, print 2,880 at each publication. Total per week,	17,280
Three tri-weekly papers, collectively, print 1,262 at each publication. Total per week	3,786
Seven semi-weekly papers, collectively, print 11,399 at each publication. Total per week	22,798
Fifteen weekly papers, collectively, print 26,102 at each publication. Total per week	26,102
Total number of papers printed in one week	69,966

Recapitulation.

No. of papers printed	on	Mondays,	4,668
"	"	Tuesdays,	8,692
"	"	Wednesdays,	14,070
"	"	Thursdays,	6,625
"	"	Fridays,	16,720
"	"	Saturdays,*	19,172
		Total per week,	69,966

In connection with the above, we have in preparation, a catalogue of all the periodicals, in Boston, issued in a pamphlet form, in which the names of editors and publishers will be particularly and correctly given. We hope that editors in our principal cities will take the trouble of condensing similar historical items, which will not only excite interest at present, but prove of service to the historians of our country, in future times.

* Included in the foregoing list, about eight hundred, being the second edition of one of the Saterday papers, are distributed on Sunday morning.

LIST OF THE NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN BOSTON,

APRIL, 1826.

Titles.	*Published.*	*Price.*	*First commenced.*	*Commenced by.*	*Now Published by.*	*Remarks.*
Independent Chronicle (& Bost. Pat.)	Wed. & Sat.	$4,00	Aug. 2, 1768	Samuel Hall, at Salem	Ballard & Wright	Chron. & Pat. united in 1817.
Boston Patriot (& Mercantile Adv.)	Daily	6,00	March 3, 1809	Everett & Munroe	Ballard & Wright	Pub. twice a week till 1817.
Columbian Centinel	Wed. & Sat.	4,00	March 24, 1784	Warden & Russell	Benjamin Russell	Warden died, March, 1786.
New England Palladium	Tues. & Fri.	4,00	Jan. 1, 1793	Young & Etheridge	Young & Minns	Was first called Mercury.
Boston Commercial Gazette	Mon. & Thur.	4,00	Sept. 7, 1795	J. & J. Russell	Mrs. Gardner	S. L. Knapp, Editor.
The Reperiory	Tues. Thur. Sat.	5,00	Jan. 1, 1804	Dr. J. Park, at Newb-p't.	Nathan Hale	Nathan Hale, Ed.
Weekly Messenger	Thursday	2,00	Oct. 25, 1811	James Cutler	Nathan Hale	
Boston Daily Advertiser	Daily	8,00	March 3, 1813	Clapp & Bigelow		
Evening Gazette	Saturday	3,00	Aug. 20, 1814	William Burdick	Wm. W. Clapp	2d. Edition, Sunday Morn.
Boston Recorder & Telegraph	Friday	3,00	Jan. 3, 1816	Nathaniel Willis	Willis & Hallock	United Jan. 1, 1825.
			Jan. 1, 1824	Gerard Hallock		
New England Galaxy	Friday	3,00	Oct. 10, 1817	J. T. Buckingham	J. T. Buckingham	J. T. Buckingham, Ed.
Boston Courier	Daily	8,00	March 1, 1824			
(Tri-weekly) Courier	Tues. Thur. Sat.	5,00	March 1, 1824			Clark & Adams, Printers.
(Semi-weekly) Courier	Mon. & Thurs.	4,00	Jan. 1, 1826			
Universalist Magazine	Saturday	2,50	July 3, 1819	Henry Bowen	Henry Bowen	Rev. Hosea Ballou, Ed.
Christian Watchman	Friday	3,00	May 29, 1819	True & Weston	Wm. Nichols	B. F. Farnsworth, Ed.
American Statesman	Tues. Thur. Sat.	5,00	Feb. 6, 1821	True, Weston & Greene	True & Greene	Nathaniel Greene, Ed.
(Daily) Statesman	Daily	8,00	Sept. 5, 1825	True & Greene		
Degrand's Report	Saturday	5,00	May 1, 1819	P. P. F. Degrand	P. P. F. Degrand	Edgar W. Davis, Printer.
Christian Register	Saturday	3,00	April 20. 1821	David Reed	Am. Unitarian Assoc.	I. R. Butts & Co. Printers.
New England Farmer	Friday	3,00	Aug. 8, 1822	T. W. Shepard	J. B. Russell	T. G. Fessenden, Ed.
Zion's Herald	Wednesday	2,50	Jan. 9, 1825	Moore & Prowse	Solomon Sias	Barber Badger, Ed.
Medical Intelligencer	Tuesday	2,00	May 1, 1823	Dr. J. V. C. Smith	John Cotton	Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Ed.
Masonic Mirror	Saturday	3,00	No. 1. Nov. 27, 1824	Moore & Prowse	Moore & Prowse	John R. Cotting, Ed.
American Traveller	Tues. & Fri.	4,00	July 5, 1825	Badger and Porter	Badger & Porter	Royal L. Porter, Ed.
Boston News Letter & City Record	Saturday	3,00	No. 1. Nov. 5, 1825	Abel Bowen	Abel Bowen	Size, 16 pages octavo.
Boston Spectator & Ladies' Album	Saturday	2,50	Jan. 7, 1826	Ingraham & Hewes	Ingraham & Hewes	Size, Demi Quarto.
Marine Telegraphic Shipping List	Wed. & Sat.	2,00	March 1, 1826	J. R. Parker	J. R. Parker	J. B. Clough, Printer.
National Philanthropist	Saturday	3,00	No. 1. Mar. 4, 1826	Rev. William Collier	Rev. William Collier	Howe & Norton, Printers.

We understand that an engine is building in this city on a new principle, and from the known ingenuity of the individuals engaged, it is confidently believed will prove superior to any other in use. In the course of 4 or 5 weeks it will be completed, and should it answer the expectations which are indulged, we hope the city government will extend the hand of liberality and encourage every native effort, which has for its object, the preservation of our property from the all devouring element of fire.

MECHANIC HALL.

The Maseachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, at a very full meeting on Friday evening, April 7th, voted, without a dissenting voice, to choose a committee with full powers, to purchase a piece of ground and to erect a suitable edifice thereon, for the use of the Association. By a similar vote, the government of the Association were authorized to borrow, on the credit of the corporation, any sum of money not exceeding $40,000, to assist in carrying into complete effect the project contemplated by the first vote. The committee is composed of Messrs Joseph Jenkins, George W. Otis, Charles Welles, Alexander Parris, Solomon Willard, Jonathan Whitney, Ephraim Marsh, John Cotton, and Stephen Fairbanks. We congratulate our mechanic fraternity on the auspicious prospect that the time is not very remote when they will no longer be reproached with imputations of the want of enterprize and public spirit—and when they will no longer suffer for the want of accommodations for a place of meeting, libraries, reading rooms, &c.—*Cour.*

GREEN STREET CHURCH.

The corner stone of the New Church, just commenced in Green-St. for Rev. Mr Jenks' Society, was laid on Saturday morning, April 8th, at the hour of ten. Rev. Mr. Wisner delivered a solemn prayer, and Mr. Jenks assisted in laying the stone, under which was deposited a silver plate, with the following inscription engraven upon it :—

" For the Worship of the
Almighty Jehovah—Father, Son, & Holy Spirit ;
and for the accommodation of a Congregational
Church of Christ,
organized Dec. 30th, 1823,
and of the Religious Society connected with it,
incorporated June 15th, 1825,
this edifice is erected ;—
the corner stone being laid April 8th, 1826:
the building committee consisting of
T. Tilden, G. Carpenter, E. B. Nichols, D.
Colby, and R. Bond, architect.
' Arise, O Lord, into thy Rest ; Thou and the
ark of thy strength.' "

NATIONAL DEBT.

A prospect of better times is anticipated, from the fact, that on the 1st of July next, there will be paid the principal of the 7 and a half million loan of 1813, $5,035,599
And interest on the debt, 1,022,931

$6,058,530

On the 1st of October next, about three millions of the 16,000,000 loan of 1813 will also be paid, and one million interest. The same amount will be paid January 1, 1827, April 1, 1827, and July 1, 1827—which will extinguish the whole loan of 1813.—There will be therefore paid in one year from July next, $22,000,000 of the principal and interest of the public debt.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

By an act of the Legislature, passed 4th March, 1826, the following persons, belonging to this city, have been authorized to change their names :—

Mr Mark Alcock, of Boston, trader, to take the name of Mark Alcutt ; Jonathan Gardner Brewer, a minor, son of Thomas Brewer, merchant, of Boston, to take the name of Gardner Brewer ; William Brown, of Boston, merchant, to take the name of William Austin Brown ; David Hale, of Boston, to take the name of David Ward Hale ; Jane Ann Hutchings, child of the late Fitz Edward Hutchings, of the State of Illinois, and adopted child of William Hales, of Boston, to take the name of Jane Anne Hutchings

Hales; Edmund Wyatt Harring, of Boston. hat manufacturer, to take the name of Wyatt Harrington; Charles Jones, of Boston, to take the name of Charles Faneuil Jones; William Kelton, of Boston, to take the name of William Leeds Carlton; Mary Jane Kelton, wife of said William Kelton, to take the name of Mary Jane Carlton; and their six children, all minors, and under the age of twenty-one years, to take the name of Carlton, viz: Elizabeth Stuart Kelton, to take the name of Elizabeth Stuart Carlton; William Tolman Kelton, to take the name of William Tolman Carlton; Margaret Dommett Kelton, to take the name of Margaret Dommett Carlton; Harriet Maria Kelton, to take the name of Harriet Maria Carlton; Daniel Filmore Kelton, to take the name of Daniel Filmore Carlton; Sarah Jane Kelton, to take the name of Sarah Jane Carlton; William Lang Jr. of Boston, merchant, to take the name of William Bailey Lang; Nancy Newman of Boston, widow, to take the name of Ann Jane Newman; Ludovicus Reed, of Boston, merchant, to take the name of Henry Ludovicus Reed; Edward Ross McLachlan, of Boston, to take the name of Edward McLachlan Ross; Francis Cook Foxcroft, now resident at Harvard College, son of Francis Augustus Foxcroft, late of Boston, merchant, to take the name of Francis Augustus Foxcroft.

FRENCH HUGUENOTS.

It is stated in the History of Boston, (p. 200,) That the founders of the French church, which formerly existed here,* were among those Protestants who were compelled to flee from France, in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Some of them came to Boston probably in 1686. Pierre Baudouin, the ancestor of the Bowdoin family, fled first to Ireland, and thence to America. He landed at Casco Bay in the province of Maine, in 1687, and removed soon after to Boston. The following letter, the original of which has recently come into our hands, appears to relate to the company of those emigrants that attempted to make a settlement in the neighbourhood of that Bay.

* The portrait of Mr. Le Mercier, the last minister of the French church, is said to be preserved in the museum of the Essex Historical Society.

LETTER.

"To his Exelancy Sr Edman Andrews [Andros] Knight Captin Jenerall Govener of his maiesties teretorys and dominions in new England.

Ser, after my humbell duty to your Exelanscy presented, thes may acquaint you that the poore peopel the whi-ch you ware plesd to send relefe unto are now com to Bostton which I dout not but will com to your Exellanccy to return unto you thanks for your fatherly care to wards them: for if they had not resevd the corn and meale from your Exelanccy they woold have perished for want of food at last: for they had eatt up the provisons so heare that all this town of northyearmoth was not abell to supply them with vitte-ls to releve them in thear way to Bostton: and as for what they have resevd heare is inclosd a resett and for the remaindor I will pay it in mony to your Exelanccy or to anny of your order: for here are many poore peopel that are in great want of corn I hop I have not trespased in what I hav don for the Ile of therans* have had enogh ever since your corn &c. and to least them untill they com to Bostton. So havin no more to trobell your Exelanccy with at present but remeain your dutyfull and obediant Servant to command

WALTER GENDLE.

Northyearmoth in Casko bay the 13 of July 1687."

* The letter is labelled for filing "21 July 84 Mr. Gendall by the Ilutherians."

INFLUENZA OF 1647.

The following is a true extract from the record of the First Church in Roxbury.

"1647. At the time appointed the Synod assembled. But at that time the hand of the Lord was very strong among us, by sicknesse; it being an extreme hot time by thunder weather and unwholesome. At the beginning of which weather, we had a great

thunder storme in the night which at Dorchester slew 3 oxen in the field, without any remarkable sign what it was that killed them.

"From that time forward a great sicknesse epidemical did the Lord lay upon us, so that the greatest part of a town was sick at once, whole familys sick, young and old, scarce any escaping, English or Indian. The manner of the sicknesse was a very drye cold, with some tincture of a fever, and full of malignity and very dangerous if not well regarded by keeping a low diet, the body soluble, warme, sweating, &c. At which time of visitation, blessed Mrs. Winthrop the Governor's wife dyed."

"God's rods are teaching—the epidemical sickness of colds doth rightly, by a divine hand, tell the churches what the epidemical spiritual disease is. Lord help us to see it—and to have such colds in the height of the heat of summer shows us that in the height of the means of grace, peace, and liberty of ordinances, &c. yet may we then fall into malignant and mortal colds, apoplexys, &c.

"This visitation of God was exceeding strange, it was suddaine and general; as if the Lord had immediately sent forth an angel, not with a sword to kill, but with a rod to chastise; and he smote all, good and bad, old and young, or as if there were a general infection of the air, which went from north to south by degrees infecting all. Yea, such as were on the seas near the coasts, were so infected and smitten.

"And this is remarkable, that though few died yet some did; and generally those that dyed were of the choicest flowers and most precious saints. Among others that were then taken to rest, was that worthy and blessed light Mr. Hooker, who having a cold and preached twice on the sabbath (Mr. Stone not being at home) and ministered both the sacraments, the Lord's supper in the forenoone, and baptism in the afternoone, he was so over spent and his spirits sunk, that he could never recover them again.—*Cent.*

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN SALEM.

We are informed by a friend, that a house is now standing in a lane near High st., at the head of the South River, known by the name of the *French House*, (so designated from having been a place of shelter for a number of unfortunate French emigrants many years ago,) which was built in the year 1645, and is consequently 181 years old! It was built by John Clayton, a native of England; was occupied as a *Custom House* 34 years, and then sold to Wm. B. Brown, f Beverly, who, on removing to Virginia, sold it to Major Fry, of Salem. Capt. Wm. Fabens is the present owner of this house; he purchased it of Judith Stickney, daughter of Maj. Fry. It is now occupied as a wood-house. The mantle-tree, taken down and viewed by the late Rev. Dr. Bentley, (a few years since) was marked 1645, in large and handsome characters.—*Es. Reg.*

CENSUS OF NEW YORK.

From the returns lately completed of the inhabitants residing in the State of N. York, together with other particulars required by the act, entitled "an act to provide for taking future enumerations of the inhabitants of this state, and for procuring useful statistical tables," passed April 8, 1825, it appears that the grand total is 1,616,458. Number of males, 822,897. Females, 793,561.—Persons subject to military duty and between the age of 18 and 45 years, 180,645. Qualified to vote at elections for state and county officers, 296, 132. Aliens, 40,430. Paupers, 5610. Persons of colour not taxed, 38,770; taxed, 931; taxed and qualified to to vote, 298. Married females under 45 years of age, 200,481. Unmarried females between 16 and 45 years, 135,391. Unmarried females under 16 years, 361,624. Marriages the year preceding, 11,553. Births, males, 31,514; females, 29,869. Deaths, males, 12,525; females, 10,019.

Number of acres of improved land in the state, 7,160,967. Neat cattle, 1,513,421. Horses, 349,628. Sheep

thunder storms in the night which at Dorchester slew 3 oxen in the field, without any remarkable sign what it was that killed them.

"From that time forward a great sickness epidemical did the Lord lay upon us, so that the greatest part of a town was sick at once, whole families sick, young and old, scarce any escaping, English or Indians. The manner of the sickness was a very dry cold, with some tincture of a fever, and full of misery and very dangerous if not well regarded by keeping a low diet, the body soluble, warme, sweating, &c. At which time of visitation, blessed Mrs. Winthrop the Governor's wife dyed."

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3,496,539. Hogs, 1,482,573. Yards of fulled cloth manufactured in the domestic way, the preceding year, 2,918,233. Do. flannel and other woolen cloths not fulled, do. 3,468,001. Do. linen, cotton or other thin cloths, do. do. 8,079,992. Grist mills 2264. Saw mills, 5195. Oil mills, 121. Fulling mills, 1222. Carding machines, 1584. Cotton factories, 76. Woolen factories, 189. Cotton and woolen factories, 28. Iron works, 170. Trip hammers, 164. Distilleries, 1129. Asheries, 2105.

Deaf and dumb persons under 25 years of age, 645 ; 141 of which are supported by charity. Idiots, 1421 ; supported by charity 442. Lunatics, 819 ; supported by charity, 184.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, April 10.—Present, the whole board.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Joseph P. Bradley and others, proprietors of the Amphitheatre, Washington Garden, praying for some modification of the terms of licensing that institution, reported that it ought not to be granted.

Mr. Benj. Crombie's petition, praying for a committee of examination of North Allen and Spring streets, for the purpose of improvements, was committed to Aldermen Welsh and Loring.

Petition of Samuel Hastings, the owner, and Bowditch and Cummings, and other tenants of building, corner of Essex and Washington streets, praying the postponement of the removal of said building, till April 1st, 1827, was committed to Aldermen Carney and Jackson.

Sheriff Sumner's account of expenses attending the execution of John Halloran, committed to the Committee on the Jail.

The petition of Joel Wheeler and others, praying to have a lamp lighted, which they have placed in Castle street, referred to Aldermen Carney and Jackson.

The Committee on the petition of Charles Davis and Jona. Dorr, praying for a street in the rear of the Bull pasture, reported to have the same referred to Committee on Neck lands.

The Committee on account of Harts & Tuttle, of $45,79, for setting edge stone, and laying side walks, reported that the City pay the sum of £15.79 on said bill. Accepted.

Wm. Cheever's account, amounting to $16,50 for work ordered by the Police Court, was allowed.

The application of Saml. Jackson to be licensed to exhibit a series of paintings, executed by himself, illustrating the more abstruse principles of perspective, at his drawing academy, No. 166, Washington st. was granted.

Order of the Common Council, committing the petition of Engine Company No. 5, praying they may be allowed the last annual premium, although their company at the said time of return, had not the competent number to entitle them to the same. Committed to several—Came up for concurrence. Read and concurred.

Charles Bond and James Metcalf were appointed firemen of Ward No. 4.

Ordered, that the Committee on the Court-House be instructed to consider the expediency of altering the interior of the house—furnishing it with a new carpet and a bell.

Ordered, that the Committee on the subject of fire-buckets be instructed to furnish one hundred pair of buckets, in addition to those already furnished.

List of members of Engine No. 15, read and accepted. List of members of Engine No. 9, also accepted.

A communication was received from the members of Engine, No. 10, declaring that a resolve of said company passed the 24th ultimo, refusing to receive from or carry water to Engine, No. 11.

The subject of a legislative act, relating to juvenile offenders, in the city of Boston, read and accepted.

Ward Room No. 12, petitioned for

by Ruggles Slack, for the purpose of preaching on the Sabbath, was granted.

Thomas Lamb's petition for a passage-way from State to Doane streets, and passing between the estates of John W. Boott and said Lamb be discontinued, and leave given him to build upon the same, from the committee, was accepted.

An ordinance relating to removal of house offal, in the city, passed.

The committee of the Board of Aldermen, who were directed conformably to two several orders which passed the City Council, Sept. 1st, and Nov. 14, 1825, to build a dyke across the City flats, beginning at a point near Baldwin's mills, and run the same in a direct line to Fayette street, conformably to a plan approved by the City Council, Oct 24, 1825, with certain provisions and conditions in relation to the individual owners of flats adjoining to and bounded north by the city's, reported, as on file; read and sent down.

The several applications for the office of permanent Asessors, read and sent down for concurrence.

Notice was received from the Common Council, that Lewis Lerow and and John Stevens, had resigned their seats in said board.

Order that five permanent assessors be chosen, the ensuing year. Agreeably to assignment, the board proceeded by ballot to choose them, and Francis Green, Nathan Webb, John Stevens, Samuel Norwood and Lynde Walter were chosen. The Council elected Lewis Lerow, instead of Mr. Walter. The board again proceeded to ballot, and re-chose Mr. Walter.

Ordered, that the assessors be required to furnish each assistant assessor, annually, and within 30 days after said assistants are chosen, a list of all the names of persons and co-partnerships in the city, who were taxed the preceding year, for personal property, to the amount of ten thousand dollars and upwards, with the precise amount they were severally taxed for personal property, against their respective names.

A committee reported on the subject of numbering Water street, read and accepted.

The Committee to whom was referred the application of Jonathan Preston and others, to have a lamp lighted, which has been erected by them in Nassau street, reported and the same was granted.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council met on Monday, April 10th, 1826. Present, the President and forty members. Absent, Messrs. Lerow, Tracy, Wiley, Baldwin, Barnard, Brewer and Stevens.

A letter was received from Dr. Warren, in behalf of the Med. Faculty of Harvard University; remonstrating against the contemplated alterations in the Adams School house, in Mason street, as the Medical College in said street will be injured thereby. Committed.

The following report of the Committee of the City Council, to whom was referred a communication of the Mayor, on the subject of the errors of the Voting Lists, has been accepted in both Boards, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

That they have examined those lists and the causes of those errors, and after a personal interview with the assessors, are satisfied that the uncommon number of omissions in the voting lists have been occasioned by accidental causes, growing out of the increase of our population and the consequent increase of business, which have devolved upon the assessors, at a moment when, by the sickness of one of their number, the duties of the whole board was cast upon two of its members. The effect of these accidental circumstances was to delay to an uncommonly late period the getting out the taxes, in consequence of which the business of settling questions of abatements and of answering applications of owners of real estate, relative to the apportionment of assessments among tenants, was brought into immediate contact with the business of correcting the voting lists. This accumulation of

business, conjoined with the loss of one of their number, by sickness as above stated, was the occasion of many of those inaccuracies. Your Committee, however, have reason to believe that the diligence and fidelity of intention of Mr Green and Mr Webb, the two acting assessors, have been exemplary ; and that the errors, so far as they are attributable to the preceding causes, have in fact, resulted from their great anxiety to relieve the City from expense, or inconvenience, in consequence of the sickness of their associate ; and which induced them to take upon themselves an excess of extraordinary labor, in detail, beyond what it is probable, within the time allotted it was practicable, for two persons accurately to fulfil.

In addition to the above causes of a temporary and accidental character, there are others of a permanent nature and which it is the duty of the City Council to consider and as far as in their power to obviate and diminish ; but which, above all, it is the duty of the citizens themselves to understand and to realize ; and *the remedy for which lies only in their own vigilance.*

Mistakes in the voting lists, being detected chiefly in the heat and under the excitement of elections, give rise to suspicions of intentional omissions and malpractices, which are utterly without foundation. It is therefore the common duty of every citizen and of every party, to possess itself of a distinct apprehension of the intrinsic difficulties of the subject ;—Since all, in their turns, may be made liable, by the same inevitable causes, to the same unjust suspicions.

In a great city, the population of which is constantly changing and constantly increasing, *perfect accuracy* in the voting lists is, in the nature of things, unattainable, with respect to all that class of citizens, who change their residence, or who become inhabitants, or who come of age within the year, errors cannot fail to occur, for reasons obvious and inevitable. Even permanent and fixed inhabitants will sometimes be omitted, owing to the accidents, which occur in every new perambulation of the city by the assessors ; or in writing and printing transcripts of the names of eight or ten thousand voters. It is true that omissions of this last kind are little likely to occur, and in fact seldom happen. *But the safe principle, which every citizen ought to adopt, and by which he ought to act is, that there is no absolute certainty that his name is on the voting lists, without a previous personal inspection of those lists* ; opportunities for this inspection ought in the opinion of your Committee to be increased by an earlier preparation and longer exposure of them for such inspection.

The Assessors' lists, which they are required by law annually to make out and deliver to the municipal authority of the town or city, are substantially the evidence of the right of the citizens to vote at any election. The correctness of those lists depend upon their coincidence with the books of the Assessors. Of this coincidence the Assessors are the legal certifying officers.

The comparison of the lists with the books of assessors is the only criterion of the accuracy of those lists in the first stage of proceedings.—The revision and correction of any error in those lists, by the Mayor and Aldermen, must depend upon the evidence adduced to them, by individual citizens whose names have been omitted. Without such evidence, they have no authority. The lists and books of the Assessors are, necessarily, with them, in the first instance, conclusive.

Between the lists and books of the assessors, there is no reason to anticipate any important variance. Nor yet between the written and printed lists of the Assessors. Comparisons, in both respects, are the duty of the assessors, who are responsible in each case for their accuracy. In point of fact, your Committee, after examination, do not find that the errors which have this year occurred in the voting lists, are, in any important degree attributable to these causes.

The chief sources of these errors

lie in the books of the assessors themselves, and are attributable to a variety of circumstances, incident to the subject matter, and not wholly to be obviated or prevented, by any vigilance or desire of accuracy, however extreme. Among these circumstances the following are the most common.

1st. The manner in which the inquiries, on which the books of the assessors are founded, are necessarily made.

These inquiries are made by the assessors, at the dwelling-houses of their inhabitants, often when the heads of the family are absent from home. The information they receive is derived necessarily from domestics, who often mistake christian, or misspell surnames, or forget members of the family. This is particularly the case, with respect to those who are temporarily resident in them; or boarders; or domestics. In relation to which class mistakes most frequently occur.

2d. The changes of residence which take place after the perambulation of the city by the assessors has terminated.

It is plain that after the assessors have finished their perambulation, they have no means of knowing the changes which take place, unless the individual gives notice of it. All errors of this character, arising from the acts or neglect of citizens themselves, as well as those arising from misinformation of domestics, are not attributable to the assessors.

3d. Persons moving into the city from other towns, or who come of age subsequent to the perambulation above mentioned.

The predicament of these persons is plainly the same as the preceding. If they are not on the lists, when they are entitled to be, they have none to blame but themselves.

4th. A very common source of error is the case of the withholding, at boarding houses, either through ignorance, or wilfulness, the christian names of the boarders. These persons are often taxed by their surnames. The officers who collect the taxes ascertain the christian names. But this is done often too late for entry on the voting lists, and without return made to the assessors.

To show the extent of this source of error, it is sufficient to state that, *in one boarding house, the names of* TEN *persons appear in this predicament.*

This general view of the causes of error suggests the following remedies, as the most obvious and efficacious.

1st. The increase of the number of permanent assessors.

Your committee are satisfied that the duty is too arduous and great to be performed by three persons only. Whether four or five be the proper number, must be left for the wisdom of the City Council to decide.

2d. A systematic preparation and printing of the voting lists, as early as the first of March, according to law; and the allotting of all the intermediate time, previous to the election, for the process of correcting and revision and inspection of those lists

3d. Above all, a more general and impressive sense on the part of the citizens themselves, as to the duty of inspecting, each for himself, the voting lists previous to the elections, particularly previous to that in April; at which election, the lists being new, inaccuracies are liable to occur.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee,

JOSIAH QUINCY, *Chairman.*

10*th April*, 1826.

In the Board of Aldermen, April 10, 1826. Read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOSIAH QUINCY, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, April 10th, 1826. Read and concurred.

JOHN R. ADAN, *President.*

Whereas the next fourth day of July will complete the period of fifty years since the declaration of Independence of the U. States—an event to which, under Divine Providence, the prosperity and happiness of the people of these States are chiefly to be ascribed—Therefore ordered, that the President, Messrs. Curtis, Brooks, Barry, and Hallet, with such as the

lie in the books of the assessors themselves, and are attributable to a variety of circumstances, incident to the subject matter, and not wholly to be obviated or prevented, by any vigilance or desire of accuracy, however extreme. Among these circumstances the following are the most common.

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board of Aldermen may join, be a Committee to consider and report what measures ought to be adopted by the City Council, for a more solemn and impressive celebration of the approaching anniversary.

SUMMARY.

Something very much like Winter weather, this week, has been experienced here. On Monday, a North-East Snow Storm commenced at 3 A. M. and continued till the evening—probably a greater quantity of snow fell than at any one time during the past winter. The thermometer stood at about the freezing point till evening, when it fell to 27 above zero, and on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock it stood at 17—at noon, 20—wind N.W.

The original cost of the lot of land, to the State, on which the State House stands, on Beacon Hill, purchased in the year 1796, was nine thousand dollars. At this time, were it for sale, at the rate given for adjoining building lots, it would probably sell for more than one hundred thousand dollars.

It gives us pleasure to announce, says the N. Y. American, that our highly respected countryman SAMUEL WILLIAMS, esq. of Finsbury Square, London, resumes his business in connexion with Mr. Timothy Wiggin, whose talents, integrity, and experience, have assured to him general confidence, as well as a large fortune.

By a bill, introduced into the Legislature of Louisiana, it is proposed to allow a pension to Thomas Jefferson, and to his heirs for ever in a direct descending line, as a proof of the consideration and gratitude inspired by the important services rendered by him to his country.

Mr Clay and the notorious John Randolph, have fought a duel, but the occasion of it, as well as its precise termination, is so much enveloped in obscurity—that is, editorial remarks, that we shall wait for direct information ere we particularize.

Sale of Churches.—A bill was lately introduced into the assembly of New York, to prevent the sale of Churches and meeting houses, with their lots, &c. It seems that one had been brought under the hammer, at the suit of a clergyman, for the payment of his salary.—Much debate took place on the subject. It was thought best to treat all bodies or associations in the same manner, and the bill was rejected—38 to 45. So churches may be sold in New York for the payment of debts, like other buildings—which is as it should be.—*Niles's Register.*

It is stated that Captain *James Biddle*, of Philadelphia, is appointed to command the United States squadron, about to sail for the protection of our commerce off the coast of Brazil. He will sail in the frigate Macedonian, and be accompanied by two sloops of war.

The United States frigate Guerriere, now at Norfolk, is ordered to be fitted for immediate service.

Revenue from the principal ports.—The President has communicated to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the House showing the amount of revenue derived from imports and tonnage, at the ports named below, and also the amount of expenditures at each port for forts, light-houses, beacons, and other public works, erected for defence or the aid of commerce. The following are the aggregates shown by the report :

	Revenue from Commerce.	*Expenditures.*
Delaware Bay,	$80,318,721,	$835,493.
Chesapeake Bay,	56,863,669,	3,253,841.
Harbour of New-York,	144,055,815,	4,185,131.
Harbour of Boston,	61,517,687,	916,957.

Persat, the impudent individual, who proclaimed himself as Charles X. the son of Louis XVI, at Havana, and afterwards in the United States, and who was arrested, some time since for treason, in France, has recently been made the subject of a commission of lunacy, before the court of assizes at Rouen.

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THE MURDER OF PAUL.

From Lloyd's Life of Alexander I. (just published in England.)

"The palace of Michailow, built by Paul, on the site of the old summer palace, is a massy edifice, in a bad style, and surrounded with bastions. It was in vain that the emperor daily added to the fortifications, to secure himself against the revenge of those whom he had offended. Pahlen, as well as the other leaders of the conspiracy, was acquainted with every part of it. Some hours before the execution of the plot, Count Pahlen augmented the number of conspirators, by adding to them some young men of family, who, on that day, had been degraded, and beaten in a most cruel manner, for faults which scarcely merited a reprimand. Pahlen himself released them from prison, and took them to supper at General Talizin's, colonel of the Presbaschewskoi regiment of guards, who, as well as General Depreradowitsch, colonel of the Semonowski regiment, had drawn into the conspiracy almost all the officers: they did not yet venture to confide in the soldiers, but they reckoned upon their obedience.

"Plato Subow, the last favourite of Catherine II, and General Benningsen, were present at this entertainment. They placed themselves at the head of one part of the conspirators, and Pahlen commanded the other; the two troops together amounted to about sixty persons, most of whom were inflamed with wine. Subow and Benningsen were preceded by the aide-de-camp Arkamakow, who daily made reports to the emperor. This officer conducted them by a staircase, which led directly to the anti-chamber, where two hussars of the imperial guard and two valets slept. In passing through the gallery to which this door opened, they were stopped by a sentinel, who cried, 'Who goes there?' Benningsen replied 'Silence! you see where we are going.' The soldier, understanding what was going forward, knit his brows, crying, 'Patrol, pass!" in order that if the emperor had heard the noise, he might believe that it was made by the patrol. After this, Arkamakow advanced rapidly, and knocked softly at the valet-de-chambre's door; the latter, without opening, demanded his business.—'I come to make my report.'—'Are you mad? it is midnight.'—'What do you say? it is six o'clock in the morning: open the door quick, or you will make the emperor very angry with me.' The valet at last opened the door, but seeing seven or eight persons enter the chamber, sword in hand, he ran to hide himself in a corner. One of the hussars, who had more courage, attempted to resist, but was immediately cut down with a sabre; the other disappeared.

"In this manner Benningsen and Subow penetrated to the emperor's chamber. Subow, not seeing the prince in his bed, cried 'Good God! he has escaped.' Benningsen, more composed, having made a careful search, discovered the emperor behind a screen. Having approached the prince, he saluted him with his sword, and announced to him that he was a prisoner, by order of the Emperor Alexander; that his life would be respected; but that it was requisite for his safety that he should make no resistance. Paul made no answer. By the glimmering of a night lamp, the confusion and terror which were painted at the same time in his countenance were easily perceived. Benningsen, without loss of time, examined the whole room: one door led to the apartments of the empress: a second, which was that of the wardrobe, afforded no farther issue: two others belonged to recesses which contained the colours of the regiments of the garrison, as also a great number of swords belonging to officers who were put under arrest. While Benningsen was shutting these doors, and putting the keys into his pocket, Subow repeated in Russian to the emperor, 'Sire, you are a prisoner, by order of the Emperor Alexander.'—'How! a prisoner!' replied the emperor. A moment afterwards he added, 'What

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have I done to you ?'—' For these four years past you have tortured us,' replied one of the conspirators.

The prince was in his night cap; he had only thrown over him a flannel jacket: he was standing without shoes or stockings before the conspirators, who had their hats on and their swords in their hands.

If Paul had retained his presence of mind, he might have escaped, either by means of a trap-door which opened under his bed, or by the apartments of the empress; but fear had entirely disconcerted him, and at the first noise he had thrown himself under the bed, without taking any resolution; perhaps he did not venture to take refuge in the apartments of the empress, thinking that a conspiracy against him could not have been contrived without the consent and encouragement of a princess whom he knew to be beloved by the people as much as he was disliked.

At the moment when they were securing the emperor, some noise being heard, Subow hastened to the Grand Duke Alexander. The apartments of this prince were under those of his father. He had with him only his brother Constantine and the two grand duchesses, their wives. Constantine had not been initiated in the secret till the same evening; though he did not love the emperor, it was feared that he might be guilty of some indiscretion. These four persons waited with the greatest anxiety for the issue of the affair; the arrival of Subow did not a little contribute to augment their uneasiness. Meantime Benningsen, who had remained in the emperor's chamber, with a small number of the conspirators, was greatly embarrassed; he would have been more so, if Paul had taken his sword to defend himself; but this unfortunate prince did not utter a single word, and remained motionless.

The emperor was found in this state of stupor, by some of the conspirators, who, in their intoxication, had missed their way, and tumultuously entered the chamber.

Prince Tatchwill, major-general of artillery, who had been for some time out of service, first entered at the head of his companions; he furiously attacked the emperor, and throwing him him on the ground, overturned at the same time the screen and the lamp: the rest of the scene passed in darkness. Benningsen, thinking that Paul wished to fly, or defend himself, cried, 'For God's sake, sire, do not attempt to escape: your life is at stake; you will be killed if you make the least resistance.' During this time Prince Tatchwill, Gardanow, adjutant of the horse-guards, Sartarinow, colonel of artillery, who had been long discharged from active service; Prince Wereinskoi and Seriatin, officer of the guards, also out of active service, were contending with the emperor: he at first succeeded in rising from the ground; but he was thrown down again, and wounded his side and his cheek, by falling against a marble table. General Benningsen was the only one who avoided taking an active part; he repeatedly urged Paul not to defend himself. He had scarcely had time to leave the chamber a moment to fetch a light, when on his return he perceived Paul lying on the ground, strangled with an officer's sash. Paul had made but a slight resistance; he had only put his hand between his neck and the sash, and exclaimed in French, 'Gentlemen, for Heaven's sake, spare me! leave me time to pray to God.' These were his last words.

Benningsen seeing that Paul showed no signs of life, caused the corpse to be laid upon a bed, and his head covered. Malkow, captain of the guard, having entered with thirty men, received orders to secure all the avenues, leading to the chamber of the late emperor, and not to permit any person to enter. After these measures had been taken, Benningsen hastened to inform the grand duke at what price he ascended the throne. That prince indulged in all the expressions of the most profound affliction. When Pahlen, who had been commissioned to guard the grand staircase, and to cut

off the retreat of Paul in case of need, learnt that the prince had already perished, he repaired to the new emperor. He arrived at the moment when the latter was exclaiming, quite beside himself, 'People will say that I am the assassin of my father; they promised me not to touch his life. I am the most unfortunate man in the world.'"

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Whilst our transatlantic neighbours at Boston have brought on themselves no small degree of odium, by the coarse and ferocious ebullition of popular rage which took place upon the appearance of Mr. Kean, the audience at old Drury manifested a better feeling, and one more honourable to national character by the cordial and indulgent reception given last night to Mr. Pelby, of the Boston theatre, who made his appearance in the character of *Hamlet*. The play of *Hamlet* possesses less extrinsic attraction than any other of Shakspeare's plays, and depends almost entirely upon the native energies of the principal actors to sustain its interest. The character of *Hamlet* is therefore peculiarly well qualified to display the merits of a finished performer, and equally well calculated to expose the inaccuracies and defects of an indifferent one. The aspirant who undertook this arduous character last night possesses no very striking personal advantages. He is rather below the middle size. His countenance, though by no means disagreeable, is not remarkable for flexibility or expression. His voice is clear, but wanting in compass, and his movements, we are forced to add, are eminently deficient in grace and dignity. Notwithstanding all these external disqualifications, Mr. Pelby possesses an accurate conception, a studied ease of manner, and a complete knowledge of what is termed stage effect. In many scenes he displayed a chastened energy which fully justified the applauses with which he was honoured. The scene with *Ophelia* seemed to us too like an imitation of Mr. Kean, and we hate imitations, though ever so well executed. In the soliloquies, Mr Pelby was elaborate and yet not correct; in the dialogue he was more at ease, and infinitely more effective. His performance of the preceding acts would have excited a more favourable interest, if it had not been encumbered by an extraordinary exuberance of action, an evil which we were pleased to perceive had diminished when he came to the more active scenes. Upon the whole, the performance, though faulty, was respectable, and the reception which this gentleman received throughout was such as must gratify the most sanguine of his friends; and their number, by the way, seemed by no means circumscribed. At the conclusion of the play there was a loud and very general cry for the manager, which continued to the rising of the scene for the pantomime, when Mr Wallack came forward, and requested to be made acquainted with the wishes of the audience. Some voices called out for Mr Pelby, when Mr Wallack retired, and in a few minutes Mr Pelby came forward and modestly expressed his gratitude 'for the reception bestowed on him—a stranger.' This was followed by a repetition of the plaudits with which, as we before observed, this gentleman was very liberally honoured. Notwithstanding this earnest of approbation and success, we can't help regretting that Mr Pelby should have aspired to such a lofty range of character. In a humbler line, we conceive, he would be a very useful acquisition to this theatre, which is very deficient in second-rate performers, if we should judge by the arrangement of the inferior characters in the play of last night. With the exception of Miss Graddon, who gave the songs in *Ophelia* prettily, the minor performers were by no means effective. Dowton and Harley, as *Polonius* and the *Gravedigger*, were sadly misplaced, and *Laertes* would need a much more spirited representative than Mr Mercer. The house was full after half price.

British Press.

of the rebel of Paul in case of need, learn that the prince had already perished, he repaired to the new emperor. He arrived at the moment when the latter was exclaiming, quite beside himself, 'People will say that I am the assassin of my father; they promised me not to touch his life. I am the most unfortunate man in the world.'"

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Whilst our transatlantic neighbours at Boston have brought on themselves no small degree of odium, by the coarse and ferocious exhibition of popular rage which took place upon the appearance of Mr. Kean, the audience at old Drury manifested a better feeling, and one more honourable to national character by the cordial and indulgent reception given last night to Mr. Pelby, of the Boston theatre, who made his appearance in the character of Hamlet. The play of Hamlet possesses less extrinsic attraction than any other of Shakspeare's plays, and depends almost entirely upon the native energies of the principal actors to sustain its interest. The character of Hamlet is therefore peculiarly well qualified to display the merits of a finished performer, and equally well calculated to expose the inaccuracies and defects of an indifferent one. The aspirant who undertook this arduous character last night possesses no very striking personal advantages. He is rather below the middle size. His countenance, though by no means disagreeable, is not remarkable for flexibility or expression. His voice is clear, but wanting in compass, and his movements, we are forced to add, are eminently deficient in grace and dignity. Notwithstanding all these external disqualifications, Mr. Pelby possesses an accurate conception, a studied case of manner, and a complete knowledge of what is termed stage effect. In many scenes he displayed a distressed energy which fully justified the applauses with which he was honoured. The scene with Ophelia seemed to us too like an imitation of

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1826.

By the politeness of a friend, we have been favoured with a file of London papers, from which we shall glean considerable valuable matter.

In our statement of the number of Newspapers printed in Boston, published the last week, it has been found in some instances incorrect; we are therefore induced by the solicitations of several gentlemen, to give the number printed at each office, as we had received them, and make the necessary corrections.

The Independent Chronicle (& Bost. Pat.)	print	2640
Daily Patriot (& Mercantile Adv.)	„	650
Columbian Centinel	„	2650
New England Palladium	„	2500
Boston Commercial Gazette	„	1534
The Repertory	„	432
Weekly Messenger	„	672
Boston Daily Advertiser	„	960
Evening Gazette	„	1290
Boston Recorder & Telegraph	„	5000
New England Galaxy	„	2440
Boston Courier	„	820
(Tri-weekly) Courier	„	180
(Semi-weekly) Courier	„	225
Universalist Magazine	„	1000
Christian Watchman	„	1000
American Statesman	„	650
(Daily) Statesman	„	450
Degrand's Report	„	800
Christian Register	„	1300
New England Farmer	„	1500
Zion's Herald	„	5500
Medical Intelligencer	„	650
Masonic Mirror	„	3000
American Traveller	„	1400
Boston News Letter & City Record	„	950
Boston Spectator & Ladies' Album	„	700
Marine Telegraphic Shipping List	„	400
National Philanthropist	„	300
		41,643

The Galaxy prints 2830.—(Daily) Courier, 840.—(Tri-Weekly) Courier, 168.—(Semi-Weekly) Courier, 240, making 413 more papers printed by Mr Buckingham than we had allowed in our estimate. The Masonic Mirror prints 2880. The Philanthropist will be continued regularly after the first of May, and it is said will then print from five to seven hundred.

In preparing a table like the one in question, it is scarcely possible to have it exactly correct, to a figure, under the circumstances in which it was drawn up, hence we hope our friends will not believe themselves intentionally injured, or wilfully neglected. The column which contains the names of editors, should have been arranged somewhat differently, so that Mr J. T. Buckingham's name would have been embraced by the Courier and Galaxy.

MR. JEFFERSON IN BOSTON.

In pursuance to public notice given, the citizens assembled at Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening last, to adopt measures for the relief of Thomas Jefferson. The Hall was well filled at an early hour, and the meeting was called to order. Benjamin Russell esq. was chosen chairman, and Mr Samuel Austin, Secretary. Maj. Russell opened the meeting by stating the object for which the citizens had been invited together. Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn made a short speech, and closed by offering resolutions, directing the appointment of a committee consisting of 24—two from each ward, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and to correspond with such other committees as may be appointed for a similar purpose, throughout the Union. Col. Knapp spoke on the occasion with much feeling and enthusiasm—rather seemed to apologize for the federal party, for having at former periods been opposed to Mr Jefferson—said those differences of opinion which formerly existed should be no reason why they should not come forward and aid in this noble object.—We were much pleased with the liberal principles advanced by him. P. P. F. Degrand next rose, and made a few remarks, but was rather unfortunate in expressing his ideas, and incautiously said Thomas Jefferson was a beggar. This drew a burst of eloquence from "Orator Emmons," who said he felt much hurt,—that he could not keep silent and hear the venerated Jefferson called a *beggar*—he was opposed to every thing that should wound

his feelings, or lessen the dignity of that statesman. James T. Austin, esq. arose and delivered a speech of about 30 minutes, in his usual style of eloquence,—much to the satisfaction of all present. The Resolves were then passed unanimously, and a committee of 5 was raised to nominate persons to compose the acting committee. When the list was reported, Col. Loring, of Charlestown, made a motion to add two to the committee from Charlestown, which was adopted. On the whole, the meeting on Thursday evening, to take into consideration the personal circumstances of Mr Jefferson, with a view of adopting some mode of contributing to his immediate relief, was interesting and spirited.—Patriotism, which has so conspicuously radiated from that *memorable place*, where the illustrious orators of revolutionary scenes defended their own and their country's rights, governed every individual; and the unanimity, good feeling and philanthropy which influenced the audience, reflects the highest credit on the assembly. The speech of Col. Knapp was a lofty flight: his eloquence reached the heart.

ENTAILMENTS.

The proposition which recently emanated from the legislature of Louisiana, of settling a pension upon Mr. Jefferson, which should descend to his posterity forever, mentioned in our last paper, is at war with common sense, the principles of our government and the patriotism of the American people. A warm degree of gratitude for the services which the ex-president has rendered the nation, accompanied with a romantic enthusiasm, probably gave rise to the resolution. If our states, as independent governments, or the general government, a guardian of the whole, would study the happiness of the union, let them be careful how they pension individuals, however great their claims. Above all, we hope that the odious custom of entailing money upon those who were fortunate in being the offsprings of great men, will never be sanctioned in any form, in a country which is professedly the land of equal rights, where the constitution expressly declares—all men are born equal.

SHAKSPEREAN CLUB.

An association of young gentlemen, designated by the above appellation, gave a public exhibition of their talents in recitation, on Monday evening, at the Pantheon Hall. Till within a few days, we had no knowledge of the existence of this juvenile company, which merits the highest encouragement. An oration, written for the occasion, by Mr Adams, was well written—but his voice requires much discipline. His recitation of Alexander's Feast far exceeded our expectations, and drew obstreperous applause from the audience. We wish that people of good breeding would exert a little more good sense, by way of propriety, on all such public occasions. Bostonians, of all other beings, are the most outrageously clamorous with their expressions of joy. The *Storm*, from Thomson's Seasons, by Mr Colburn, was torn into paper rags. We recommend him to some manufacturer of strings, as complete master of the business,—a perfect tearer.—In attempting to excite noble sentiments, he brought down a whole whirlwind of monotony—enough to tickle a sober citizen into a liver complaint. We cannot question his ordinary cleverness and excellencies; still, we should absolutely wrong the young gentleman, in not advising him to play with any thing in future but a *storm*. The *Orphan Boy*, by Mr Hart, was tolerable, though exposed to considerable criticism. Our feelings were just like these; that he was too large in size for the character he intended to represent—a *great boy*, whining about kisses. Nothing is more touching, nor more forcibly directed to the finest feelings of the heart, than the language of the *orphan boy*, well recited. Mr H. will certainly improve, as his talents are certainly of a respectable cast. An ode was recited, written by

his feelings, or lessen the dignity of that statesman. James T. Austin, esq. arose and delivered a speech of about 30 minutes, in his usual style of eloquence,—much to the satisfaction of all present. The Resolves were then passed unanimously, and a committee of 3 was raised to nominate persons to compose the acting committee. When the list was reported, Col. Loring, of Charlestown, made a motion to add two to the committee from Charlestown, which was adopted. On the whole, the meeting on Thursday evening, to take into consideration the personal circumstances of Mr Jefferson, with a view of adopting some mode of contributing to his immediate relief, was interesting and spirited.—Patriotism, which has so conspicuously radiated from that memorable place, where the illustrious orators of revolutionary scenes defended their own and their country's rights, pervaded every individual; and the unanimity, good feeling and philanthropy which influenced the audience, reflects the highest credit on the assembly. The speech of Col. Knapp was a lofty flight: his eloquence reached the heart.

MISTAKEN.

The proposition which recently emanated from the legislature of Louisiana, of settling a pension upon Mr. Jefferson, which should descend to his posterity forever, mentioned in our last paper, is at war with common sense, the principles of our government and the patriotism of the American people. A warm degree of gratitude for the services which the ex-president has rendered the nation, accompanied with a romantic enthusiasm, probably gave rise to the resolution. If our states, as independent governments, or the general government, a guardian of the whole, would study the happiness of the union, let them be careful how they pension individuals, however great their claims. Above all, we hope that the odious custom of entailing money upon those who were fortunate in being the offsprings of great

Mr Gourlay, a member of the club, worth praising. It was noble, beautiful and lofty. The poet's gift is no ordinary one. Application will accomplish wonders, and we view this specimen of his originality with enthusiasm and satisfaction.

All the minutiæ we have been enabled to gather, in relation to this club, is this ;—that it meets once or twice a week, for declamation ; and that the discussion of questions will hereafter constitute a part of the exercises. The fee of admission is one dollar, accompanied with a passport of an unsullied reputation.

Were we called upon to give an opinion of the character of this club from what we have seen and heard, our warmest approbation would be manifested, and we should pronounce it the school where talents, abilities are developed. How many blunderheads —the real barber's blocks of society, under the ponderous dignity of bachelors of arts,—the mere sweepings of a college floor, are caressed for their supposed talents, because, forsooth, they have had the advantages of instruction, while whole regiments of self-taught men, who in the scale of intellect, discover a natural superiority, are kept in oblivion. Encourage these youthful assemblies, where improvement of the mind is the mainspring of action, and every succeeding day, adds additional virtue and value to society.

We here close our remarks, by remarking that the audience was constituted of men of good judgment and ladies of beauty as well as taste, who were interested in the performances. Among others, several poets, editors, and members of the bar, testified their approbation, and we left the Pantheon Hall at ten o'clock under the influence of charming music, from a select band, wishing the Shaksperean Club a long life and an accession of members.

There was imported into Great Britain during the year 1823, 19,379,192 lbs. of Wool ; in 1824, upwards of 22 millions ; and in 1825, nearly 44 million lbs.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.

No topic is more general among merchants, than the melancholy prospects of our commerce. New York, it is said, is swallowing up the interest of this, as well as the southern ports—but that Boston is about to retrograde to nothing, after having supported so much character, cannot be admitted. Every accession to the wealth of New-York, it is said, is at the expense of this city ; but the assertion is entirely gratuitous, and without foundation. We readily admit the fact, that the same enterprise which once distinguished the merchants of this metropolis, has only a partial existence at present : and unless some great exertion is made to redeem the waining trade by sea and land, our merchants will have to encounter new trials as well as mortifications.

From its peculiar location, Boston must always remain an important port of entry—an important city. Nature has provided the means of greatness —but man must multiply its conveniences, to insure its future prosperity.

What is the immediate cause of all these complaints,—more loudly proclaimed in the country than by the very people who are to be the sufferers, if nothing is done to increase the value of business ? Canals are to be the remedy,—and every day's neglect of this all important desideratum, vitally operates against the prosperity of a city which has once been celebrated for wealth, enterprize, and learning.

The question, in relation to internal trade, lies altogether with the country. The legisiature of Massachusetts are too careful :—the idea of waiting, like a calculating tradesman, till they have ascertained what some neighbouring state will do, is diametrically at war with the true spirit of the age. Enough has been executed in the State of New York to convince the most sceptical, that Massachusetts must be intersected by canals, or the capital will suffer a corresponding loss. Boston merchants have an influence in procuring a grant—and they should, moreover, from their superabundance

of unemployed funds, which are now loaned out, thousands after thousands, take an active part in effecting the undertaking. A co-operation of country and city is absolutely necessary, to produce the change which is desired. This, however, has never yet been the case. Conflicting interest; a seeming want of confidence, by both, to the great interest of Boston, as well as the country, has too long been the condition of the people. By a limited commerce, Boston may still maintain a respectable standing, but the facilities of intercourse with the country must be increased, or its rank will be diminished.

New Hampshire must have a market for its produce, and when they direct their attention, which will ere long be the case, to internal improvements, some inferior port at the north will rise up, and the resources of Boston will consequently become still more limited. Arguments have been used without effect, in rousing the people to a sense of the sinking condition of the state, and we fear that nothing but realities, which now only threaten it, can ever stimulate them into action.

BOSTON MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

While reading the April number of Col. Knapp's Magazine, we felt a strong conviction of his ability to give interest and value to any work in which he might engage. There is perspicuity in his style, neatness in the typographical execution of the pages, and merit in the undertaking. Our recommendation of the Boston Magazine, to the reading community, might not be of very essential service, still we cannot withhold this testimony of approbation.

The letter from Cuba, is particularly interesting, as it gives an authentic and impartial account of the interior, embracing a general view of its soil, products and commerce. We are tired of his correspondent's *strictures*; the editor's own articles are infinitely more appropriate, let the subject be what it may.

A long article, headed *dissertationes theatrocriticæ* is old matter in a new dress. Notwithstanding these few remarks, which have a reference to the contributors of the Magazine, might be considered rather snarling we admire the publication—we read it with increasing satisfaction, and recommend it to the patronage of all lovers of polite literature.

CORAM.

For a long time, a writer under the signature of *Coram*, Junius like, in the New York National Advocate, has been detailing to sundry officers of Government, in connection with other individuals, in responsible stations, their misdemeanours—their faults—and in a spirited tone, which few others have the courage to do, sedulously endeavours to reform public vices at the expense of pride and feeling. If what he states be true, he is doing a public service, and we are heartily rejoiced to find a man as able and well informed as *Coram*, who is not afraid to deal in facts. The style of his articles are fine pieces of composition: there is a tartness and severity in them, where he speaks confidently, that must make delinquents tremble.

THE DUEL.

The National Intelligencer of Monday, April 10, contains the following statement, which is said to be authorised by the friends of the parties.

On Saturday, the 8th of April, at half past four o'clock, a meeting took place between Mr Clay and Mr Randolph, upon a call of the former, in consequence of certain expressions used by the latter in a recent debate in the Senate, which Mr Clay considered offensive, and applied *personally* to him.

Mr Randolph was attended by Col. Tattnall, of Georgia, and Maj. Hamilton, of South Carolina. Mr Clay, by Gen. Jessup, of the Army, and Mr Johnson, of Louisiana.

The parties met on the ground—exchanged salutations, and took their stations.

The pistol of Mr Randolph, which

was suspended by his side, went off. It was perceived to be an accident, and so pronounced by Mr Clay; immediately, however, upon the report of the pistol, Mr Randolph turned to Col. Tattnall and said, 'I told you so.' Col. Tattnall, then turning to Gen. Jessup, observed, 'Sir, the fault is mine; Mr Randolph protested against the use of the hair trigger; it was at my express instance the hair was sprung.' Another pistol was immediately handed to Mr Randolph—the parties resumed their stations, and exchanged shots without effect.

Immediately after the report of the pistols, while Col. Tattnall and Gen. Jessup were re-loading, Col. Benton, of Missouri, rode up, and united with Mr Johnston and Maj. Hamilton in an effort to stop the affair, which proved ineffectual. The parties again took their stations, and the word being given, Mr Clay raised his pistol and fired, and the ball passed through Mr Randolph's clothes. Mr Randolph reserved his fire—holding his pistol perpendicularly up—said, 'I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay;' and discharged his pistol in the air. He added, 'It was not my intention to have fired at you at all; the unfortunate circumstance of my pistol going off accidentally, changed my determination.' At this instant Col. Benton came up, and said, 'Yes, Mr Randolph told me so expressly, eight days ago.' The parties simultaneously approached towards each other, both with extended hands—Mr Randolph remarking, 'Sir, I give you my hand'—which was cordially received by Mr Clay; and the affair thus honourably and happily closed.

The friends of the parties, without consulting their respective principals, in the hope of terminating the difference in a manner alike honourable to both, were induced to delay the period of meeting for a few days.

ANOTHER DUEL.

"On Tuesday last, four negro slaves were taken up and committed to gaol here for combating in a duel on the Common. It seems they had got some notion of the practice of those pretenders to honour, who, to revenge an affront, challenge and engage in that murderous action; for each of the principals had a second to attend him, and upon the challenge exchanged handkerchiefs to meet at time and place, and also engaged with two-edged swords furbished clear and bright; but being soon discovered, they were separated and seized before any bad wound was given. This is the first instance of a duel fought here, that has been known, since the just and severe act for the punishing that heinous crime was made, which was in the year 1728."—*Boston News Letter, March* 18, 1742.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, April 17.—The following additional firemen were appointed for Ward 9—Charles M. Chandler, Joel Clark, Elbridge Tidd, John Sweetser, Abraham Brooks, and Benj. Buckstead.

On the petition of Daniel Baxter and others, praying that Front-street may be widened near Essex-street, voted, that the whole Board will meet on the premises on Thursday next, at 8 o'clock.

Petition of Ebenezer Rowson to have a lamp in Fruit street, read and committed.

Petition of William Foster, praying that a nuisance which he complains of in a passage way, connected with an estate at the corner of Purchase and Broad streets, in consequence of a drain being placed on one side of said passage way. Read and committed to Aldermen Bellows and Robbins, to consider and report.

The surveyors of highways, relative to two proposals for new streets, leading from the new improvements lately made near Faneuil Hall, made a report (as on file.) Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

The committee, on the petition of Joel Wheeler and others, to have a lamp lighted in Castle street, reported

was suspended by his side, went off. It was perceived to be an accident, and so pronounced by Mr Clay; immediately, however, upon the report of the pistol, Mr Randolph turned to Col. Tatnall and said, 'I told you so,' Col. Tatnall, then turning to Gen. Jessup, observed, 'Sir, the fault is mine; Mr Randolph protested against the use of the hair trigger; it was at my express instance the hair was sprung.' Another pistol was immediately handed to Mr Randolph—the parties resumed their stations, and exchanged shots without effect.

Immediately after the report of the pistols, while Col. Tatnall and Gen. Jessup were reloading, Col. Benton, of Missouri, rode up, and moved with Mr Johnston and Maj. Randolph in an effort to stop the affair, which proved ineffectual. The parties again took their stations, and the word being given, Mr Clay raised his pistol and fired, and the ball passed through Mr Randolph's clothes. Mr Randolph reserved his fire—holding his pistol perpendicularly up—said, 'I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay;' and discharged his pistol in the air. He added, 'It was not my intention to have fired at you at all; the unfortunate circumstance of my pistol going off accidentally changed my determination.' At this instant Col. Benton came up, and said, 'Yes, Mr Randolph told me so exprecely, eight days ago.' The parties simultaneously approached towards each other, both with extended hands—Mr Randolph remarking, 'Sir, I give you my hand'—which was cordially received by Mr Clay; and the affair thus honourably and happily closed.

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that the prayer of said petition should be granted. Read and accepted.

A communication from the Chairman of the committee of the Common Council, charged to inquire into the expenditure of money beyond the amount first appropriated, read and committed to the Mayor.

The committee of conference on the part of this Board, on the subject of adopting a plan of Neck lands, reported, that they had met the committee on the part of the Common Council, and agreed ; they accordingly recommend that this board recede from their first vote, and concur with the Common Council. Report accepted, and ordered accordingly.

The committee on the petition of Uriah Hayes, to hire a fish box, at the bottom of Hanover street, reported that they have leased to the said Hayes the said box, for six months, at the rate of $25 per ann. payable Quarterly.

Petition of John Hubbard and others, praying that Howard street may be widened, by taking off a part of Haskins's stable, and that said street may be repaired. Read and thereupon resolved, that the Board will take all the land of said Haskins, provided Elijah Moneby will give a deed of a strip of his land to widen said street. The city will set back his fence and reserve the portico, and the committee of the district are instructed to see it executed according to a plan of the same, taken by S. P. Fuller, surveyor.

Ordered that the vote that passed this this board on the 4th inst, in relation to Gardiner Green's fence, on Common street, be and hereby is rescinded.

On the petition of Charles Ewer, for liberty to take up and relay the common sewer in Central Court and Washington street, from said Court to Summer street, it now appearing that notice has been given, agreeably to a vote of this Board, passed on the 12th inst. and no person appearing to object, it is thereupon ordered that said common sewer be taken up and relaid, according to the prayer of said petition, and the expense assessed upon those who shall be benefitted thereby, and referred to the Mayor to see it executed.

List of members of Engine Company, No. 1, as organized, read, accepted, and on file.

List of members of Engine Company, No. 2, as organized, read, accepted, and on file. Ordered that said Company be permitted to increase its number to forty-five.

List of Engine Company, No. 8, read, accepted, and on file.

The following persons were nominated and appointed as a Hose Company, viz. John Day, W. B. Kendall, Albert Kennard, John S. Luscomb, S. D. Childs, Samuel Burnham, Ebed Whiton, Edwin Brown, Bart. Hawkes, Henry Eayres, Geo. Burrill, John Farrington, Thomas Lilly, Edward Pear; Elbridge West, John Filbrick, and Philip Martcoe.

Ordered that the Mayor be authorized to discharge on the record, a mortgage given by Giles Lodge, to the city, for $ the sum having been paid.

Application of Benj. Tucker, to be employed to arrange the papers in the Clerk's office of the S. J. Court, read and not granted.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, April 17.—An order allowing $88 for the relief of the widow and family of Jonathan Houghton, a city watchman, who was murdered in December last, was read and passed.

The committee on the petition of Wm. Sullivan and others, on the subject of a gymnastic school, reported in favour of the petitioners ;—read and accepted in the Board of Aldermen.—Some debate arose as to the right of the city to build upon the common, and it was urged that the flats constituted a part of it. Mr. Rice said that he was on the committee, and that the city had a right to erect buildings on the common or the flats; he said it was the wish of the committee to get a lot of land at the head of Boylston-street, where the rope-walks formerly stood, for the location of the school.

Mr. Parker said that the city had paid $50,000 to remove the rope-walks, and hoped they would be cautious in erecting buildings on that land; he was in favour of postponing the subject, as Mr. Rice had suggested. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

Messrs. Curtis, Barry, Peabody, Lodge, and Gray, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of applying to the Legislature to amend the city charter, so that no person belonging to either branch of the city government shall be eligible to any office, the salary of which is paid out of the city treasury, during the time for which he shall be elected.

The order of the evening was then called up, and the Council proceeded to choose Assistant Assessors for the year ensuing, who were nominated by the members from each ward. The following gentlemen were chosen and an order appointing them, read and passed to a second reading:—Ward No. 1, Enoch H. Snelling, Samuel Beal; No.2, Wm. Grubb, Benj. Dodd; No. 3, Larra Crane, Warren Bowker; No. 5, E. P. Hartshorn, Mark Ware; No. 6, Billings Briggs, Sam. Snelling Jr.; No. 7, Isaac Danforth, Daniel Denny; No. 8, T. C. Amory; No. 9, Henry Sigourney, James N. Staples; No. 10, John W. Bradlee, Charles F. Kupfer; No. 11, Winsor Fay, Danl. Baxter Jr.; No. 12, Warren White, Josiah Dunham. The members from Ward No. 4 were not prepared to nominate persons for that Ward. Mr J. P. Bradlee was chosen for No. 8, but had previously declined being a candidate.

The order from the Board of Aldermen, appointing five persons as Permanent Assessors, and the vote of the Common Council concurring with an amendment striking out Lynde Walter and inserting Lewis Lerow, were read.

Mr Barry moved to come to the choice of a fifth assessor by ballot. Mr Curtis said that they ought to recede from their election, and concur with the Board of Aldermen in their choice, or non-concur and choose another, or appoint a committee of conference. Mr Gray said the course was very simple to proceed to ballot again; he mentioned the case of the choice of Auditor of Accounts, where they non-concurred with the Board of Aldermen four or five times, and had proceeded to ballot each time. Mr. Parker agreed with Mr Gray, that it was in all respects a question of non-concurrence, and that they might continue to substitute as long as they pleased; he said they were not bound to vote for the one they had before voted for, nor for the one voted for in the other board. Mr James said he had understood the question before the board was whether they would insist in their choice or not.

The vote being taken to insist on that amendment, there were yeas 9, nays 32.

A motion was then made to concur with the Board of Aldermen. Mr Gray said if it were in order, he should move to ballot at once for a fifth assessor, the motion was decided to be in order and carried. On the first ballot there were 41 votes; necessary to a choice 21. Nathaniel Greenough had 15; Samuel Howe 10; Lynde Walter 9; Henry Bass 6; and John Winslow 1. The board proceeded to ballot again, and Nathl. Greenough had 24 votes out of 42. The order was then passed, amended by inserting Nathaniel Greenough.

The joint committee on the petition of Thomas Lamb, on the subject of buying a passage-way in Doane street, recommended to grant the petition on his paying $1500 towards defraying the expense of widening Doane street. Mr Dorr said he was on the committee, but did not meet with them on the land; he thought the land was worth more, and moved that $2000 be inserted instead of $1500. Mr Curtis, one of the committee, hoped the motion would not prevail, he said the land belonged to individuals, and that the city had only an *easement* in the passage-way. Mr Hallet said it was private property which had become public property; that the city had only a right of *easement* in many other streets,

that the individuals would be much benefitted by it, and he wished to get all that he could out of them. The report of the committee was accepted.

Mr Lodge moved to take up the resolve authorising the Mayor to buy land of Messrs. W. and G. Tuckerman to widen Merchants Row. There was much debate on this subject. It was stated that a wide street would be soon opened below Merchants Row which would supersede the necessity of widening it; that individuals who owned lots on Merchants Row, which run back very deep, would be inclined to hold out for a price, if they found the city determined to widen the street, although they could very well spare several feet of their land; that the sum asked for the land was much too large, that the land had been sold at the corner of Kilby-street, when its price was highest, for 26 dollars per foot, and that this was at the rate of 35 dollars. The attention of the Council was also called to the magnitude of the city debt. On the other hand it was urged that the store would let for the interest of the money, and that the city would always be able to obtain as much as the price asked for it ($20,000) if the object proved impracticable; that the street was very incommodious, and almost constantly blocked up; that a truck could not unload, and at the same time allow another to pass by Mr. Parker said he was glad to see a spirit of economy springing up, and moved that the subject should be indefinitely postponed. The motion was carried.

The Committee of Finance was discharged from the farther consideration of the subject of the sea wall at South Boston.

Adjourned to Thursday, 20th April.

SUMMARY.

Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood, is to preach the annual sermon before the 'Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company,' on their next anniversary.

The Middlesex Canal is in full and promising operation for the season.

A few strawberries and green peas were received in this city on the 14th inst from Charleston, S. C. Green peas were in the market at Norfolk on Friday, the 7th inst.

Salem Mill Dam Corporation.—The books were opened yesterday for subscriptions to the stock of this Corporation, and about 800 shares were subscribed for. From the indications already given, there cannot be a doubt that the subscriptions will be sufficient to authorize the immediate commencement of the proposed works. The books will remain open for further subscriptions at the Committee's room in the Building of the E. India Marine Hall Corporation.—*Sal. Reg.*

Ordination.—The ordination of Mr. Milton Palmer Braman, as pastor of the First Church and Society in Danvers, took place on Wednesday the 12th inst. Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Braman, of Rowley.

Accident.—An extraordinary and melancholy occurrence took place in Darien, Con. a short time since. Mr Jonas Weed, being on his death bed, five or six neighbours were called in, and while they were standing round his bed, the floor gave way underneath them, and they were precipitated into the cellar, together with the dying man. One woman, 70 years of age, had her leg broken, and during the confusion the sick man expired.

Lectures on Botany.—Mr. Shepard, late of Amherst College, will deliver a public Introductory Lecture, preparatory to a course of Lectures on Botany, at the Pantheon Hall, on Wednesday evening next.

The value of Merchandize imported into the United States in the year ending the 30th of September last, was $96,340,075. The value of exports $99,335,388, of which $66,944,745 was domestic produce.

A copy of *Dante* has been discovered at Rome, the marginal parts of which are crowded with notes in the handwriting of Tasso.

The friends of Gen. Foy in France have raised 900,000 francs by subscription for his family. The United States have liberally paid the debt of gratitude they owed the great and good Lafayette. Thomas Jefferson is on the verge of his earthly career, he is involved in difficulties; need more be known to those who knew how to estimate the services of Lafayette, and who daily enjoy the blessings arising from the patriotism of the sage of Monticello.—*Ph. Au.*

Surrender of Callao.—The reported surrender of the Castle at Callao is confirmed by an arrival at New York with Carthagena newspapers to the 12th ult. containing the official account of the surrender. This event took place on the 23d of January, but the particulars are not yet received. It is said the garrison was reduced to 500 men, that Rodil was about to depart for Europe, and that the whole of the Colombian army which was at the siege of Callao, amounting to nearly 6000 men, will be immediately transported to Carthegena, at which place vessels have been chartered to proceed to Chagres for this purpose.

Mecca taken by the Wahabites.—A letter from Alexandria, dated the 23d of October, says, 'The Viceroy had just received intelligence that the Wahabites have surprised the Egyptian Army encamped near Mecca, to the number of 8000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. They set fire to the Egyptian huts, and killed so great a number of the troops that scarcely 1600 escaped. After this the Wahabites made a triumphal entry into Mecca.

Legislature of Ohio.—The Legislature of Ohio, which lately closed its session, was composed of 58 farmers, 26 lawyers, 7 mechanics, 7 merchants, 2 physicians, 2 printers. 1 miller, 1 surveyor, and 1 *gentleman.* Their places of *nativity*, as follows, viz:—Pennsylvania, 34; Virginia, 21; Connecticut, 12; Massachusetts, 7; New York, 7; New Jersey, 6; Vermont, 4; New Hampshire, 3; Delaware, 1; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; North Carolina, 1; Kentucky, 1; Ireland, 3; Ohio, 3. Last year, for the first time, there was one member a native of Ohio; now there are three. Only four persons, natives of that State, have ever been in that Legislature.

Just in Time.—A gun maker in Washington advertises "Duelling Pistols," for "gentlemen disposed to conclude their arguments in the field of honour." He has likewise "*quartering bullet moulds* giving *four* chances to *one.*"

We hope that no gentleman will neglect the offer—*four* chances to one should not be overlooked—it is better than *silk* coats.

'—— And if a man should need a pistol now,
There lives the caitiff wretch would gladly sell it him.'

U. S. Gaz.

There are in the city of Paris only 520 watchmakers, who employ 2056 workmen, and produce annually, 80,000 gold watches, 40,000 silver watches, and 15,000 clocks, the whole worth about 19,765,000 francs.

The celebrated Fonthill Abbey estate has been sold in four divisions. Mr. Bennett, M. P. purchased to the amount of £130,000—Earl Grosvenor £45,000—Mr. King £20,000—Mr. Mortimer £30,000, making in the whole upwards of $1,000,000 for this estate!

French Literature.—In Paris there are five libraries, open daily to the public, containing the aggregate number of 442,000 printed volumes, and no less than 80,000 in manuscript. There are, besides these, various private libraries.

A copy of Dante has been discovered at Ilorne, the margins of which are crowded with notes in the handwriting of Tasso.

The friends of Gen. Foy in France have raised 900,000 francs by subscription for his family. The United States have liberally paid the debt of gratitude they owed the great and good Lafayette. Thomas Jefferson is on the verge of his earthly career, he is involved in difficulties; need more be known to those who know how to estimate the services of Lafayette, and who daily enjoy the blessings arising from the patriotism of the sage of Monticello.—Pa. Am.

Surrender of Calpe.—The reported surrender of the Castle at Calpe is confirmed by an arrival at New York with Carthagena newspapers to the 12th ult. containing the official account of the surrender. This event took place on the 23d of January, but the particulars are not yet received. It is said the garrison was reduced to 300 men, that Rodil was about to depart for Europe, and that the whole of the Colombian army which was at the siege of Calpe, amounting to nearly 6000 men, will be immediately transported to Carthagena, at which place vessels have been observed to proceed to Calpe for this purpose.

Affairs Italian by the Wabashire.—A letter from Alexandria, dated the 23d of October, says, "The Viceroy had just received intelligence that the Wabashire have surprised the Egyptian Army encamped near Mecca, to the number of 8000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. They set fire to the Egyptian huts, and killed so great a number of the troops that scarcely 1000 escaped. After this the Wabashire made a triumphal entry into Mecca.

Legislature of Ohio.—The Legislature of Ohio, which lately closed its session, was composed of 33 farmers, 20 lawyers, 7 merchants, 2 physicians, 2 printers, 1 miller, 1

STERLING, MASS.

From the Worcester Magazine we select the subjoined Catalogue of distinguished natives of the town of Sterling, in the county of Worcester, which does honor to the place of their birth. The accuracy of detail, in an article on the Topography of that town, is highly creditable to the author.

"EDUCATION.—The number educated at the public colleges is not great, but our Scholars will not suffer by a comparison with those of many towns, who present a larger catalogue. The following is a list of the graduates from Sterling.†

1770. *John Mellen.* 1
1777. **Joseph Kilburn.* 2
1781. **Isaac Bailey.* 3
1784. Prentiss Mellen, L.L.D. 4
1784. *Henry Mellen. 5
1787. *Thomas Moore*, D.C. 6
1787. **Pierson Thurston*, D.C. 7
1796. *James Kendall*, D. D. 8
1799. Bartholomew Brown. 9
1805. *Hosea Hildreth.* 10
1805. *Amos W. Rugg. 11
1811. *Martin Moore*, B. U. 12
1814. Mark Moore, B. U. 13
1813. Nahum H. Groce. 14
1812. Pierson T. Kendall, M.D. 15
1814. Ezekiel Hildreth. 16
1818. Abel T. Hildreth. 17
1821. Oliver H. Blood. 18.
1825. *Moses G. Thomas*, B.U. 19

NOTES ON THE FOREGOING LIST.

1. This venerable man, the first born of the Chocksett literati, now resides at Cambridge. He was for many years the minister at Barnstable, which place he left on account of the health of his family.

2. The minister at Wendell, Mass. —died a few years since.

3. The minister at Ward, Mass.—died 1814, aged 60.

4. The learned Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine.

5. Attorney at Law at Dover, N.H. —died young.

6. Settled in the ministry in Pennsylvania.

7. Minister at Somersworth, N. H. —died a few years since.

8. The minister of the ancient church at Plymouth, Mass.

9. Counsellor at Law, Bridgewater.

10. Minister at Gloucester, Mass.

11. Died soon after he left College, greatly lamented.

12. Minister at Natick, Mass.

13. Counsellor at Law in Connecticut.

14. Preceptor of an Academy.

15. Now practising Physic in Sterling.

16. 17. Instructers of youth in the Southern States.

18. Practising Physician at Worcester, Mass.

19. Theological student at Harvard University.

Besides these, there have been 10 or 12 who have received their education at various Colleges, but did not continue a sufficient length of time to receive their degrees."

In speaking further of the town, we find the following interesting particulars—"Here was the royal residence of the chiefs of the Nashawoggs.—At the time of the grant of Nashua plantation, in 1643, to the English, Sholan, the proprietor, resided on a small eminence between the two great ponds. This interesting spot presents a commanding view of both of those beautiful sheets of water, including many miles of the adjacent country, from the Wachusett range of hills to the Highlands of Boylston and Berlin. The palace probably formed a part of an extensive village. There is a tradition that here formerly were visible, the ruins of an Indian fort; but the vestiges of this rude structure have long since disappeared. Matthas, the nephew and successor of Sholan, resided upon the same spot. Near the base of the hillock runs a small stream through which the waters of the east pond are discharged into those of the west. At the upper end of

† Those in Italics were ordained Ministers—those marked with * are dead—D C. is for Dartmouth College—B. U. Brown University—and those without any mark were graduated at Harvard University.

this rivulet was a weir for the purpose of taking fish, styled in the ancient records, *Matthew's weir*. It is called the *weir* to this day, without connecting with it the name of the Sachem, who probably erected it, and ranked it among his most valued possessions. Thus transient is the fame of the family of Princes, when stripped of their people and deprived of their dominions.

"The Indians were fond of English names, although they generally adopted them in addition to their own native appellations. What Matthew's Indian name was, we have not yet ascertained, nor the dates of the commencement and close of his reign.—He was succeeded by another nephew of King Sholan, called Sagamore Sam; but his real name was Shoshanim. Under his administration his subjects, probably from their increased intercourse with the whites, departed from the purity and simplicity of their former character. Their numbers diminished to fifteen or sixteen families living in the lowest state of savage debasement and degradation."

From N. H. Gazette.

CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES.

Mr Editor,—As every thing relating to the formation of the *present* Constitution of the United States is at this time particularly interesting, I send you the following extract from a letter of Hon. Nicholas Gilman, a member of the Convention. O. P.

"*Philadelphia, Sept.* 18, 1787.

Dear Sir,—The important business of the Convention being closed, the Secretary set of this morning to present Congress with a report of their proceedings, which I hope will soon come before the State in the manner directed, but as some time must necessarily elapse before that can take place, I do myself the pleasure to transmit the enclosed papers for your private satisfaction, forbearing all comments on the plan, but that it is the best which could meet the unanimous concurrence of the States in convention. It was done by bargain and compromise, yet notwithstanding its imperfections, on the adoption of it depends, in my opinion, whether we shall become a respectable nation, or a people torn in pieces by intestine commotions, and rendered contemptible for ages."

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1826.

Mr Elias Boudinot, a Cherokee Indian, educated at the Cornwall Mission School, who has so recently been the subject of newspaper blame, because he married a Miss Gould of Connecticut, preached at the Hanover Street Church, on Monday evening. Mr B. is not graceful nor eloquent. He is small in stature; has a native complexion, with coal black hair, dressed in modern fashion.

His enunciation is rather too rapid, though the discourse was well written and peculiarly interesting on account of the many facts which were related concerning the condition of the tribe to which he has the '*honour to belong*.' A contribution was made, which, from appearances, was a liberal one, to aid in purchasing a press for his nation.

The assembly were apparently deeply interested, and gave proof of their approbation by perfect attention to the great truths of the gospel, in connection with the personal history of Mr Boudinot, the topography of the Cherokee lands and progress of civilization in the nation from which he sprang. Mr Boudinot also delivered a discourse at the Essex St. Church on Wednesday evening last.

FANEUIL HALL ORATORY.

In the annals of the American Continent, there is no one place, more distinguished for powerful eloquence, than Faneuil Hall. That flame which roused a depressed people from want and degradation, arose from the altar of Liberty in Faneuil Hall:—the language which made a monarch tremble upon his throne for safety, and which

inspired New England with confidence in a cause, both arduous and bold, unprepared and unassisted, against a royal bulwark of hereditary authority, had its origin in Faneuil Hall. Those maxims of political truth which have extended an influence over the habitable globe, and have given rise to new republics, where despotism once held a court, glutted with the blood that would be free,—were first promulgated in Faneuil Hall. Tyranny, with all its concomitant evils, was first exposed, and the great machine of human wisdom, which was to emancipate man from the rapacious jaws of the British Lion, was put in active operation in Faneuil Hall. The story of our country's future greatness, her power, her learning, her magnitude, her final independence, were told prophetically in the same immortal forum. But where are the orators! where are the men who were so great, so good, so wise,—so eloquent? The grave, in reverence be it spoken, conceals those illustrious beings, who guided the destiny of a nation while struggling for its liberties,—then disappeared forever.

Who are the men who occupy their places! What are their claims, and by what transcendent qualifications do they maintain a character for eloquence? It is a homely praise to call them merely public talkers; it would wound their pride to designate them the organs of public clamour—it would only vex them to say they are the tools to work the designing purposes of a political faction.

That peculiar eloquence which has been so powerful in its effects on the feelings and passions of men, is no longer felt in Faneuil Hall. Harangues constitute its oratory at the present day, and those who would reap applause, must cater for a party.

This is Faneuil Hall, in 1826—Perverto homo is qui sum fundamentum natura cum utilitas, ab honestus sejungo.

STAGES AND TAVERNS.

If an accurate list of the stages which arrive and depart from Boston, each day, could be procured, it would probably astonish our citizens. They are insensible of the vast crowds of strangers, which come and go in the short space of twenty-four hours. The number would bear but a poor comparison with some European cities; nevertheless, the intercourse with the country, from three points of compass, through stages, necessarily employs a vast number of carriages. Regular mail coaches would not answer the demands of travellers, and this will account for the continual cavalcade of coaches, gigs and other vehicles, which seem to be forever occupying all the avenues of the metropolis. A gentleman of observation was remarking, the other day, that three thousand strangers probably came in, and left the city, each day in the week. At the post-office, about fourteen hundred mails are made up in a week, and this, alone, will give a tolerable idea of the land conveyances. Public houses of entertainment, although seemingly numerous, are scarcely adequate to the purpose: hence boarding houses of respectability are glutted with visiters. More taverns are required, but their accommodations should be multiplied. Another Exchange, which should compete with that celebrated edifice erected by Mr Dexter, would meet with ample encouragement, notwithstanding the excellent regulations and character of the Marlboro' and the Exchange Coffee House.

SHAKERISM.

Most of our readers will recollect the name of Mary M. Dyer, a seceder from Shakerism, who has been arduously engaged in exposing the vices which are hidden under a long-waisted coat of an elder, and those natural witcheries which perchance may lurk within the border of a starched cap. Above all things, we should not dare to traduce the character of a religious society, apparently so orderly, industrious and devout, without the greatest weight of testimony; but if absolute deviltry is practised by the shepherds of the flock, to the extent which Mrs

inspired New England with confidence in a cause, built arduous and bold, unprepared and unassisted, against a royal bulwark of hereditary authority, had its origin in Faneuil Hall. Those maxims of political truth which have extended an influence over the habitable globe, and have given rise to new republics, where despotism once held a court, glutted with the blood that would be free,—were first promulgated in Faneuil Hall. Tyranny, with all its concomitant evils, was first exposed, and the great machine of liberation wisdom, which was to emancipate man from the tyrannous sway of the British Lion, was put in active operation in Faneuil Hall. The story of our country's future greatness, her power, her learning, her magnitude, her final independence, were told prophetically in the same immortal forum. But where are the orators! where are the men who were so great, so good, so wise,—so eloquent! The grave, in reverence be it spoken, conceals those illustrious beings, who guided the destiny of a nation while struggling for its liberties,—then dismembered forever.

Who are the men who occupy their places! What are their claims, and by what transcendent qualifications do they maintain a character for eloquence? It is a homely praise to call them merely public talkers; it would wound their pride to designate them the organs of public clamour—it would only vex them to say they are the tools to work the designing purposes of a political faction.

That peculiar eloquence which has been so powerful in its effects on the feelings and passions of men, is no longer felt in Faneuil Hall. Harangues constitute its oratory at the present day, and those who would reap applause, must cater for a party.

This is Faneuil Hall, in 1826—Ferreto homo is qui suo fundamento—um mature cum utilitas, ab honestas sejungo.

STAGES AND TAVERNS.

If an accurate list of the stages which arrive and depart from Boston,

Dyer has represented, the most active means should be exerted to destroy such tolerated haunts of iniquity.

There is now lying before us, a quarto sheet circular, thickly studded with certificates of respectable persons in New Lebanon, who have made oath to what they have *seen* among the Shakers in their immediate neighbourhood, and it fairly outrages decency. The fact of seeing two sisters bathing at pleasure, in the presence of elder Farnham, a leading member, not to say autocrat, of the omnium gatherum of Shakerism in America, is enough to destroy all confidence in the purity of their morals and personal conduct. We are much inclined to believe the report of the circular—and also believe there are many wolves near the lambs; still, we are not so ungenerous as not to give credit to many individuals in that particular society, at Lebanon, who we believe have led virtuous and pious lives.

New Lebanon is a beautiful township, on the Albany road, being the first in the state of New York, after crossing the Massachusetts line. The Shakers own a large tract of valuable and productive land, under the highest state of agricultural improvement. Their dwelling houses are generally large, and altogether distinguished for neatness and convenience. Architectural elegance seems to be entirely neglected. A new house of worship, the roof of which is covered with sheets of tin, has a fine appearance at a distance, as the traveller approaches it from the surrounding hills. Perhaps this society far exceeds, in point of wealth, any other.

Ann Lee, in whom they pretend Christ made his second appearance, resided a considerable time in this village, and would probably have made it her station, while on earth, had not the civil authorities driven her from its borders. This notorious impostor died at Niskeuna. The following testimony of Mr William Lee, will do more towards illustrating the true character of the Elected Lady, than any other within our recollection.

"*New Lebanon, State of New York, March* 22, 1826.

I, William Lee, of lawful age, do testify, that I was a resident in this town when the Shakers came first into this place—which was about the year 1781—at this time there was continual confusion among the inhabitants, by the Shakers' conduct. The authority thought it expedient to interfere—accordingly turned out and went—myself and others with an Officer, went in pursuit of Ann Lee, the leader of the sect—when we came to the house where she was, which was George Dorrow's, it was with difficulty that we entered the room—being strongly guarded by the Shakers—when we entered the room, it was much besmeared with filth—which appeared to be in consequence of liquor, which Ann Lee had drank, as she appeared drunken. As we were carrying her to Esq. Eleazer Grant's, for her examination, her conduct was unbecoming any human being—immodest as a beast. After we arrived there, I, with many others, took her into a chamber of Esq. Grant's, where she drank spirituous liquor until her conduct was horrid, licentious and lecherous. She hugged and kissed the men, and to prove what sort of a character the Shakers' Saviour was, we gave up to her obscenity, until we proved her to have no shame, and was ready to subject herself as a common *p———te.* After this was known, she was condemned without Jury, as '*a worthless wretch.*' The Court ordered us to carry her off, and if she came back again, she should suffer for her conduct. I, with others, conveyed her out of town. Further the deponent saith not. William Lee.

Canaan, 22d day of March, 1826.

The above sworn to before me,
Joseph Lord, *Justice of the Peace.*"

Mrs Dyer is commencing a second edition of the Portraiture of Shakerism, which she intimates will be more interesting than the first. By the 'more interesting,' we suppose she means, simply, that more facts will be

brought to light, in support of her former assertions. The time will ultimately arrive, when this class of worshippers will excite more curiosity than at present. Admiration or complete disgust will certainly have an ascendency.

ORIENTAL HARP.

Mr. Editor—I wish you, through the medium of the *National Advocate*, to inform my friends, that it is my intention to publish, as soon as practicable, a select and revised volume of my best poems, under the title of the "Oriental Harp," to be embellished with a neat vignette of the *Boston Bard*, taken from a painting executed in Philadelphia, in the year 1821, at the age of 23 years. A private subscription paper will be handed to my friends, in due season, bearing the following conditions, &c. of the work, viz :—

It shall contain, at least, two hundred and fifty duodecimo pages, printed with new type, on good and white paper, worth, at least, $4 per ream, to be both neatly and substantially bound, and delivered to subscribers at one dollar and twenty-five cents per copy. Gentlemen who shall subscribe to this volume of my poems, may rest assured, that every thing herein promised, shall be strictly fulfilled. The expenses of this work will be great; but I never waked my song upon a foreign shore. I am an *American*, what have I to fear?

BOSTON BARD.

New York, April 10, 1820.

P. S. I wish to be understood, that the book entitled "*The Life of the Boston Bard*," has been so wretchedly printed, that the sales have never been, nor will they ever be of any sort of benefit to me whatever. Publishers of newspapers are requested to extract this communication, and give the same one insertion in their respective journals.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE.

The National Banner, of Nashville, Tenn. under date of March 17th, contains the following notice of Mr. Geo. T. Bowen, formerly of Providence, Rhode Island.

'We are happy to be able to announce the arrival of Mr. George T. Bowen, professor of chemistry, experimental philosophy and natural history, in Cumberland College. This gentleman comes among us with recommendations of the strongest and most unequivocal confidence and respect. Professor Silliman, of Yale College, of which institution Mr. Bowen is an alumnus, professors Chapman and Hare, of Philadelphia, and President Nott, of Schenectady, than whom we need not seek for higher authority, speak of him in the most decided terms of approbation, and recommend him as an "acute, expert, and successful analyst and practical chemist." Such a man is a valuable acquisition to our rising seminary of learning, and having procured an apparatus amply sufficient for the illustration, by experiment, of the important principles of the science he is about to teach, we may rely upon an immediate addition to the means of improvement calculated to place the thriving institution on a level in this respect with the most venerable colleges in our country.'

EAST INDIA NEWS.

From papers lately received from Calcutta, we learn that when the King of Ava heard of the fall of Prame, he was perfectly astonished, and raved like a madman, determined to take no farther advice as to his affairs, but act for himself. After about 6 days he came out of his apartments, and first gave orders to behead Bundoolah's brother, for having fled from Donabrew, when his brother was killed. The Chief was beheaded that very day, and a new General was directly appointed in his room, by name Miourni, Governor of Pegaun. The King having entertained, from some circumstance or other, suspicion against this man, he ordered him also to be beheaded, saying, I will kill those to prevent my other Generals from running away, and keep them at their posts.

He promised promotion and districts, &c. to all his officers, if they behaved faithfully to their country, and conquered the English. This collected all the poor people of the Upper Provinces, and runaways from below, who were in great distress at the moment, and he made, by reports furnished him, his army complete to 80,000 men, nearly 30,000 of which were musketeers, with more than 100 pieces of artillery, together with jinjals. He then ordered that 40,000 men should, without the smallest delay, proceed by land, and 40,000 by water, to march by main force on the English, and exterminate them.

When the terms of Peace arrived, and were laid before the King, he flew into a most violent rage, and instantly sent off orders for war to be carried on with the most vigorous exertions, demanding why time was lost in talking with the English, and the reasons for it, and the delay.

The Kee Woonghe and General laid the blame on Mengheeooznah, whom the King ordered to be put to death—but this was counter-ordered the same day. It is also said that the desertions from the Burmese positions already named, are very great, 50 to 100 per day.

The queen and her factions are still for war—she has offered all her jewels for the purpose of raising men. In Maloon there are 10,000 men under Prince Thaneaboo, and in the neighbourhood of Meady there are 40,000. It was reported that the Prince of Tonghoo was dead.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, April 24.—Present, the whole Board. The Mayor and Aldermen Welsh and Robbins were joined to the committee to apply to the Legislature for an alteration in the City Charter, making Aldermen and Common Councilmen ineligible to any office, the salary of which is payable out of the City Treasury.

A communication was received from Lynde Walter, esq. declining to be considered a candidate for a permanent Assessor.

The order of the Common Council appointing Nathaniel Greenough as a fifth Assessor, came up for concurrence. Accordingly the board proceeded, by ballot, to the choice of a fifth Assessor, and Henry Bass was chosen.

An order passed authorizing and requesting the Mayor forthwith to issue his proclamation declaring that the Fire Department of the city has been duly organized, and that the same will go into full operation on the 30th inst.

Rev. HENRY WARE Jr. was chosen to deliver the Oration on the next anniversary day of Independence.

Ebenezer Clough and others were granted the use of Faneuil Hall, the 4th of July next.

The Mayor, and Aldermen Bellows, Loring, Welsh and Robbins, were appointed a standing committee on the Common and Malls.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Thursday, April 20, 1826.—An order came down from the Board of Aldermen and was read a first time, ordering the Assessors to furnish each of the Assistant Assessors with a correct list of the amount each individual in their respective wards, was taxed the last year, and the particulars respecting the same. A motion was made to commit this order to a joint committee, which was opposed on the ground that it had already passed the Board of Aldermen, and that it was unnecessary to commit it at all, it only being an order for information. It was finally committed to Messrs. Lodge, Fisher and Barry.

The report of a Committee on the subject of removing the Gun House on the Common, with resolutions appropriating a sum of money to the purpose, was read a first time, and passed to a second reading. This report recommended the gun house as a nuisance to the neighbourhood and strongly recommended its removal.

Mr Curtis offered a report of the committee appointed to make sale of land in Court-street, which states that they had taken all proper measures to carry the same into effect, and requested to be discharged from all further consideration of the subject. The committee had agreed to take eight dollars a foot for this land, which was situated next to Mr Heard's estate in Court street, Mr Heard has offered three dollars, and the committee refuse to take that sum.

On a call for information, Mr Curtis said, this land contains about 84¼ feet, in addition to a passage way of 5 feet by 4, which Mr Heard would have the liberty of building over. This passage way the city had no right to close up or build upon, but they had a right to authorise Mr Heard to build over it. The committee had only charged Mr H. for the 84 feet, and had put that at what they considered a fair price. They had enquired the price of other lands in Court-street, and found the worth of them was generally about 8 or 9 dollars per foot. Mr Heard has said that his estate is now deep enough, and if he bought this land and brought his boundary line still further forward, it would be in fact nothing more than buying back land, which he did not consider worth more than three dollars. The committee have offered this land for $675, and Mr Heard has agreed to give them $300, which, the committee think, is not near enough. If Mr Heard builds upon his present boundary line it will leave a gap in the street which would have a bad appearance ; but for one, Mr Curtis said, he was willing to see it remain so, rather than sell to Mr Heard for so small a sum. The committee beg leave to be discharged, that it may be referred to a new committee, or not, as the council shall determine.

Mr Brooks said he was extremely sorry that this difficulty had occurred ; it has placed the city in an unpleasant dilemna. He did not mean to say who was right or who was wrong in this matter, but he was in favour of deciding immediately, either to take up with Mr Heard's offer or not.

Mr Lodge said, it must be obvious that a body like this is not very well suited to making a bargain. The business was in safe hands now, and he did not want to discharge the committee.

Mr Morey moved to commit it to the same committee with instructions to receive from Mr. Heard $450 for the land.

Mr Lodge was in favor of recommitment, but thought they ought to be allowed to make such a bargain as they pleased.

Mr Curtis said, if it was recommitted, he wished it to be done with explicit instructions. Nothing can be gained otherwise by recommitting it to a committee who have already made up their minds. The committee have come to an unanimous resolution to take no less than a certain sum—and if it was given to them again without instructions, probably the result would be the same as now.

Mr Morey said he had not considered and knew but little about the subject. He presumed that this was one of those causes where two parties have met to make a bargain and both of them are convinced that they are right and are determined to adhere to it. It is important that the contemplated improvement should be made, it is important to the city and Mr Heard. We had better pass this vote, he said, with explicit instructions. This is such a sum as Mr Heard can afford to pay, and the city can afford to receive. It will probably close the business at once.

Mr Curtis replied to Mr. Morey, he did not know how the gentleman obtained his information about the sum Mr Heard would give. Mr H. has refused to give over $300 ; and the committee thought Mr Heard ought not to be *compelled* to pay more than he saw fit, although they did not see fit to sell at his price. They thought it better to leave the gap in the street, than attempt to force Mr Heard to buy the land unless he pleased.

Mr Curtis offered a report of the committee appointed to make sale of land in Court-street, which states that they had taken all proper measures to carry the same into effect, and requested to be discharged from all further consideration of the subject. The committee had agreed to take eight dollars a foot for this land, which was situated next to Mr Heard's estate in Court street. Mr Heard has offered three dollars, and the committee refuse to take that sum.

On a call for information, Mr Curtis said, this land contains about 84½ feet, in addition to a passage way of 5 feet by 4, which Mr Heard would have the liberty of building over. This passage way the city had no right to close up or build upon, but they had a right to authorize Mr Heard to build over it. The committee had only charged Mr H. for the 84 feet, and had put that at what they considered a fair price. They had compared the price of other lands in Court-street, and found the worth of them was generally about 8 or 9 dollars per foot. Mr Heard has said that his estate is now deep enough, and to be bought the land and brought his boundary line still further forward, it would be in fact nothing more than buying back land, which he did not consider worth more than three dollars. The committee have offered this land for $675, and Mr Heard has agreed to give them $800, which, the committee think, is not more enough. If Mr Heard builds upon his present boundary line it will leave a gap in the street which would have a bad appearance; but for one, Mr Curtis said, he was willing to see it remain so, rather than sell to Mr Heard for so small a sum. The committee beg leave to be discharged, that it may be referred to a new committee, or not, as the council shall determine.

Mr Brooks said he was extremely sorry that this difficulty had occurred; it has placed the city in an unpleasant dilemma. He did not mean to say who was right or who was wrong in this matter, but he was in favor of de-

After a motion to leave it to a reference, and an explanation that this could not be done it was referred back to the same committee, with instructions to take $450. 18 to 13.

The subject of appropriating a further sum to the overseers of the poor, to meet some expenditures which they have already made, over and above the appropriations of last year, was brought before this board by representation from them to that effect. This measure was opposed with considerable warmth by a number of the members, and supported by Mr Hatch from Ward 12. Mr Curtis made some very just remarks respecting the practice of expending more money than had been appropriated for certain uses by the committees who had the charge of the funds, and applied them not only to this, but to all other committees. He was decidedly opposed to the practice, and hoped the demand would not be complied with in this instance ; he thought it full time that it should be stopped. It was finally committed to Messrs. Dorr, Fisher and Baker.

The report of the joint committee on the subject of Juvenile Delinquents, referring the whole matter to the board of Directors of the House of Industry, and calling upon them for information, was read and the first resolution accompanying it, which requires an estimate of probable amount of expenses for the support of fifty offenders, &c. was accepted.

Petitions for two new streets, to run from near the New Faneuil Hall market to Lynn-street, accompanied by a recommendation of the measure by the Surveyors of High Ways, and signed by about 2000 persons, was read, and committed to one from each ward, including the President. The Committee consists of Messrs. Barry, Fenno, Adan, Howe, Tracy, Waters, Peabody, Torrey, Baker, Piper, Lodge and Hatch.

Messrs. Thomas Edmands and Andrew Cunningham Jr. were appointed Assistant Assessors for Ward No. 4.

The Bill of Appropriations was called up, and the reading of it a second time commenced. The committee who reported it were very critically examined upon the various items, to see whether they had not laid out too much money for some purposes and too little for others. An appropriation was made in it of $10,720 to the overseers of the poor, which Mr. Hatch thought ought to be raised to $12,000. This was opposed by a number of the members. Mr Curtis spoke at some length upon the subject, and alluded to the state of the poor in England and Scotland. In the former country the poor were very numerous in consequence of the vast number of almshouses ; and in Scotland, where there were a very few, the poor were not so numerous. He said that it was just so with all other establishments, such as public schools, &c. People found we had good public schools and they came here to get their children educated ; and if they found we made large appropriations for the supply of the poor, people would come here to be supported. This amendment was lost, and Mr Parker offered another, which was supported by his colleague and others. After some debate Mr Parker found out that his amendment would have a different effect from what he and his colleague wished, and therefore he withdrew it.

The whole subject was then laid upon the table, and the house adjourned.

Monday, April 24.—The committee on the application of John Heard Jr. to purchase land in Court street, were authorized by a concurrent vote, in case said Heard shall refuse to pay eight dollars per foot, the sum which they were instructed to take, to refer the amount to be paid by him for the land in question, to three or five persons mutually to be chosen.

A remonstrance of Andrew Brimmer, against the City's granting to John Heard Jr. the right to throw an arch over a passage way, along the estate of said Heard, was referred to the above committee.

The report of the Committee to whom were referred the memorials of

the Columbian, Vigilant, and Eagle Fire Societies, according with the views of the petitioners, and recommending the adoption of the following resolve, was accepted in concurrence :

Resolved, That any company of citizens, associated for the purpose of general or mutual protection against fires, who are now, or hereafter may be, regularly organized, and have established rules for their government, satisfactory to the Mayor and Aldermen, and who shall file with the City Clerk a list of the officers and members of their Company, and request to be recognized as a company associated for the purposes aforesaid, may be certified by the Mayor to the Chief Engineer, and thereupon shall be recognized as such ; and a suitable badge shall be assigned to the members of such fire society, which shall admit them to pass any lines, which may be formed at any fire, provided that the same be not prohibited by the special orders of the Chief or presiding Engineer, which orders shall be always respected by the members of said fire societies, the privileges granted by this resolve notwithstanding ; and provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt the members of the said Fire Societies from serving as Jurors or in the Militia.

The appointment by the Board of Aldermen of Mr Henry Bass, to be 5th Assessor was concurred in.

Henry Gasset was appointed Assistant Assessor for Ward No. 8, and Ezra Hawkes for Ward No. 4, vice J. P. Bradlee and T. Edmands declined.

The report of the Committee on the petition of Wm. Parsons and others, in favor of the petitioners, was referred to next meeting.

Messrs. Waters, Dorr and Hastings, were appointed a committee to prepare and present a statement showing—First, the exact amount of the funded debt of the city. 2d, a schedule of the amount due by the city for expenses already incurred for which no funds are now in the Treasury to pay the same. 3d. A statement exhibiting the Public Property disposed of by the City since its organization, and which was formerly the property of the town of Boston, and the sums received therefor. 4th. A statement of the Bonds and Notes due the city for property sold since its organization, showing separately the proceeds of property held by the town prior to the Charter, and that subsequently purchased. 5th. A schedule of the disposable property held by the city and purchased since its charter, with their opinion of its present market value.

Monday evening next, 8 o'clock, was assigned for determining the number of Representatives to be sent to the next General Court ; and same evening, 9 o'clock, assigned for choosing nine Directors for the House of Industry.

An order offered by Mr Gray, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $20,000 for the use of the city, was read once and assigned to the next meeting for a second reading.

The report of the committee on Faneuil Market, advising to buy land of Wm. Welsh, for a sum not exceeding $20,000, was read once and ordered for a second reading at the next meeting.

Mr. Gray called up the report of a committee on the subject of buying a piece of land in Franklin street, for an engine-house, &c. in ward 8. He said a reservoir had been built on that land ; that there was no Engine in ward 8 ; that this would be a favorable location for one of the large engines ; that the land was offered at two dollars per foot, and that a ward room might be erected on it likewise. Mr Parker said he was against building any more ward rooms, and was surprised that a reservoir should be built on land not belonging to the city. Mr Curtis said he was not in favor of building ward rooms, but he thought an engine ought to be placed near the Theatre, and hoped there would be an appropriation for that purpose. Mr James said that there had been no information given whether land could be bought for less or not. It had been observed

that this was the *cream* of Mr. Bradlee's estate; he said he was opposed to buying *cream* lots. Mr Brooks said some one had observed that it would always sell well, the city had bought a great deal of land, but they did not sell any. It was also stated that land might be bought in Berry street, not a stone's throw from this place, for one dollar per foot. Indefinitely postponed.

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE }
Boston, April 19, 1826. }

Notice respecting the sounding of Fish Horns.

Notice is hereby given that all Fishermen and others, who shall hereafter blow or sound any horns, trumpets, or other wind instruments for the sale of fish, &c. in the streets, squares, lanes, or alleys of the city, will be prosecuted in conformity with the Law on that subject.

By order of the Mayor.
BENJ. POLLARD, *Marshall.*

An ordinance regulating the removal of House Offal, in the City of Boston.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled,* that from and after the publication of this Ordinance no person shall remove, cart or carry through any of the streets, squares, lanes or alleys, of this city, any house dirt, refuse, offal, filth, or animal or vegetable substances, from any of the Dwelling Houses, Tenements or other places occupied by the families or inhabitants of the said city, in any cart, wagon, truck, hand cart, wheelbarrow or other vehicle, unless such persons so removing, carting, or carrying the same, together with the cart, wagon, truck, handcart, wheelbarrow or other vehicle, in which the same shall be removed, carted or carried, shall be duly licensed for that employment and purpose, by the Mayor and Aldermen, of the city, upon such terms and conditions, as the said Mayor and Aldermen shall deem the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the city shall require, on pain and penalty of forfeiting for each offence, a sum not less than *three dollars,* nor more than *twenty dollars.*

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained,* That every person licensed as aforesaid, shall, during the time he shall be employed in removing, carting or carrying, such house dirt, refuse, offal, filth, or animal or vegetable substances, through the said streets, squares, lanes, or alleys, of the City, wear a brass plate on his hat, or cap, with the number of his license engraved thereon, on pain and penalty of forfeiting for every breach of this section of this ordinance, a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than two dollars.

In the Board of Aldermen, April 10, 1826.
This ordinance being read, passed,
Sent down for concurrence,
JOSIAH QUINCY, Mayor.

In Common Council, April 20, 1826.
This ordinance being twice read, passed.
JOHN R. ADAN, President.

SUMMARY.

The first number of a paper called '*The Lounger,*' was issued in this city, on Saturday last, by Mr. Benjamin Davenport.

Military.—At a meeting of the Independent Company of Cadets, on the 24th inst. for the choice of officers, Maj. Gen. Crane presiding, Henry F. Baker was elected Captain, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, vice Lieut. Colonel Thomas C. Amory, resigned; Ignatius Sargent, Lieutenant, with the rank of Major, vice Major John Gray Rogers, resigned; Peter C. Brooks Jr. Ensign, with the rank of Major, vice Major George W. Sturgis, resigned; and John Rogers, Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, vice Capt. Henry F. Baker, promoted.

The Roxbury Hourly.—The Gazette states that the line of stages recently established to run between this city and and Roxbury meets with great encouragement; and that about eleven hundred passengers passed *to and fro* by this conveyance during the last week.

On Saturday last, Daniel Aborn, a promising youth aged 17, from Pawtucket, R. I. fell through the scuttle of the store in which he kept, in Kilby street. He survived the accident only three hours, his skull being badly fractured.

Rev. C. A. Frey has resigned his situation as Agent to to the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews.

that this was the crown of Mr. Bradlee's estate; he said he was opposed to buying crown lots. Mr Brooks said some one had observed that it would always sell well, the city had bought a great deal of land, but they did not sell any. It was also stated that land might be bought in Berry street, not a stone's throw from this place, for one dollar per foot. Indefinitely postponed.

CITY OF BOSTON.

City Messenger's Office,
Boston, April 19, 1830.

Notice respecting the sounding of Fire Horns.

Notice is hereby given that all Teamsters and others, who shall hereafter blow or sound any horns, trumpets, or other wind instruments for the sale of fish, &c. in the streets, squares, lanes, or alleys of the city, will be prosecuted in conformity with the Law on that subject.

By order of the Mayor,
BENJ. TOLMAN, Messenger.

An ordinance regulating the removal of Horse Offal in the City of Boston.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, That from and after the publication of this ordinance no person shall remove, cart or carry through any of the streets, squares, lanes or alleys of this city, any horse dirt, refuse fish, filth, or animal or vegetable substances, from any of the livering Houses, Tenements or other places occupied by the inhabitants of the said city, in any cart, wagon, truck, hand cart, wheelbarrow or other vehicle, unless such persons so removing, carting, or carrying the same, together with the cart, wagon, truck, hand cart, wheelbarrow or other vehicle, in which the same shall be removed, carted or carried, shall be duly licensed for that purpose, by the Mayor and Aldermen, of the city, upon such terms and conditions, as the said Mayor and Aldermen shall deem the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the city shall require, on pain and penalty of forfeiting for each offence, a sum not less than three dollars, nor more than twenty dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That every person licensed as aforesaid, shall during the time he shall be employed in removing, carting or carrying, each house dirt, refuse, offal, filth, or animal or vegetable substances, through the said streets, squares, lanes, or alleys, of the City, wear a badge

A correspondent of the Palladium suggests that the 50-foot street about to be laid out from North Market to Richmond Street, E. of Ann Street, be called QUINCY Street, and the outside Street, 65 feet wide, from LongWharf to Lynn ssreet, be called COMMERCIAL Street.

There are 48 streets in the cities of New York and Boston, which bear the same names—they are as follow: Allen, Ann, Beach, Bedford, Bridge, Broad, Broadway, Canal, Cedar, Charles, Chamber, Chesnut, Clark, Columbia, Cross, Essex, Fayette, First, Fourth, Franklin, Front, Garden, Green, Hancock, Howard, Liberty, Market, Oak, Oliver, Park, Pearl, Pine, Pitt, Prince, Robinson, South, Spring, Spruce, State, Suffolk, Temple, Theatre-alley, Wall, Warren, Washington, Water, Walnut, and West.

The Rev. Mr. Cornelius, in the course of a powerful and learned discourse, at the Old South, the last Sabbath, observed that it had been ascertained that twelve hundred young gentlemen were prepared for the profession of medicine, six hundred for law, and five hundred for the ministry, the last year, in the United States.

Rev. Dr. Beecher, of this city, is appointed by the Governor to preach the Election Sermon in Connecticut, in May next, and in case of his failure the Rev. Isaac Lewis of Greenwich.

Mr *Heinrich* will give his "farewell Concert," this evening, in Boylston Hall.

Massachusetts 'Highlands.'—The Hampshire Gazette states that the company who have purchased the house, &c. on Mount Holyoke, intend to make a good road to the summit the ensuing summer, and the ground will be laid out for a large hotel, garden, &c. which are to be commenced next year. The place has been leased for the present season to Mr Paul Strong, a man of experience, who will accommodate the public as well as the present buildings will allow.

Population of Dover, N. H.—By the census, recently taken, it appears that the whole number of inhabitants of that town is 4160, viz:

Males over 16 years of age	1259
Females do.	1482
Males under 16	704
Females do.	697
	4142
Coloured Males	9
Coloured Females	9
Total,	4160

By the census taken in 1820 it appears that the whole number of inhabitants then amounted to 2871. Increase, in about six years, 1289.

The legislature of New-York adjourned on Tuesday 18th inst. after a session of 156 days, having passed about 320 out of between 7 and 800 bills entered upon the general orders of both houses. The Assembly was composed of 57 farmers, 29 lawyers, 20 merchants, 8 mechanics, 7 physicians, 2 manufacturers, 2 tavern-keepers, 2 of no profession—127; 57 are natives of New-York; 29 Conn.; 19 Mass.; 7 Vermont; 5 New Hampshire; 4 Pennsylvania; 3 Rhode Island; 1 New Jersey; 1 Scotland, and 1 Ireland.

At a meeting of the common council of Albany, a memorial asking aid of Congress in improving the navigation of Hudson River, near that city, was read and approved, and the mayor was instructed to forward it to Washington.

The New-York National Advocate, of Thursday, contains a report of an interesting Breach of Promise case, which was tried in that city on Wednesday; Mr Crawford vs. Mrs Benford. The plaintiff was a grey headed gentleman of 74, very lame, nearly blind, and quite poor; the defendant, a widow of about 65, a little paralytic, and the owner of a good estate. The counsel for the defendant asserted among other things, that the plaintiff saw the

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There are 48 streets in the cities of New York and Boston, which bear the same names—they are as follow: Allen, Ann, Bowdoin, Bedford, Bridge, Broad, Broadway, Canal, Cedar, Charles, Chamber, Chestnut, Clark, Columbia, Cross, Essex, Fayette, Fish, Fourth, Franklin, Front, Gardner, Green, Hancock, Howard, Lafayette, Market, Oak, Oliver, Park, Pearl, Pine, Pitt, Prince, Robinson, South, Spring, Spruce, State, Suffolk, Temple, Theatre-alley, Wall, Warren, Washington, Water, Walnut, and West.

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lady's charms in her rent-roll, and not in her face, while Mr Crawford, on his side, protested that '*his sole desire was to bury Mrs Benford along side of his first wife.*' Verdict for the plaintiff, $200 and costs.

A child, ten years old, in the western part of this state, is now cutting its fifth set of teeth. The truth of this statement may be relied on.

The anniversary services of the Asylum for *Indigent Boys* took place yesterday afternoon, in the Old South Church. Sermon by Rev. Mr Wisner.

The English, American, and Armenian prisoners in Burmese, being in the greatest distress for food, sent to Monshoozar to say, they were so long without food they were starving Monshoozar sent rice and money for their relief, which, when the King heard, he ordered him and his whole family for execution, and they were only saved by chance, by the intercession of the King's sister. But all his property is confiscated, and he is in irons. Some of the white people who were in irons are dead, but none have been executed. They died from trouble, broken hearts and ill usage.

An aged Bramin has lately been discovered, whose age is proved by the Villagers to be between 130 and 140 years, and his son, a hale young fellow, 80 years old, resides with him.

We are informed by a gentleman from Port au Platt, Hayti, whose information may be relied on, that forty thousand persons died in the vicinity of Port au Prince, of the small Pox, in the last six months preceding the 3d of March last.—*N. Bed. Mer.*

The Greek Government has announced that they will listen to no propositions for peace that do not embrace an acknowledgment of INDEPENDENCE.

The New York Gazette states, that 'Dr. Payson, of Portland, has accepted the invitation to take the pastoral charge of the Cedar-street Church in New York, recently vacated by the death of Dr. Romeyn.' This is a mistake. The Doctor has *declined* the invitation.—*East. Argus.*

Master Dixon, a lad from the south, has been arrested, and is to be put on trial in Connecticut, for giving 'readings and recitations.' Had he stolen a hat and a pair of boots, they could have done no worse.—*Noah's Adv.*

Newport, April 19.—Yesterday two young men, passengers in the brig John, from Havana, returning from Fort Adams, were capsized by the jibbing of the boat, and one of them, named Oliver Gregge, of Boston, was unfortunately drowned. The other was providentially saved.

Connecticut Election.—The officia votes for Governor in Connecticut give Governor Oliver Wolcott a majority of 1589, and Lt. Gov. David Plant, 3416 majority. The Senators elected are David Hill, Luther Loomis, John Welsh, Ebenezer Stoddard, Nathan Johnson, Samuel Church, Noyes Darling, Alexander Stewart Jr. Ingoldsby W. Crawford, John Alsop, James Mitchell, and Samuel Tweedy.

$4,000, taken from a letter deposited in the Post Office of N. York, addressed to the Cashier of the New-England Bank, in this city, have been recovered. The theft has been fixed on a lad employed as an assistant by one of the letter carriers in New-York.

A forgery on the Life and Fire Insurance Company, to the amount of $3000, was detected yesterday morning, and the parties implicated taken into custody.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Corner Stone of the First Church in Salem was laid on Thursday, 27th inst. Services by Mr. Brazer and Mr Upham.

HISTORICAL.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

SKETCHES OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF BILLERICA.*

Billerica, formerly known by the name of *Shawshin*, is one of the ancient towns in Middlesex county. So early as 1637, the General Court of Massachusetts appointed Capt. Jennison and Lieut. Spooner, 'to view Shawshin, and to consider whether it be fit for a plantation.' In 1641, according to the old Colony records, and according to Hubbard, it was granted to Cambridge, 'provided they would make it a village to have ten families settled there within three years.' A more formal grant of Shawshin was made to Cambridge, 14 June, 1642, and in May, 1643, a grant was made without any condition of making a village. There were probably some inhabitants here very soon after the year 1642, but it is doubtful whether there were any permanent residents. Its settlement has been generally referred to 1653, when there was a number of families settled between the Concord and Shawshin rivers. It was incorporated by the name of Billerica, from a considerable town in Essex county, England, in May, 1655. The earliest settlers were from Cambridge, most of whom were emigrants from England. They were a respectable company, and some of them were persons of good education. Among those who settled in Billerica during the first twenty years were the names of Danforth, Hill, Parker, French, Brackett, Rogers, Jefts, Crosby, Whiting, Stearns, Brown, Farmer, Tompson and Richardson. To the name of Danforth, the town is principally indebted for the valuable facts contained in the records for nearly twenty years.

Few names in the country, says Dr. Eliot, have produced more literary characters than the name of Danforth. Capt. Jonathan Danforth was among the most active and enterprizing inhabitants of Billerica. He was born 29th Feb, 1628, at Framingham, in Suffolk, England, where his father, Rev. Nicholas Danforth, was a gentleman of such repute and estate 'that it cost him a considerable sum to escape the knighthood which King Charles imposed upon all of so much per annum." His father came to New England in 1634, and settled at Cambridge, where he died about four years after his arrival. His brothers were Hon. Thomas Danforth of Cambridge, Deputy Governor of the colony, and Rev. Samuel Danforth, a learned and eminent minister of Roxbury. Capt. Danforth settled in Billerica in 1654, where he remained till his death, September 7, 1712, at the age of 84. He left many manuscripts, some of which are in possession of the writer of these sketches. A poem was published on his death, from which the following lines are selected.

"He rode the circuit, chain'd great towns and farms
To good behaviour; and by well marked stations,
He fixed their bounds for many generations.
His art* ne'er fail'd him, though the loadstone fail'd,
When oft by mines and streams it was assail'd.
All this is charming, but there's something higher,
Gave him the lustre which we most admire." †

Rev. Samuel Whiting was another of its early inhabitants. Of him, it may be proper to give a short notice. He was the oldest son by a second marriage of Rev. Samuel Whiting of Lynn, who came from England and arrived at Boston, 26th May, 1636. His mother, a woman of exalted piety and virtue, was a daughter of the right honourable Oliver St. John, of Bedfordshire, and nearly related to Lord St. John of Bletsoe. He was born about the year 1632, most probably at Skirbick, near Boston in Lincolnshire, where his father then resided. He was graduated at Harvard College in

* These sketches are copied with several additional facts from Farmer & Moore's Historical Collections, published in New Hampshire in 1823. They were principally derived from "An Historical Memoir of Billerica," published in 1816.

* The art of Surveying.

† His piety is here alluded to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKETCHES OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF BILLERICA.*

Billerica, formerly known by the name of Shawsin, is one of the ancient towns in Middlesex county. So early as 1637, the General Court of Massachusetts appointed Capt. Jonathan Brewster, "to view Shawshin, and to consider whether it be fit for a plantation." In 1641, according to the old Colony record, and according to Hubbard, it was granted to Cambridge, "provided they would make it a village to have ten families settled there within three years." A more formal grant of Shawshin was made to Cambridge, 14 June, 1642, and in May, 1643, a grant was made without any condition of making a village. There were probably some inhabitants here very soon after the year 1637, but it is doubtful whether there were any permanent residents. Its settlement has been generally referred to 1653, when there was a number of families settled between the Concord and Shawsin rivers. It was incorporated by the name of Billerica, from a considerable town in Essex county, England, in May, 1655. The earliest settlers were from Cambridge, most of whose were emigrants from England. They were a respectable company, and some of them were persons of good education. Among those who settled in Billerica during the first twenty years were the names of Danforth, Hill, Burker, French, Bracket, Rogers, Jefts, Crosby, Whiting, Sievers, Brewer, Farmer, Tompson and Richardson. To the name of Danforth, the town is principally indebted for the valuable facts contained in the records for nearly twenty years.

* These sketches are copied with several additional facts from Farmer & Moore's Historical Collections, published in New Hampshire in 1822. They were probably derived from "An Historical Discourse on Billerica," published in 1821.

1653, and a few years after completing his theological studies, went to Billerica, and was ordained the first minister of that place, November 11, 1663. His contemporaries in the ministry in the adjoining towns were all eminent men. Fiske of Chelmsford, Mitchel of Cambridge, Bulkley of Concord, Barnard of Andover, and Fox of Woburn, were in active life, and were his associates in the ministerial profession. Mr Whiting remained the minister of Billerica nearly fifty years from his settlement, and continued to discharge the duties of his sacred office, with great prudence, diligence and circumspection till age rendered him unequal to the task. He then had the assistance of a colleague. Dr. Mather, in his Magnalia, calls him 'a reverend, holy and faithful minister of the gospel.' He departed this life, February 28, 1713, aged about 80 years. One of his sons, John Whiting, who was graduated at Harvard College in 1685, was the second minister of Lancaster. There he was killed, with twenty-one others, on the 11th September, 1697, when that town was surprised by the Indians.

John Stearns was among the earliest inhabitants. He married Mary Lathrop of Plymouth colony, who was probably a daughter or grand-daughter of Rev. John Lathrop of Scituate. John Stearns, his son, was the first person born in town, on record. The late Rev. Josiah Stearns, and Hon. Isaac Stearns were his descendants.

Joseph Tompson was son of Rev. William Tompson, one of the first ministers of Braintree. He was born 1st May, 1640. In this town he was many years a selectman and town clerk, a deacon of the church, an instructer of youth, a captain of the militia, and a representative to the General Court in 1699, 1700 and 1701. He died 13 Oct. 1732, aged 92. His widow died 9 Oct. 1742, aged 91.

William French was admitted a freeman of the colony 3 March, 1636, and resided several years at Cambridge, previous to his removal to this town. He was an officer in the militia, and was authorized in 1666 to solemnize marriages. He died 20 Nov. 1681, aged 78. Two of his sons were early inhabitants of Billerica, viz. John, who died Oct. 1712, and Jacob, who died 20 May, 1713, aged 73.

Edward Farmer came from Anceley in Warwickshire, England. He was the son of John Farmer, a descendant from Edward Farmer, Chancellor of the Cathedral Church at Salisbury in 1531.* He was accompanied or soon followed by his mother, a widow, who, soon after her arrival, married Rev. Thomas Wiswall of Cambridge Village, now Newton. She survived him, and died at her son's in Billerica, May 21, 1686. She was originally of Great Packington, in Warwickshire, her name Isabel Barbage. From her descended in a direct line the late Rev. Richard Farmer, D. D. Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, author of 'An Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare,' and among the best commentators on that immortal bard.†

The progress of the settlement at Billerica was not rapid, but the measures adopted by the inhabitants were well calculated to render it permanent. Among the regulations entered in the early records were the following: All persons unknown to the townsmen desirous of becoming inhabitants, were required to bring a certificate from the place whence they came, exhibiting such testimony as should be satisfactory to the town;—that upon their admission as inhabitants, they should subscribe their names to all orders of the town, and bear their proportion of all public charges in church, town and commonweal. Any person, not qualified by law, who should presume to give his voice, or vote in any

* See Anthony Wood's Fasti Oxoniensis.

† This distinguished scholar and antiquary was born at Leicester, May 4, 1735; died Sept. 8, 1787. From Dr. Farmer's nephew, Rev. Thomas Farmer, of Woburn, Bedfordshire, the writer of these sketches received several years since, some extracts from his papers, and an impression of the seal which he wore and used, the last of which is with the Antiquarian Society at Worcester.

elections of the town, or interfere in any town affairs, was subject to a fine of five shillings, to be levied by the constable. Any inhabitant or proprietor who should bring in, or entertain in town, any person as a servant, should give bond to the constable to secure the town from all damage that might arise from the maintenance of such servant. In case of refusal to give bond, a penalty of twenty shillings per week was incurred. No proprietor possessing less than a ten acre privilege, should alienate any part of his right to any person without consent of the town. But a person having more than this proportion, might sell or dispose of a five acre privilege. Proprietors of not more than ten acre privileges could not, without permission of the town, dispose of their privilege to any person, not even to their children, unless the town had refused to make them a grant.

In 1658, the inhabitants, to the number of nineteen, agreed with Rev. Samuel Whiting in reference to his settlement in town. They engaged to give him and his heirs a ten acre privilege, and a house comfortably finished with the accommodations belonging to it, if he should continue with them during his life. They also agreed to give him a salary of 40*l.* for the first two years, 50*l.* for the third, and 60*l.* for the fourth, and afterwards engaged to 'better his maintenance as the Lord should better their estates.' His stated salary after the fourth year was 70*l.*

Rev. Mr Whiting was ordained Nov. 11, 1663, and from satisfactory evidence it appears that the church was gathered at the same time. From a charge in the town records, it was formerly inferred that the church was organized April 27, 1663, but from another charge, the 'gathering of a church and the ordaining of Mr Whiting,' are considered as coeval.

On the 2d August, 1675, Timothy Farley of this town, was killed at Quaboag, now Brookfield, in an engagement with the Indians. Such was the gloomy aspect at this time, and the alarm and terror spread through the country by the ravages of the Indians, that the inhabitants of this town held a meeting on the 13th August, for the purpose of adopting measures for mutual defence and security. The following entry of their proceedings is made in the records, which gives an idea of the danger they apprehended from their subtle and powerful enemy. 'The town, considering the Providence of God at the present, calling us to lay aside our ordinary occupations in providing for our creatures, and to take special care of our own lives, and the lives of our wives and children; the enemy being near and the warning of God's Providence upon our neighbours being very solemn, do therefore, order and agree to prepare a place of safety for women and children; and that persons and teams shall attend the said work until it be finished. An account of the whole charge being kept, shall be equally divided upon the inhabitants with other town charges.' Soon after this meeting, the town received an order from the honorable council, to gather the several inhabitants into garrisons according to their best capacity. In obedience to this order, a meeting of the selectmen and committee of the militia, was holden for that purpose, 8th October, when several garrisons were formed, and suitable arrangements were made. On the 14th, the selectmen and committee were met by Major Simon Willard, who approved their measures, and assisted them in instituting a number of other garrisons in addition to those formed on the 8th.

The excitement produced in the public mind at this period, by the predatory incursions of the Indians, caused many persons to leave their habitations, and seek refuge in the most compact part of the several towns. The settlements in the northerly part of this town on Concord river, were from their situation, peculiarly exposed, and were deserted by the inhabitants, who were ordered to be entertained 'in the body of the town.' It is not known that this town received any essential injury during King Philip's war.

The number of families in town about this time, appears to have been forty-eight, and the number of dwelling-houses forty-seven. In 1679, there were sixty rateable estates, including non residents. In a return, made in 1680, to a warrant from the depnty Governor, the town stated the number of families able to bear public charges to be fifty; and of aged persons and poor, including widows, to be ten. A writing and reading school was at this time taught by Joseph Tompson. No grammar school was in town.

The witchcraft delusion in 1692 extended to this town, and several persons who had been inhabitants were concerned in the tragical scenes at Salem Village. Thomas Carrier, alias Morgan, a Welchman, became an inhabitant of Billerica about the year 1663. He was at first not accepted as an inhabitant, and a petition appears to have been preferred to the county court against his admission. He was, however, afterwards admitted; was married by General Gookin, May 7, 1664, to Martha Allen and had several children born here. His son, Richard Carrier, born in this town, July 16, 1674, was one of the witnesses against Rev. George Burroughs, who was executed August 19, 1692. His wife was arrested on suspicion of witchcraft, had a trial before the Court at Salem, was condemned the 5th of August, and executed on the 19th among the unhappy victims at Salem Village. Her own daughter, a child about seven years old, was allowed to testify against her mother. The testimony and confession she gave may be seen in the second volume of Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts. It does not appear that Carrier lived in Billerica when his family was involved in this sad catastrophe. He probably lived in Andover. From President Allen's Biographical Dictionary, it appears that for the last twenty years of his life, he lived in Colchester, Connecticut, where he died May 16, 1735, at the age of 109 years. He was a member of the church in that town. His head in his last years was not bald, nor his hair gray. Not many days before his death he travelled on foot to see a sick man six miles, and the very day before he died, he was visiting his neighbours. Though there is no positive evidence that any of the inhabitants of Billerica were put upon trial for the supposed crime of witchcraft in the time of this delusion, yet it may be safely inferred that several were suspected and one or two apprehended. Besides the authority of Hutchinson, the town records inform us that during the height of the delusion, two persons were in the prison at Cambridge, and that they both died there. Rebecca, wife of William Chamberlain, died there Sept. 26, 1692, and John Durant, Oct. 27, 1692. They were probably both victims of the infatuation which prevailed at that time.

Within the original limits of this town lived a considerable number of Indians. The Pawtucketts at Wamesit and its vicinity, contained in 1675, about 250 souls. They had formerly been estimated at 3000. The right of the Indians to the township of Billerica, seems to have been partially acknowledged by the English, as we find the inhabitants obtained a purchase from them in 1684. The Indians, however, appear to have retained a part of Wamesit, which bordered on Mrs Winthrop's farm of 3000 acres. At this place they had a praying town, which, in 1674, according to Gookin's Collections, contained 15 families, and 75 souls. They inhabited a small tract of land on the east side of Concord river, and bordering on Merrimack river. The divisional line bebetween them and the English, it is said, extended from Merrimack river, about half a mile below the mouth of Concord river, on a direct line to Concord river, two miles from its mouth. Their plantation was separated from the English by a ditch, which may be seen at this day. Within these limits, is a hill, called *Fort Hill*, lying nearly parallel with Concord river, on which are the remains

of their fortification. It seems that the Indians at this place, were in some degree civilized. They here attended to the cultivation of their land; planted apple trees in the manner of the English, some of which remain, but have become incorporated with the trees of the forest. The names of several Indians are preserved in the records of Billerica. Capt. Danforth had one in his family of the name of *Warrick*, in the capacity of a servant, who died, about 1686.

The inhabitants of Billerica, though for a long time exposed to the incursions of the Indians, do not appear to have received any material injury from them till 1692. On the first day of August, this year, they killed Ann Shed, wife of Zachary Shed, with two of her children, Hannah, aged 13, and Agnes, aged 2 years; Joanna Dutton, aged 36, wife of Benjamin Dutton, and two of her children by a former husband, Mary Dunkin, aged 16, and Benoni Dunkin, aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Tradition has preserved few, or no particulars of the manner in which these families were assaulted.

On the 5th August, 1695, the Indians made a second irruption on the inhabitants of this place. In the northerly part of the town, on the east side of Concord river, lived a number of families, who, though without garrisons, and in a time of war, seemed to be under no apprehension of danger. Their remoteness from the scenes of Indian depredations might have contributed to their fancied security. The Indians came suddenly upon them in the day-time. Dr. Mather, the only early writer who has mentioned the event, says it was reported they were on horseback, and from that circumstance, were not suspected for Indians, till they surprised the house they came to."* They entered the house of John Rogers, son of one of the early settlers, about noon, and while from the fatigues of the day, he was enjoying repose on his bed, they discharged one of their arrows, which entered his neck and pierced the jugular vein. Awakened with this sudden and unexpected attack, he started up, seized the arrow, which he forcibly withdrew, and expired with the instrument of death in his hand. A woman being in the chamber, threw herself out of the window, and though severely wounded, effected her escape by concealing herself among some flags. A young woman was scalped and left for dead, but survived the painful operation and lived for many years afterwards. A son and daughter of Mr. Rogers were taken prisoners. The family of John Levistone suffered most severely. His mother-in-law and five young children were killed, and his oldest daughter captured. Thomas Rogers and his oldest son were killed. Mary, the wife of Dr. Roger Toothaker, was killed, and Margaret, his youngest daughter, taken prisoner. Fifteen persons were killed or taken at this surprisal. The records of the town give the names of fourteen who were killed and taken into captivity. Ten were killed, of whom five were adults. Though the Indians were immediately pursued by the inhabitants of the centre of the town, yet so effectually had they taken precautions in their flight, that all efforts to find them were unavailing. It is said they had even tied up the mouths of their dogs with wampum, from an apprehension that their barking would discover the direction they had taken. The shock given to the inhabitants by this melancholy event, was long had in painful remembrance.

* See Mather's *Decennium Luctuosum* published in 1699.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1826.

MAY-DAY.

New York, the first day of May, presents one of the most amusing spectacles, to a stranger, imaginable. One simultaneous movement seems to pervade all classes of Society, from high degree to low. Change of residence is the order of the day, and the streets resemble one vast cavalcade of drays

heavily laden with furniture of all dimensions; beds, pots, kettles, fire sets, and columns of pembroke tables, whose legs, pointing in every direction, like serpents on the head of Medusa, threaten each passer-by with destruction. In Boston, we are unaccustomed to any tumult,—any general commotion, save that of light foot-steps at the dawn of day, directed towards the several avenues of the City. Beauty and youth adorn every bridge, at early light, and ere the hour of eight comes round, these happy troops of nymphs return, to cheer with smiles and flowers, those aged remnants of human nature, who have anxiously waited the return of such charmers of the soul. This is May-Day in Boston; peace and quietness is felt and seen in every face, and thus the moments roll.

Years will roll on—and time will bring,
Its various changes, but in vain;
There is in life, but one short spring,
Yet it can ne'er return again.

In adverting to the subject of stages which arrive and leave Boston, daily, noticed in our last paper, we ought, in justice to our friends of the Traveller Office, to have referred all travellers, (as well as those who have a curiosity to become better acquainted with the manner of supporting our intercourse with the various parts of the interior,) to the Stage Register, by Messrs Badger & Porter. The Register is a popular convenience, and we are happy to ascertain, meets with increasing patronage.

Thomas Jefferson.——Pursuant to public notice given by Philip Hone, Mayor of New-York, a large and respectable meeting was held in that city on Monday last, at the City Hotel for the purpose of expressing opinions 'on the public services of Thomas Jefferson; and to adopt measures in relation to his affairs.' A committee, consisting of twenty-four citizens was appointed to receive contributions from the inhabitants of that city, with powers to enlarge their number and appoint sub-committees to correspond throughout the state, and adopt such other measures as may be deemed necessary.

Evans' Views of Greece.—Estwick Evans, of New Hampshire, who lately returned from Greece, whither he had been led by hopes of achieving her emancipation, has commenced a series of letters to the public, in which, it is said, he intends to show the real condition of that country, and to expose the deception, which has been practised 'upon the world, by individuals, great and small, from Stanhope, who wrote in Greece, that he might figure at home, down to Miller, who by certain letters figured at home, that he might live in Greece.' In the letters which have appeared, he pronounces most of the accounts which had been given of that country, gross fabrications, or egregious misstatements. He charges some of the Americans who have enlisted in her service, with misappropriating the Greek funds, and fraudulent speculations, to the amount of six or seven thousand dollars, all which he intends to prove.

Fire in New York.—On Friday morning, 28th April, a fire broke out in Garden Street, which communicated to the upper apartments of the Exchange Buildings, situated on the corner of William and Garden streets. This fine block of buildings recently built on the site of the old post office, by Rufus L. Lord and Edward C. Delavan, were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at between two and three hundred thousand dollars. $131,000 was insured on the property.

Mr Mallet's *Oratorio*, or Sacred Concert, is to take place at the first Church in Chauncey place, tomorrow evening.

There was an extensive sale of Saxony Sheep on Thursday last, at Brighton, by Messrs Coolidge, Poor & Head. These sheep have been re-

cently imported by Messrs G. & T. Searle. They also imported the first flock brought to this country.

Steam Boat.—The Kennebeck Steam Navigation Company have purchased a steam boat in New York, which is to ply between this port and Portland; and it is expected will commence running in about a month.

A new work, entitled The Life, Writings and Speeches of that celebrated Orator and Statesman, the late William Pinkney, by Henry Wheaton, is about to be issued from the New York press, in an octavo volume.

During the recent fire at New York a quantity of arsenic was thrown into the street, and became mixed with coffee, which was gathered up by several poor persons. Several persons carried away lumps of arsenic, not knowing what it was. One child came near losing its life, by getting hold of this poison, which its father had carried home from the fire.—*Cour.*

The Courier of this week contains the speech of our representative in Congress, on the subject of the Panama mission, and makes the very just remark that 'Mr Webster's speeches, whatever may be the subject, will never be read by his constituents without a deep feeling of pride and exultation —a conviction that when such a man takes upon himself the responsibilities and duties of a representave, the constituents and the representative are reciprocally honoured in the eyes of the nation and the world.

CHAPTER OF NEWS.

The New-York Mirror says the *automaton chess-player* is a great curiosity, and *guesses* the *Yankees* will find out before long, what puzzled the Europeans for sixty years.=An Engineer, by the name of Jerome, has petitioned the legislature, for permission to erect a *stone bridge*, over the river Mississippi, opposite the city of New Orleans.=Mr J. Farman, of New York, whose wife and child were destroyed by the explosion of the steam boat Ætna, two years ago, and whose affairs since have not been prosperous, has drawn two prizes in the Washington Lottery, one of $1000, the other of $25,000.=Mr. Catlin, a young artist of New-York, has taken the likeness of M. M. Noah, in his character of 'Governor and Judge of Israel, standing, like Napoleon at his coronation, in his robes of office.'=The '*Daily Chronicle*,' was commenced in Albany, on Saturday 22d April, by C. Galpin and M. M. Cole.='*The Times*,' a new daily paper, was issued in New York, on Thursday morning 27th April, by Gold S. Silliman, esq. formerly of Newport, R. I.=The Pensacola Gazette states that *green peas* appeared in that market on the 18th March.=The gallant Com. Porter sailed from New York for Vera Cruz, Mexico, last week.=Young *Tayloe*, recently tried and found guilty at Hudson, N. Y. of manslaughter, has been pardoned by the Governor.=A marine Railway is now building at the north part of Boston.=At New York, a Church is advertised to sell or let.=Our *Market Street* is undergoing great improvements by painting the buildings, and removing the stone posts which had been placed in the side-walks.=A fire happened in London on the morning of March 23: it broke out in an oilman's shop in Drury lane. The destruction of property was great. No lives lost.=The Post-Master at Newport, R. I. has given notice that a mail will run daily between that place and Boston in future. =On Wednesday last the General Assembly of Rhode Island, convened at Newport, and organized for the ensuing political year. It is expected the session will be short, as it is said there is but little to do.=The first volume of the History of Napoleon by Sir Walter Scott was published in London in February last.=The *Marine Telegraphic Shipping List*, published in this city, was enlarged from a half, to a whole sheet, on Wednesday last.=A number of Seminole and Creek

chiefs are on a visit to New York, and were to attend the Park theatre on Monday evening.=A writer in the Daily Advertiser is calling the attention of the city government to the widening of Merchants Row.=The 'Kennebec Bank,' at Hallowell, has suspended payment.=*Mr Cooper* and *Miss Kelly* commenced a short engagement on Monday evening, in Shakspeare's excellent comedy of 'Much ado about Nothing.'=The sentiments of the President of the U. S. relative to Cuba, in his message on the Panama subject, were received there with the greatest pleasure. They were considered a guaranty of the present peaceful condition of the Island.=A Miss Andrews, of Chilicothe, Ohio, is the fortunate holder of the $15,000 prize in the last Literature Lottery.

Boston Athenæum.—We are happy to hear that the erection of a new edifice has been commenced on the Athenæum Ground, for an Academy of Fine Arts and a Lecture Room. A new and most generous subscription has been volunteered for the expense of raising and endowing the building, and for giving still more enlarged usefulness to the original and extensive establishment. The Perkins family were already donors to a large amount, and to the new subscription we understand Hon. T. H. Perkins and James Perkins, esq gave $8000 each. Several respectable Libraries have been lately united to the general institution.—*Palladium.*

WILLIAM SMITH SHAW.

Wm. S. Shaw, whose death was recorded last week, was well known to the citizens of Boston, as a man devoted to American literature, and one of the principal founders of the Boston Athenæum. It gives us pleasure to learn that the Directors of this Institution, have authorized his portrait by Stuart to be placed in their principal saloon. The following well written Obituary notice is copied from the Boston Gazette of Monday last.

"He was son of a clergyman who was settled in Haverhill, in the county of Essex, a gentleman highly respected for his liberality and piety. The mother of William Smith Shaw was a sister to the late Mrs Adams, wife of the Ex-President, a woman whose talents and virtues were of the first order. Shaw graduated at Harvard University in the year 1798, at a memorable period of our political history, and was immediately employed as Private Secretary to President Adams, in which situation he continued until Mr Adams's term of office expired. In this office he cultivated a taste for the political history of our country, which gave a cast to his future character. It was an admirable school for obtaining this kind of information. Mr Adams had read and heard more of American history and traditions, and had witnessed more events, than any other man in the country; and in the private room of a statesman such subjects must of course be constantly brought up and discussed.

On leaving Mr Adams, Shaw came to Boston, and entered the office of Wm. Sullivan, esq. and was invited to make one of his family. Mr Sullivan was in full practice, and then earning the legal reputation which he has since enjoyed, and his office was considered an excellent place for a student; but it is very certain Shaw did not make much of a lawyer: the time he spent in the political bustle at Washington had destroyed his taste for law, if he ever had any. The kindness and friendship of Mr Sullivan, however, were remembered by Shaw with gratitude until the last hour of life. Soon after he was admitted to the bar of Suffolk, he was appointed, by Judge Davis, Clerk of the District Court for the District of Massachusetts, in which office he remained until some time after the late treaty of peace at Ghent; and during the war he had an opportunity of collecting a handsome property; when he retired from the duties and cares of his office. In the year 1805, or 1806, Mr Shaw prevailed on many of his literary

friends to join him in forming a reading room, in which might be found the most valuable periodicals of this and other countries. The plan so far succeeded that in 1807 an act of incorporation was obtained for the Boston Athenæum, a literary and scientific institution, which has gone on increasing in prospects, and in securing the patronage of the liberal and worthy, until it has surpassed any thing of the kind in our country; and from the recent munificent donations to it and the quickening spirit which now seems to be found among its friends, there can be no doubt that it will, before many years have elapsed, vie, in the monuments of art, in the apparatus of philosophy, and in the intellectual stores of varied learning, with the princely establishments in Europe of a similar nature.

In this day of the greatest prosperity of this literary institution, it is but just to look back upon the day of small things, and render honour to whom honour is due; and when this is done, Shaw will be hailed the founder of the Athenæum. Others have endowed it with Medicean liberality, but Shaw laid the corner stone. Godfredo never plead more fervently to the monarchs of Europe to rescue the Holy Land from infidel profanations, than Shaw did to the wealthy, and to all classes in the community to establish this literary institution. He was the first to begin the crusade for rare books and pamphlets scattered through the country, and most of his acquaintance can bear witness with what wonderful sagacity he scented out an old book, and with what a tact of espionage he discovered and seized a new one:—And after the first campaign or two were over, the spirit of literary chivalry did not desert him; the Athenæum was still his Dulcinea, and he attacked every one he met, and fought most manfully until they acknowledged the force and transcendency of the charms of his mistress, and confessed fealty, and did homage at her shrine, by depositing some garland of literature or trophy of art. It has been said that Shaw was a mere book gatherer, a catalogue and title page reader, and had but little learning—This was not true. A man acquainted with the names and the general character of the works of many authors, may often be betrayed into a seeming affectation of imposing himself on others as a person of great learning, when he intends no such thing, nor does he suspect that he has so deceived. This general knowledge of where information on all subjects may be found, is of great use to the scholar and professional man, and should be valued more than it often is, without subjecting its possessor to the imputation of pretending to know more than he does. Shaw had a good share of this knowledge, but he was also better read in many books than many were aware of. Yet it must be said that he was rather a lover of learning than a learned man, more of a propagandist in literature than a classical scholar. He criticised upon all things as they passed, and there was an apparent abruptness in his judgment often inconsistent with the soundness of his opinion. This was a harmless touch of literary vanity; for before this seemingly sudden discussion on the merits of a work was made, he had procured the impressions of those to whom he looked with respect and veneration. Notwithstanding his reliance on the strength of a few minds, he addressed the mass of mankind, and even the wiser part, as Job did his friends: *But I have understanding as well as you; I am not inferior to you; yea, the things you know I know also.*

He rejoiced in the progress of light and knowledge by whatever means they came. If he was yoked to walk in the furrow in some early imbibed principles, his general reasonings sprang from the broad seed. There was one singularity about him worth suggesting, as it is rare, perhaps, in a literary man His early life was passed in straightened circumstances, which had an effect upon his feelings in pecuniary matters, and the same feelings and habits existed through

life ; and when his means were sufficient for all the comforts of a bachelor, he was desirous of being thought poor, when he must have known that at all times, and in all places, wealth has its honors.

If a man can in any manner be judged by his associates, Shaw must have possessed no ordinary share of good properties, for during his whole whole life he had access to the best men around him. Many who sometimes found it difficult to tolerate his eccentricities never questioned his virtues, for they were such as deserve some commemoration, and we in the silence of others, venture to trace to his memory a few lines, as it were, in the sand on the shore he has left, and ask the waves to spare them until the next young flood, and this will be longer than most men are remembered after death. Most memorials are perishable. Over the ashes of those truly great, *meanness* is often employed to erect the *monument*, and *ignorance* to write the *epitaph*. The present generation may possibly cast their eyes upon the marble, to calculate what it costs, and posterity may smile, when they read the scanty and tasteless legend, as the tablet is crumbling to dust."

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Thursday, April 27.—Met according to adjournment. Present, the whole board, except Alderman Carney.

It was resolved that the safety and convenience of the inhabitants require that Hanover street should be widened and the same was laid out and widened accordingly.

Petition to widen May street, and Union street near the Green Dragon, were committed.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject relating to the location of the Washington Statue, reported as on file.

It was ordered that David Woodman be allowed $1,25 per square foot for land taken from him to widen Hanover street.

It was ordered that the Mayor be requested to write to the selectmen of Roxbury, and to invite them to meet the board of Aldermen on Wednesday the 17th day of May, at 9 o'clock A. M. on the line of Washington st. where it joins Roxbury, for the purpose of running the lines of Roxbury and Boston.

Monday May 1.—Present the whole Board.

Ordered that warrrants be issued for meeting of the citizens of the several Wards on Thursday the 11th inst. at 12 o'clock, M. for the choice of Representatives, the poll to be kept open until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Ordered that the Committee of the Southern District be authorized and directed to have Washington street, to Roxbury line, paved forthwith, and that no other paving in their district be done until further order.

Ordered that the Committee of the remaining districts proceed to contract for paving such streets in their respective districts, as they deem most important. The Northern District, (Wards 1, 2, 3,) to expend only $1,600
Midddle Dist. (Wards 4, 8, 9,) 5,000
Western Dist. (Wards 5, 6, 7,) 4,000
South. Dist. (Wards 10, 11, 12,) 10,400

$21,000

The following gentlemen were appointed Firemen for Ward No. 7, viz: Abel Bailey, Joseph Seaver, Paschal P. Hall, Joseph Brigham, Charles Bowen, James Tufts, Nathaniel Hall, Samuel F. Barry, George Warren, Frederick Clark, Frederick H. Whitney, Southworth Shaw, and Increase S. Withington.

Adjourned to Monday next.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Wednesday, April 26.—Met according to adjournment.—Present the President and thirty-nine members. Absent Messrs Farnsworth, Sprague, Hallet, Eveleth, Baker & Barnard.

An order authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money for the use of the

city, and for repeating an order passed the 27th March, was passed.

An order passed, allowing a further sum of $800 for the use of the Overseers of the poor, to make good any deficiency of money which has or may be expended by them in the year ending the 30th April.

The order authorizing the Faneuil Hall Market committee to purchase Mr Welsh's land and sell it again, in conjunction with that belonging to the city, had been read a second time, and the question was upon the passage of it, Mr Lodge moved to have it laid upon the table. Mr Curtis upon this rose, not, he said, to make any objection to the gentleman's motion, but to explain the views of the committee. This he did pretty fully; and Mr Lodge began to reply to him, but was called to order by Mr James, the motion being to lay upon the table and not the passage of the resolution. Mr Lodge's motion was lost, and the question being upon the passage of the bill, Mr Lodge continued his remarks. Mr Dorr followed, and requested some information, which being given, the resolution was passed by a large majority.

Mr Parker moved to strike out the appropriation of $4000 'for repairs and improvements of the Adams school house in Mason street.' He objected to the appropriation because it was in his opinion a most useless expenditure. It proposed to take to pieces a good school house with a slated roof, and to add another story for a Ward room. This Ward was as well furnished with a Ward room as many others. He thought the improvement would not benefit the school house, and should be less willing to appropriate money for building ward rooms, than for any other purpose. He had much rather spend it for laying out new streets and for widening others. The vote was passed in favour of striking out.

When the next item of the bill was read, which was for repair and improvement of the school house in North Bennet street, Mr Dorr said he hoped that this appropriation too, would be stricken out. The boundaries of the wards might be said to be on wheels, and they must be changed as the population increased. If they build a ward room in No. 1, he was afraid that in the year 1830, instead of having none, they would have two there, and then there would be a dispute as to which one they would make use of. Mr Barry replied to this, that an engine house and watch house must be built, and the three might be built altogether as easily and about as cheap as the two. He gave notice, that if this appropriation was not granted, he should move for a re-consideration of the appropriation for repairs and improvements on the Common. One was a useless expenditure, for it was only to please the eye, and the other was useful for it was necessary. Mr. James said this school house was a disgrace to the city. Most of the benches had been hacked by the scholars, so as to render it necessary to cover them with a shelf, which was very inconvenient to the scholars. It needed more repair than almost any other building in the city. The appropriation was then stricken out, and Mr. Barry moved a re-consideration of the vote appropriating 2,500 dollars for improvements of the Common, which was lost.

Monday, May 1.—Met according to adjournment. Present the President and thirty-eight members. Absent Messrs Farnsworth, Hallet, Eveleth, Dyer, Baker, Baldwin and Barnard.

Communication from the auditor of accounts, accompanying his monthly exhibit of appropriations and expenditures, was read and placed on file.

The committtee on the removal of the gun-house at the bottom of the common, reported that the expense of removal and repairs would not exceed $300, a part of which the Commonwealth would probably reimburse. The Committee were authorised to remove it and charge the expense to the appropriation for the common and malls.

At 8 o'clock the two Boards met in

convention, for the purpose of fixing the number of representatives which it is expedient to send to the next General Court. Mr Curtis proposed 15; he said a bill had been before the legislature at the last session, and would probably be brought up again, providing for the payment, from the Treasury, of half the constitutional number of representatives from each town; that as Boston paid four-ninths of the state tax, he thought it would be well to set an example to the country towns to diminish the number of their representatives.—The numbers of 25, 20, and 12, were also proposed; twenty was determined on, by a vote of 19 to 17.

The report of the committee on the proposed improvements at the north part of the city, (laying out two new streets from the City wharf to Exchange wharf,) which proposed a resolve authorising the Mayor and Aldermen to pay the proprietors $20,000 when they should have built a good and sufficient street, &c. after the same should be approved by the surveyors of highways, was read a second time. An amendment was proposed by Mr Waters, providing that the street should be paved and finished with a side-walk 15 feet wide. Considerable debate arose on this subject. Some of the members were apprehensive that if the street was accepted without this provision, the city would be obliged to appropriate money to pave it, &c. It was said that the committee had not given information respecting the quantity of land which the proprietors relinquished, nor how much of the land was *flat* land and docks, which were of little value. Mr Lodge stated that the new street only benefitted Ann street in the widest part, and that the remainder would require to be widened, at an expense, perhaps, of $500,000. Others stated that the proposed streets would be of great advantage to the north end, that the amendment would crush the project, as instead of giving the proprietors $20,000 to indemnify them, it was calculated to cost them 10 or 20,000. The subject was finally referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. James, Grosvenor, Brewer, Sprague, Clark, Thaxter, and Wiley, who were instructed to ascertain the expense of constructing the new street, the quantity of land relinquished by the proprietors, the quantity gained from the sea, the expenses of paving, &c.; and also the same facts which were applicable to the parallel street.

The committee appointed to sell a strip of land to Mr Heard, reported that they had good reason to think that Mr Heard would give $470 and thought a reference would be attended with unnecessary expense. They were authorised to accept that sum.

The council proceeded to ballot for nine directors of the House of Industry, and the following gentlemen were chosen on the part of the common council: B. V. French, T. Kendal, B. Briggs, D. Hastings, F. A. Gay, Joseph Lewis, W. R. P. Washburn, L. Brigham, and R. Child.

Ordered, that Messrs Wiley, Baldwin, and Aspinwall, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, be a committee to audit the treasury accounts.

Adjourned to Monday evening next.

CITY OF BOSTON.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—By virtue of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed on the 18th day of June 1825, entitled, 'An act establishing a fire department in the city of Boston,' I hereby give notice, that the organization of a fire department under the above mentioned act has been effected; of which all persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Signed this 29th day of April, A. D. 1826.

JOSIAH QUINCY, Mayor.
Attest, S. F. McCLEARY, City Clerk.

NOTICE.

PELLAGRINO MAGNONI, Hair Dresser, informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed from Elm-street to his former stand, in Wilson's Lane.

REMOVAL.

HENRY S. KENT has removed from No. 89 Court Street, to No. 110 Washington Street. April 29.

FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1453.

The following is a literal translation of a letter, the original of which is deposited, it is said, at Bruges, among the archives of that city. It was addressed to all Christian Princes by Isabella, Infanta of Portugal, wife of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Earl of Flanders, upon the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. It is dated from Bruges, and the Belgian journal from which we take it, truly remarks, that one might believe it to have been written at the present time, so much do the circumstances there related bear a comparison with those which are passing in our own time.

"Prince, ornament of Christendom, and Catholic ruler, by the Grace of God:

"The voice of a Princess brought up with the delicacy natural to her sex, has not the nervous eloquence able to point out to the Christian Princes the necessity of performing a service, on the which their honour and the dignity of their august character depends. The cause I propose to plead is that of God, and speaks for itself to the hearts of true Christians; it is the defence of the Cross; the protection of religion is the first and only pledge of our salvation. The barbarians of Asia, disciples of the Koran, have taken the capital of the East by assault; their ravages shame our religion, and their standards float over the walls of ancient Byzantium, steeped in the blood of victims to the Christian faith. This conquest of the great Constantine over idolatry is now the prey of the children of Mahomet, who, scimitar in hand, threaten the remainder of the Greek empire. The beautiful country of the arts and sciences is about to sink under the rage of the Turks and the effects of the Koran, by a general destruction of morals and religion. The dwelling of letters, Athens and Thebes, will remain a spectacle of sorrow for ever; and the country of Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles is about to be invaded by a horde of barbarians and infidels. It is not the cause of the Greeks alone; it is that of all Christendom; humanity demands our help, and God, who came into the world for our redemption, will aid our valour and constancy against the enemies of his Gospel.

Had I the eloquence of St. Paul, the constancy of St. Catherine in suffering, and the power of the Christian Kings for vengeance and punishment, I should be the first to make the Saracen Crescent give way before the holy Cross of Christ; but my sex, to whose weakness it is only permitted to act by piety and mildness, bounds me to forming the desire of seeing Christian heroism struggle against the ferocity of the children of the Koran, and uniting in a mass to form an impenetrable barrier round the country of letters and arts against the doctrine of Mahomet.

If among so many Kings and honourable Knights there should be one who would not wish to be the first to attack the enemy, I, in order to give him emulation, am ready, although a woman, to show them the path to glory, for the service of God and religion, hoping that my example will raise a blush on the cheeks of those who have not the courage to imitate her who has the honour to salute your Highness.

ISABELLA, INFANTA OF PORTUGAL, Duchess of Burgundy, and Countess of Flanders."

From the Worcester Magazine.

HON. THEODORE SEDGWICK, L. L. D.

He was born at Hartford, West Division, Conn. in May, 1741. He was the youngest of six children. His father, Benjamin Sedgwick, died at the age of 45, leaving little property, when Theodore was only ten years old. By the aid of an elder brother he was enabled to enter Yale College, but his funds not permitting, he was compelled to leave before his term was completed. He then entered on the study of Divinity, which he soon quitted and commenced the study of Law in the office of Mark Hopkins, esq. of

Great Barrington. He was admitted an Attorney of the Common pleas in the County of Berkshire, in 1776. He commenced practice in Great Barrington, afterwards moved to Sheffield, and finally, in 1785, removed to Stockbridge, which was ever after his place of residence.

From 1776 to the time of his death, which happened at Boston, Jan. 24, 1813, he was almost constantly engaged in public business. He was first aid to Gen. Thomas, in his expedition to Canada, in 1776; Representative of Sheffield in the Legislature for several years successively; and in 1785, he was sent Representative to Congress. During the Shays' insurrection he was one of the most active and efficient on the side of Government, and in many instances narrowly escaped with his life. The insurgents plundered his house, insulted his person, and destroyed his property. In 1788, he was of the 'convention called to decide on the adoption of the Federal Constitution and was one of the chief advocates in its favor.' He was afterwords Speaker of the House of Representatives, and, in 1789, he was again elected to Congress and continued there until 1793. He was then chosen Senator of the United States, in which office he remained until 1799, when he was re-elected to Congress, and was made Speaker. In 1802, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court and continued in that high and responsible station until his death.

Judge Sedgwick was the first who broke down the austerity and dignity of the Court in its intercourse with the members of the Bar. Before his time, it had been the practice of the bench to keep a watchful eye over its dignity, and regard with suspicion all appearance of familiarity on the part of those attending the courts. His affability and social character endeared him to the members of the bar, and a remembrance of him is yet preserved and cherished with great respect for his private virtues as well as for his invaluable public services. B.

TREATY WITH THE CREEKS.

This Treaty was ratified by the Senate on the 21st April; the National Journal gives the following abstract of its articles.

The first article annuls the treaty concluded at Indian Springs on the 12th Feb. 1825.

By the second article the Creeks cede to the United States an immense extent of territory in Georgia.

By the third the United States agree to pay immediately $217,600 'to be divided among the chiefs and warriors of the nation.'

By the fourth, the United States agree to pay the nation an additional perpetual annuity of $20,000.

The fifth article declares 'that the difficulties which have arisen in the nation shall be amicably adjusted.'

By the sixth article the United States engage to provide a place of residence for the friends of M'Intosh, west of the Mississippi.

By the seventh article, provision is made for the removal of the emigrant party within 24 months.—The United States are to pay the expense of their removal, and to furnish them with subsistence for a term not exceeding 12 months after their arrival at their new residence.

8th. An agent, a sub-agent, and an interpreter is to reside with them, and a blacksmith and wheelwright are to be furnished by the U. States. Such assistance also, is to be rendered to them in their agricultural operations, as the President shall think proper.

9th. In consideration of the sufferings and exertions of the M'Intosh party, $100,000 are to be divided among their chieftains and warriors, if such party shall amount to 3000 persons, and in that proportion for any smaller number.

10th. The pecuniary damage sustained by the friends and followers of M'Intosh, in consequence of the difficulties growing out of the treaty at Indian Springs, is to be regularly assessed on the Nation, and the amount paid out of their annuity.

11th. Improvements on the lands

ceded are to be appraised, and the amount thus ascertained paid to the parties owning such improvements.

12th. Possession of the ceded country to be yielded on the 1st of January next.

Finally, a supplementary article extends the lines mentioned in the second article, so far as to include in the cession all the land at present held by the Creeks within the chartered limits of Georgia.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication from Amherst, N. H. and another from Nantucket, are on file, and shall receive due attention.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, who succeeded in establishing the Medical Intelligencer, (now published by J. Cotton, esq.) the first Medical Newspaper which was ever printed in this country, has recently relinquished the editorial department of that paper, and is now making preparations for publishing another of a similar character, on an improved plan, which will be issued on Saturday of each week. From his experience and the aid which is proffered by some of the first professional gentlemen in Boston and New York, there is reason to believe it will have an extensive circulation.

PRESENT STATE OF ST. DOMINGO.

We have received a letter, dated at Jacmel, April 7th, which says the small pox is making great ravages in Hayti. The writer attributes its fatality to the bad management of the physicians, who are 'more ignorant than those who lived before Hippocrates.'

He says the climate is delightful, and nature would scatter in profusion the richest productions of the earth, were its inhabitants to make any exertions towards cultivating the land. Rather than submit to the labour of tilling the soil, they would subsist upon one scanty meal a day, and reduce their children to the degradation of beggars. On the whole, we are fully convinced, from the tenor of this communication, that a great work must yet be accomplished, ere the people of Hayti will establish a completely secure government. With respect to the treaty with France, and acknowledgment of their independence, the Haytians are still in doubt. This appears to be the object of their desire, but obscurity and uncertainty still inveloples the future destiny of that unfortunate Island.

CHAPTER OF NEWS.

The Marchioness of Londonderry was said to wear jewels and other costly ornaments to the value of 30,000*l.* at the Fancy Ball in York.=In New York, owing to the late fire, the Post Office had been removed into one of the rooms in the rear of the exchange. The entrance is from Exchange street, near its junction with William street.=A new Novel, entitled *Granby*, by the author of Tremaine, has just been published in New York, which is said to be superior to the preceding writings of the author.=A Jeffersonian meeting was held on the ninth inst. in Philadelphia, for the relief of the venerable ex-president.=The last advices from New Orleans state that the small pox had made its appearance in that city.=Seventy eight dollars and ten cents have been received from Captains of vessels, in Baltimore, as a donation to the Seamen's Union Bethel Society.=Thirty three persons died in Baltimore, in the week, ending 2d May, from this, it appears to be uncommonly healthy.=The Chameleon, now exhibiting in this city, said to live on air, probably subsists on small insects, as it is a well known fact to naturalists, that they have a peculiar odour, which attracts small insects towards them, which they catch with the tongue, in the same manner that flies are taken by frogs.=Mr Cooper's benefit at the Federal St.

Theatre on Monday evening last, was not so well attended as in former times. Mr Burroughs' at the Circus, the same evening, was a round one.=The weather, the past week, for the most part, has been delightful.=The roof of a glass house, in Wheeling, Virg. fell in lately, and the principal part of the building was destroyed by fire.=The Ohio river was five feet above high-water mark, at the last dates.=A rail road coach between Darlington and Stockton-on-Tees, Eng. carries twenty passengers, and yet requires only one horse, at the rate of eleven miles an hour.=A steam boat, Le Canadian, near Montreal, recently took fire, which rendered it necessary to scuttle her.=Maj. Russell, editor of the Centinel, has been severely abused by Mr Randolph, while seated in the lobby of the Senate, at Washington.=The expense of the contemplated National Observatory, at Washington, is calculated at $14,500, including instruments, $16,646, and the subsequent annual expense, including contingencies, $4,042.=A great drought has been experienced at Bermuda.=The Indians have murdered the crew, and burnt the Schooner Eliza Ann, on the Indian coast, in the Gulf of Mexico.=In Rhode Island the General Court have passed an act, increasing the Bank tax, from 5 to 12½ cents on every hundred dollars of the capital stock.=Rev. N. Parker, D. D. of Portsmouth, delivered the Dudleian Lecture on the 'Validity of Presbyterian Ordination,' at Cambridge, on Wednesday last.=The lives of a whole family were put in jeopardy, at Washington, by eating cheese, which probably contained some poisonous material in the colouring matter which is used in modern dairies.=Mr Randolph is said to be a great porter drinker.=His Excellency James Fenner has been unanimously elected Governor of Rhode Island, and his Honor Charles Collins, esq. Lieut. Governor.=A new Theatre is building at Rochester, N. Y. under the superintendance of Mr Williams.=Mr and Mrs Duff have announced their benefit in Philadelphia.=It is rumoured that Mr Sanford may be nominated to London, as successor to Mr Rufus King. Mr Noah says, 'inclination points to Mr Webster, and policy to Mr Sanford.'=The Dover Gazette has copied from the News Letter, without giving credit.=William Smith was taken up by a police officer, the first of the week, for pilfering a gentleman's wallet, at the Circus.=Dr. Percival, the poet, was at the Theatre, at Miss Kelly's benefit.=Mr Coffin, the *Boston Bard*, arrived in town on Tuesday. His life is to be published by Messrs Badger & Porter, at the Traveller office.

HISTORICAL WRITINGS.

One of the truest evidences of the value of historical writings, is the pleasure which we derive from an acquaintance with the past. Curiosity urges men to the greatest absurdities in relation to the future. Beyond the influence which superstition has over the human mind, there is nothing in those researches which have for their object, an exposition of nature's secrets, which satisfies the inquisitive character of civilized man: but, a calm retrospective examination of essential facts, connected with a historical memoir of a nation, a town, or a distinguished individual, gives a rationale of existing causes and effects, and satisfies and interests the mental faculties in a peculiar manner, simply because it presents an exposition of those mysteries which are believed necessarily to accompany *time*, and lays every thing open to the comprehension of the most common capacity.

While a plain narrative exerts a secret and consequential influence, the leading facts, which are embodied with it, and the conclusions which are also drawn from the several deductions, have a salutary effect in forming individual character—of developing moral strength, and, in fine, of creating a system of useful maxims which have a governing control over the reader through the remainder of the longest life.

We estimate the writings of ancient and modern historians in exact proportion to the good we derive from them; and good results to society in a ratio corresponding to the attention which is given to the causes that promoted the welfare or the misery of the people who were the theme of the historian. Virtue and vice are the two extremes in nations as well as with individuals; and they both have a determinate effect. The one has exalted and the other remains an everlasting stigma upon the reputation. It is by carefully weighing circumstances, that we profit by the examples which the historian places before us, in illustration of the leading propositions. Not only the beauty and elegance of the language of Hume and Robertson, but the solid principles which are inculcated, the maxims which are taught, and the truth which is every where diffused, in reference to virtue and vice, in state and private life, will render them of more and more importance, through succeeding generations.

There is a wide difference betwixt descriptive and purely written history. The first is that kind which is much in vogue by modern tourists, whose diaries are scarcely remembered beyond the day of publication; whereas the latter, though less inviting to the hasty reader of paragraphs, records the real history of things as they *were*, and age, instead of destroying their reputation, is continually adding and enhancing their intrinsic value.

PHILADELPHIA ARCADE.

On Wednesday, May 3d, the building Committee of the Arcade, the first building of the kind ever commenced in America, proceeded from their office in Decatur street to the spot selected for its site, in Chesnut street. John Haviland, architect, laid the corner stone, in which was deposited a box, containing the several coins of the United States, the articles of subscription, and list of the original subscribers, a roll containing engraved likenesses of John Q. Adams, President of the United States, and John A. Shulze, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and another bundle enclosing the different newspapers of the day.

An Arcade, in architecture, signifies a continuation of arches; and this building will be emphatically entitled to the appellation; for it will not only contain its hundred stores under the same vaulted roof, but the floors of its different stories will be supported in the same substantial manner.

The lot which is destined, in future, to be ornamented by this beautiful superstructure, is about 109 feet in width, and extends from Chesnut to Carpenter streets, which is 150 feet. Fronting on one of the finest streets in that beautiful city, and situated directly opposite to Decatur street, which furnishes a wide thorough fare to High street, it possesses, indisputably, the most eligible site that could have been selected for the purpose.

The Arcade will be 100 feet in width, having an alley of upwards of 4 feet wide on each side, for the conveniences of light, air, and affording a private entrance to the stores. Its depth will be 150 feet, covering in that direction, the whole extent of the lot. Both of the principal fronts will be faced with Pennsylvania marble, perforated with arches that will run through the whole body of the building. The architectural composition of the façade will not be proportioned from either the Grecian or Roman order, although the members, as well as the expression of the general style, are modelled from the Greek. Four arches spring from the sculptured caps of the antæ, will support a broad frieze, from which will appear coupled brackets, that will support a justly proportioned cornice, surmounted by a raking blocking course. The elevation of the front on Chesnut street, is to be enriched with niches and friezes, containing sculptured ornaments in basso relievo, emblematic of the character of the edifice. Whole sized figures, in full relief, representing Commerce and the Arts, will occupy the niches of the wing. The whole will

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be surmounted with the arms of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and the head of Mercury.

The plan of the first principal floor will be governed by two 14 feet wide avenues, running longitudinally through the building, with four rows of stores facing each other. These avenues will be paved with beautiful grey flag stones, in ranged courses, and will be lighted during the day, by means of the glass roof, forming an agreeable covered promenade. A double flight of marble steps at each end, will form the ascents to two saloons 70 feet long, situate in the fronts of the second story, then open to the street, and communicate with four similar ranges of stores, fronting on galleries, defended by iron balustres. This additional promenade will command a view of the avenues below, in connexion with the open space and glass roof, in beautiful perspective. The third story will be left in one entire room, 150 by 30 feet.

The whole site of the building, in the basement story, will be vaulted, as will also the other stories, except the avenues, which extend to the roof.

It is said the contractors have determined to spare no expense in the solidity of construction or in the embellishment of the building which will render it worthy of the age, and the city in which it is to be built. The stores will be fire-proof, and when filled with goods, gracefully arranged, with that skill and taste so peculiar to Philadelphia, and at night, brilliantly lighted up with gas, they will have a splendid appearance.

At the extremity of each avenue, will be iron railings, which, when closed, will secure the property from every intrusion.

The Arcade will thus combine solidity, beauty, and safety, in an eminent degree; ventilation, light, air, water, and every other convenience have commanded attention.

We learn that the estimated expense of the Arcade, including the price of the lot, was $150,000. As this was too large a sum to be advanced by an individual, it was divided into 1500 shares of $100 each. The subscription book was opened on the 20th of October 1825, and was closed on the 1st of April 1826, with $88,500; the balance was taken by the contractors.

Sub-contracts have been made for nearly all the work and materials necessary for the completion of the Arcade; and the different mechanics have evinced a disposition to aid in completing the same within a specified period.

Numerous applications have already been made for stores, and a negociation is carrying on with the proprietors of the Philadelphia Museum to rent them a part of the second story, and the whole of the third, for the exhibition of their fine collection of natural and other curiosities. It requires but slight observation to perceive that such an arrangement would be mutually beneficial.

The northern part of the building which has recently been taken down to make room for the Arcade, was of great antiquity, and was built, in part, of bricks imported from Holland. Fifty or sixty years ago, it was occupied by a respectable gentleman, Dr. Grame, who lived in it until his death, soon after which it was purchased by the late John Dickinson, esq. author of 'the Farmer's Letters.' The ground appurtenant to the house then extended some distance to the west, and to the east as far as Sixth street. About the year 1774, Mr Dickinson took down a part of the old building and erected a new one in front—but it is believed he never occupied it. In the winter of 1776–'77, being still in an unfinished state, it was used as an hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers of the revolution. It was afterwards inhabited by the first and second French Ministers, Mons. Gerard and the Chev. de la Luzerne, the latter gentleman erected a wooden building on the east of the dwelling house, in which was celebrated, with great pomp and splendour, the birth of the first Dauphine, son of the since unfortunate Louis XVI of France.

General Dickinson sold the house, with a few feet of ground east and west of it, to his brother, General Phileman Dickinson, who resided in it several years. In 1798, it was purchased by Chief Justice Tilghman, who has occupied it from that period until possession was delivered to its present owners.

DR. ASA BULLARD.

The death of Dr. Asa Bullard, at the age of 61, is a family bereavement and a public loss. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1793, and after he became an inhabitant of Boston, was employed many years in teaching youth. in rather advanced life, he became distinguished in the practice of medicine, and still later, an able member of the Masonic family, to which he was devotedly attached, and frequently regretted he did not earlier become a member of the brotherhood. We recollect an interesting discourse which he delivered before St. Paul's Chapter, at an installation of its officers, in 1823, which was a valuable production. Dr. Bullard was believed to be an honest man, and this is the greatest tribute of respect which can be paid to the memory of any individual. His widow, daughter and a large circle of friends, mourn the loss of this upright citizen and faithful servant of the rich and needy.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Surprise, admiration, and disgust, have alternately influenced the American public, in relation to this extraordinary man. There is such a misfortune as outliving one's reputation, and we have often, in moments of reflection, thought Mr Randolph would have been more respected, had he died many years ago. Once, he was considered a constellation in the firmament of the Union, and now, he is as frequently denominated a fallen star, as a wise and considerate Statesman.

That Mr Randolph is a gentleman of talents, no one pretends to deny; but the peculiar bias of his mind, the direction of his faculties in matters of sober interest, and the strange vein of sarcasm and wit, with whith he ventures to assail the highest officers of the Government, perfectly astonishes and surprises us. His eccentricity of manners, his fearlessness of consequences, and the tone of his language in the Senate of the United States, taken collectively, constitute the most marvellous character, for a statesman, which any country has produced.

Separately from those facetiæ which accompany him in private life, enough to make a less notorious personage the gazing point of the multitude, he is a curious and truly original man. Restless, ambitious, and at the same time, indifferent to the opinions of the world, he moves in a sphere entirely his own, without deference to others, and apparently without concern for himself.

Mr Randolph has engaged a passage in the Packet ship York, for Liverpool.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

Mr. Editor,—As a stranger, I beg to ask some questions, and insert an opinion too, by way of privilege. Since my arrival in Boston, I have read with peculiar satisfaction the hints at reform, which have occasionally appeared in your paper; but Sir, there is one which has escaped your observation, or else you have less regard for the appearance of a new coat than myself. I allude, Sir, to the *dirty*, *dusty* custom of sweeping some of the principal streets in Boston, in the day time. In passing through many streets, at different hours of the day, I have met whole clouds of dirt,—fresh from the broom, which was kept high in air by a battalion of sweepers. Besides spoiling one's eyes, &c. it makes the greatest destruction with clothing. Is all this by order of the City Government? My opinion, Sir, is this; that there is not a city in the United States, besides this, that tolerates such a shameful practice. Why are not all these streets swept in the night, as they should be? I. J. K.

The following ancient document is in the hand writing of Governor Bradstreet.

"28 July 1684.

This may certify any that it may concern, that Thomas Wiggin is permitted to live and Inhabitt in this Colony. S. BRADSTREET, *Govnr.*

I will engage in any some that hee shall not be chargeable to the towne.

S. BRADSTREET."

The above scrap was discovered attached by a pin to a leaf of an old town book; it is a neat specimen of the chirography of Mr Bradstreet, who is famous in the history of the colony of Massachusetts, as the first Secretary and last charter Governour, and for his ardent devotion to the interests of the people on every question which concerned their rights under the charter.

The document is an evidence of the formality with which the ingress of strangers into Boston was guarded in ancient times, and the pin itself deserves to be preserved in the museum of the Antiquarian society, as a sample of the things with which the Simple Cobler of Agawam's 'augiperous gentle-dames made fiddle cases for futulous women's phansies.'

EXTRACTS FROM SEWALL'S MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL.

The following is an account of the family of Mr Henry Sewall, who came to this country in 1634 and settled at Newbury. He was grandfather to the younger Samuel Sewall, the author of the Journal from which we make these extracts.

"Mr Henry Sewall and Madam* Jane Dummer, March 25th 1646, Connubio Junxit, Mr. Saltonstall. Their childrens' births, [&c.] Hannah Sewall born May 10, 1649, baptized by Mr Heskins, at Tunworth, married Mr Jacob Tappan† per Mr Woodman Aug. 24, 1670, died Nov. 12, 1699. Samuel Sewall born March 28, 1652, at Bishop-Stoke, baptized by Mr Rashley, married Mrs Hannah Hull, Feb. 28, 1675-6, died at Boston, Jan. 1, 1723. John Sewall born Oct. 10, 1654 at Badesly, baptized Nov. 22 per Mr Cox, married to Mrs Hannah Fesinden Oct. 27, 1674, died Aug. 8, 1699. Stephen Sewall born Aug 19, 1657 at Badesly, Sept. 24, baptized per Mr Cox, married per Daniel Gookin to Mrs Margaret Mitchell of Cambridge June 13, 1682, died at Salem Oct. 17, 1725. Jane Sewall born Oct. 25, 1659 at Badesly, baptized per Mr Cox, married to Mr Moses Gerrish † per Mr Woodman Sept. 24, 1677, died Jan. 29, 1716-17. Ann Sewall, born at Newbury N. England Sept. 3, 1662, baptized per Mr Parker, married to Mr Longfellow, fall 1676. Mehitable Sewall born May 8, 1665, baptized by Mr Parker, married to Mr W. Moody ‡ of Newbury, died Aug. 8, 1702. Dorothy Sewall born at Newbury N. E. Oct. 29, 1668, married to Mr Ezekiel Northend || of Rowley, Sept. 10, 1691,".

[The following will show the customs of our ancestors respecting the burial of the dead.]

"Friday, Sept. 21st 1722, Dyed at Roxbury in the house that was Col. Lambs, Mad'm Rebeckah Dudley. Buried 26th Paal Bearers, Gov'r Shute, F. Sewall, Col. Townsend, Ed. Broomfield, Esqr., Col. Fitch, Col. Adam Winthrop. Rings and Gloves with Escutchions. See News Letter No. 974."

"May 25th, 1723. Mad'm Bridget Usher dies at 2 in the afternoon at Boston. Buried the 30th. Her funeral was attended by the chief of the town.—Paal Bearers of her own naming were Lt. Gov'r Dummer, F. Sewal, Col. Townsend, Ed. Bloomfield Esqr. and Simeon Stoddard Esqr. with Col. Quincy. They bore up the Paal to Mr. John Elliotts, formerly Deacon Elliotts, and then they put it in to the Coach and the most of the people returned back. My Father and Judge Quincy, Justice Welsteed, Couz. Jonathan Sewall and Couz.

* *Madam* appears to have been the appellation of married, and *Mrs.* of single ladies, at that period.

† Died at Newbury, 1717.

† Died at Newbury, Dec. 4, 1694.

‡ Died at Newbury Falls, Feb. 6, 1729-30.

|| Died Dec. 23, 1732.

The following ancient document is in the hand writing of Governor Hancock.

"23 July 1684.

This may certify any that it may concern, that Thomas Wiggin is permitted to live and inhabite in this Colony. S. HAMPSHIRE, Governr.

I will engage in any sume that hee shall not be chargeable to the towne.

S. HAMPSHIRE."

The above scrap was discovered attached by a pin to a leaf of an old town book; it is a neat specimen of the chirography of Mr Hancock, who is famous in the history of the colony of Massachusetts, as the first Secretary and last Governor, and for his ardent devotion to the interests of the people on every question which concerned their rights under the charter.

The document is an evidence of the formality with which the ingress of strangers into Boston was guarded in ancient times, and the pin itself deserves to be preserved in the museum of the Antiquarian society, as a sample of the things with which the Simple Cobler of Agawam's "unpiperous generation" made idle cases for tobacco.

EXTRACTS FROM SEWALL'S MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL.

The following is an account of the family of Mr Henry Sewall, who came to this country in 1634 and settled at Newbury. He was grandfather to the youngest Samuel Sewall, the author of the Journal from which we make these extracts.

"Mr Henry Sewall and Madam Jane Dummer, March 23th 1646, Committe Junii, Mr. Saltonstall. Their children's birth. [Sic.] Hannah Sewall born May 10, 1647, baptized by Mr Hesking, at Tunwerth, married Mr Jacob Toppan per Mr Woodman Aug. 24, 1670, died Nov. 12, 1690. Samuel Sewall born March 28, 1652, at Bishop-Stoke, baptized by Mr Hasley, married Mrs Hannah Hull, Feb.

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a Madam appears to have been the appellation of married, and not of single ladies, at that period.

† Died at Newbury, 1712.

Sam'l. Hirst. Also went in the Coach Mad'm Brown, Townsend, Mather, (Dr. Widdow) Billingham, Mrs. Viffuen. I also accompanied a horse back. Intered at Brantry with Dr. Hoar her first husband. Eat at Judge Quincy's and then we returned home. Gave my wife and I Gloves."

"August 23d, 1723. Dr. Increase Mather dies. I went to his funeral. Mr. Foxcroft preach'd his Lecture from. Chron. 24th, 15th. See News Letter No. 1022—Two Funeral Sermons and his Life."

"May 3d, 1724. President Leverett dies early in the morning very suddenly, when he was in bed, to his wives great surprise. Buried at Cambridge on the 6th. His Corps being carried into the College Hall, where Mr. Welsteed made a Lattin Oration. Mr. Appleton, Mr. Wadsworth preached next sabbath. Mr. Colman sabbath after at Cambridge. They gave him a great Character."

January 14, 1726-7. Samuel Hirst dies suddenly on the Long Wharff. See News Letter—Sermon printed 18th. Buried in Grandfather Hull's Tomb. Pall Bearers, Balston, Welsteed, Fellow. Mr. Chauncey, minister, Mr. Andrew Oliver, Mr. T. Cooper and Mr. Palmer. Gave us Rings and Gloves"

"Memorandum taken out of Grandfather Hull's Pocket-Book.

Sept. 16th, 1661. Training day, Maj. General Atherton, after he had been heer, going home, his horse threw him. He was taken up speechless, so continued untill one of the clock (I take it to be the morning after training day) in the morning and died. Sept. 20th, Maj'r Gen'l Humphrey Atherton's Corps was attended to the Grave from Boston to Dorchester with Ten Companies of foot soldiers and one Troop of Horse."

Boston May 6, 1826.

To the Editor of the Boston News-Letter.

SIR,—Being a subscriber and an antiquarian, I have thought you might be pleased to insert the following anecdote of a marriage portion in the early history of your state and City.

Yours respectfully, ANTIQUARIUS.

Capt. John Hull, who was one of the first founders of the Old South Church, Captain of the Anc. and Hon. Artillery, a Representative of the town, and in 1680 an Assistant, was a man of wealth. A daughter of his was married to Major Samuel Sewall, (a reminiscence of whom is preserved in your paper, p. 51.) As usual in those days, the father was expected to give his daughter a marriage portion. "So father Hull, after his daughter was completely, and richly too, dressed and prepared for the ceremony, caused her to be put into one side of a large pair of scales, in presence of her friends, and then piled on dollars and crowns, silver money, until they weighed her down." Report says she was a plump, hearty girl—This must have been a fat marriage portion in those days.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

FUSILEERS. At a meeting of the Independent B. Fusileers, May 2, Otis Turner was elected Captain, vice Joseph N. Howe Jr. resigned; Jona. Patten, 1st Lieutenant, vice James Henry, resigned; Abram Gale, 2d Lieutenant, vice Otis Turner, promoted; Nathaniel Sweet, Ensign, vice Jona. Patten, promoted.

THE CITY GUARDS elected George Washington Adams, Lieutenant, vice Huggeford, promoted; and Augustus Newman, Ensign, vice Gleason, discharged.

In the 3d Regt. 2d Brig., Gilman B. Wheeler was elected Captain, vice D. Hastings, discharged; and John Drayton, Lieutenant, vice Wheeler, promoted—William H. Howard, Captain, vice B. Reynolds, discharged; and Daniel Tisdale, Lieutenant, vice Howard, promoted.

SOUL OF SOLDIERY. Officers elected Wednesday, 19th April, 1826:—Charles Cook, Captain; Thomas Davis, 1st Lieut.; William A. Dow, 2d Lieut.; Stephen Shelton, 3d Lieut.; Darius Blodgett, 1st Sergeant; John Drayton, 2d Sergeant; Anthony Chapouil Jr. 3d Sergeant; William Hovey, 4th Sergeant; William Easterbrooks, 5th Sergeant.

Steam Boat Explosion.—The steam boat Susquehannah burst her boiler on the third inst. in attempting to ascend the Nescopeck Falls, near Berwick on the Susquehannah. The engineer was so badly scalded as to be completely skinned. Nine others were severely scalded and three were missing, supposed to have been killed.

A destructive fire occurred at Portland on Saturday evening last, in West Market Row, Union Hall, (which has been employed as a Theatre) with which 10 or 12 stores and dwelling-houses were destroyed. The buildings burnt were principally owned by N. Harding, whose loss is estimated at $8000. There were insurances affected on the property to the amount of $4450. This is the greatest fire that has happened in that place since the conflagration in Green St. in 1822.

Theatre.—Miss Kelly's Benefit was well attended. We were not only gratified with the performances generally, but really glad to see the Theatre filled with a fashionable, discriminating audience. Mr Cooper did not appear exactly at home, yet there was true histrionic excellence discoverable in all he said and did.

A gentleman in Philaldelphia has in preparation a work entitled *'A History of the American Newspaper Press.'* If well managed, it will be a source of much amusement, as it is said it will contain the origin, progress, and present character of the principal newspapers in the United States.

Bishop Cheverus has recently received five thousand francs from the King of France, with a letter of thanks, written by the Bishop of Hermopolis, the Secretary for Ecclesiastical Affairs, at the request of the King, for his exertions in favour of the inhabitants of the department of the Tarn and Garonne, who had suffered by an inundation of the Tarn.—*Gaz.*

Trial of the Shakers.—On the 22d April, came on before the Supreme Court, sitting at Worcester, the trial of John Warner and several others, head men of the Society of Shakers in Harvard, on an indictment for having falsely imprisoned, assaulted, and beaten Seth Babbit, a member of the Society, from the year 1823, to the finding of the indictment. The trial is reported at length in the Worcester papers, the Spy and Ægis. The jury agreed in five minutes on a verdict of acquittal.—*D. Adv.*

Paris.—The prefect of police in Paris lately sent a commissary to take possession of the Gallery of Fine Arts belonging to a person of the name of Rouy, in consequence of its containing some busts of Bonaparte. The week before this seizure, the Gallery had been visited by several of the Royal family. A confectioner at Paris has been punished for selling busts of Napoleon in sugar to children.

On Saturday afternoon a boat on an excursion of pleasure, was capsized by a sudden gust of wind, off Point Shirley, in this harbour, and we are sorry to say that Messrs. David Patten, James Gillson, William Story, and Charles James, were drowned. They were all stone-cutters, in the employment of the Boston Soap Stone Manufacturing Company. There were five persons in the boat; the one saved is David Hull, who was picked up by Messrs. John Sargent Tewksbury and John Burrill, who went to their relief. They were all steady and industrious men, who have left many relations and friends to mourn their loss. The bodies of the four have since been found and decently interred —*Cour.*

CITY RECORD.

The following specific appropriations to defray the expenses of the city for the next financial year was passed by this city, 26th April.

For salaries and compensation to the Instructers of all the Schools, except the Primary Schools - - - $40,000
For the Primary Schools 13,500
For repairs, fuel, and all other contingent expenses of all the Schools - - 4,000
For repairs of Public Buildings 3,000
For Paving and Repair of Streets, - - - 30,600
For widening Streets, - 25,000
For Salaries of all City and County Officers - 29,000
For the City Watch - 9,000
For Lamps, Oil, and Superintendance - - - 10,000
For the Fire Department, including new Engines, Hose, and all repairs of Engine Houses, - - - 10,000
For Bells and Clocks - 700
For Constables - - 1,500
For care and improvement of the Common, Malls, and Fort Hill - - - 2,500
For care and improvement of Neck Lands - - 600
For Common Sewers, Wells, and Pumps, - - 5,000
For the Internal Health Department, including sweeping Streets and removing House Dirt and other nuisances - - - 12,000
For the External Health Department, expenses of the Quarantine establishment, except salaries - - 1,200
For the Overseers of the Poor, exclusive of moneys received from other towns, (all moneys accruing for State paupers to be paid into the city treasury) - - - 10,720
For the Directors of the House of Industry, besides moneys received from other towns for the support of their Poor, and income from the City's farm at South Boston, (all moneys accruing for State paupers to be paid into the City Treasury) - - 15,000
For the completion of the Stockade Fence, at the House of Industry - 3,000
For the payment of the annual Instalments of the City and County debt - - 15,000
For the payment of Interest on the City and County debt 15,000
For payment of the Annuity for the purchase of George's and Lovel's Islands, in Boston Harbor - - - 400
For payment for work already performed upon the Dyke, on the City's flats West of Washington street - 150
For building Reservoirs - 5,000
For Printing and Stationary 1,800
For the County of Suffolk, including expenses of Courts, Jails, House of Correction, and all other charges, except Salaries, - - - 31,500
For Incidental Expenses, and Miscellaneous Claims, not justly chargeable to either of the foregoing heads of appropriation - - 4,000
For probable abatement of Taxes - - - 5,000

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday May 8.—All present except Alderman Bellows.

A communication was received from the committee of Health, in relation to the landing of Hides.

Several notices were received of intention of building.

A complaint was made against a bowling alley near Hancock school.

John Q. Adams, Eph. L. Baker, Daniel Magner and William Rider, licensed as victuallers.

Agreeably to assignment the Board proceeded to the choice by ballot, of nine Directors of the House of Industry; and they were accordingly chosen in concurrence with the Common Council.

Aldermen Bellows and Loring were joined to the Committee to examine and audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

Ordered, that Thomas Welsh jr. esq be requested to give a written opinion

what right the city has in and to a certain dock on Front-street at the bottom of Rainsford's lane, formerly so called.

Communication from Thomas Lamb, that he is about building on State street, opposite Merchants' Row, and praying that the elevation of the street may be determined on, was read and committed to Aldermen Bellows and Robbins to determine and fix the same.

Notice from the Selectmen of Roxbury that they will meet the Mayor and Aldermen on the line between Roxbury and Boston on the 17th inst. to run their lines. Ordered, that Aldermen Marshall and Loring be authorised to provide a dinner at the Exchange Coffee House.

Wednesday, May 10.—The whole Board present, except Alderman Robbins.

Ordered that the building now used by the Hook and Ladder Company, be removed to the City's land, near the hay scales.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, May 8.—Forty members present, absent Amos Farnsworth, Ezra Dyer, Isaac Parker, Chas. Torry, Chas. Barnard and Thos. Brewer.

A message was received from the Mayor relative to the purchase of a piece of land in Eliot Street for a watch house, suggesting the expediency of authorising a City Stock to be issued for the amount of $1700, discharging a mortgage now held by Misses Susan and Elizabeth Inches, whereupon a stock was ordered to be issued, interest payable semiannually, the stock payable at the unexpired time of a note held by Ephraim Marsh. The order passed both branches.

A communication from the Surveyors of Highways, submitting to the consideration of the City Council the expediency of sanctioning by their approbation, imperious exercise of authority for the purpose of widening Merchants' Row, made necessary in consequence of the improvements in the vicinity of Faneuil Hall; with the petition of H. Gassett & Co. remonstrating against the building of a stone store at the corner of State street and Merchants' Row, was committed to Messrs. Boies, Hastings, Hallet, Morey and Waters, with instructions to report what sums of money the petitioners or proprietors of estates in Merchants' Row, and the vicinity, will contribute towards the expense of widening the said street. Also to report what sum, in their opinion, the improvement will cost the city after deducting the amount which will be contributed by individuals towards that object.

The Committee to whom was referred the order from the Board of Aldermen, requiring the Assessors to furnish the Assistant Assessors, annually, with a list of all the names of persons taxed $10,000 and upwards for personal property the preceding year, reported that the same ought to pass in concurrence, with an amendment, striking out $10,000 and inserting 5,000. The report was accepted.

A resolve to appoint the Directors of the House of Industry overseers of the establishment for the reformation of Juvenile delinquents; and appropriating $3,500 for the use of the establishment, passed to a second reading.

It was ordered that the School Committee be requested to report to the City Council the rules which forbid the admission into the public schools of children upwards of 7 years of age; and upon what principles of policy these rules were established and are still maintained; and why they cannot be so far altered as to admit a portion, if not the whole of the children for whom an intermediate school is proposed to be established. Also that the School committee be requested to report the causes, so far as they have come to their knowledge, which have prevented the children, for whom the Committee recommend an intermediate school, from being qualified for admission into the public schools; and what number of schools will be necessary for the accommodation of the children above mentioned.

Adjourned to Monday next, 4 o'clock.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD OF ENGLAND.

The simple and economical mode of paying officers of the General Government, in the United States, gives more security to our liberty, than any nation in the world. While our President has a specific income of twenty five thousand dollars a year, there is but little danger of his buying interest, to any extent, which can ever operate against the vital good of the people. We here present a table of the officers of the Royal Household of George the Fourth, and what American will not sicken at such a picture of royalty!

The King's Salary amounts to five millions of dollars a year, and to give dignity to the crown, the nation pays annually the sums which are prefixed to the names of the following offices.

The Lord Chamberlain,	£1200
Vice Chamberlain,	1159
Secretary, 5 Clerks and a superintendant of payments,	1200
Groom of the Stole,	1200
12 Lords of the bed-chamber, 1000*l.* each,	12000
13 Grooms of the bed-chamber, 500*l.* each,	6500
64 Gentlemen of the privy, 200*l.* each,	12800
Master of Ceremonies,	300
Assistant,	121
4 gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, 200*l.* each,	800
4 gentlemen ushers, daily waiters, 150*l.* each,	600
Assistant gentleman usher,	66
4 Grooms of the privy chamber, 73*l.* each,	292
8 gentlemen ushers, daily waiters,	
8 pages of the back stairs, 80*l.* each,	640
Keeper of the medals,	
Librarian,	
Master of the robes,	800
Groom, clerk, messenger and furrier,	
Wardrobe keeper at Hampton Court,	200
Ditto, at Kingston,	200
Necessary women, at Kingston,	200
Ditto, to the State apartments,	200
10 Sergeants at arms,	1000
Knight Harbinger,	
Receiver of duties on Salaries,	
Clerk of the Cheque,	
9 Messengers,	
Master of the King's band of Music,	300
24 Musicians, 40*l.* each,	960
4 other persons attached thereto,	
4 Physicians in ordinary, 300*l.* each,	1200
7 Physicians extra,	
Physician of the household,	1000
Surgeon of do.	280
Apothecary of do.	160
2 Apothecaries to the person (royal)	480
3 Sergeant surgeons, 396*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each,	1190
7 Extra Surgeons,	
2 Oculists, 2 Dentists; operator for the hands and feet, and Barber,	4000
10 Housekeepers, 150*l.* each,	1500
Master of the tennis court,	
Master of the barges,	100
Herb-stewer,	24
Mole-takers, rat-killers, fish-hook and spatterdash makers, in all, 46,	
Surveyor of pictures,	200
Master of Mechanics,	200
Poet Laureat,	100
Examiner of Plays,	400
Principal portrait painter,	50
Seal engraver,	50
22 other artists,	
34 Rangers,	17000
34 keepers of Parks, 500*l.* each,	17000
Surveyor General of the King's woods,	3000
Master of the game,	
2 Chief Justices of Eyre,	5916
Secretary and Water Bailiff,	
Surveyor of the King's revenue,	2000
Deputy,	650
Register,	430
Deputy Register,	350
3 Clerks,	610
Secretary to the surveyor general, and messenger,	140
Office keeper, 35*l.* door keeper, 30*l.*	65
2 surveyors of the King's Houses, 100*l.* each,	200
Lord high Almoner,	2000
Sub-Almoner,	97
Hereditary grand Almoner,	
Dean of the Chapel,	200
Sub-Dean,	91
Confessor of household,	36
2 clerks, and 2 deputy clerks of the King's closet,	

Claret keeper,	41
Do. for necessaries,	50
Do. for linen and washing,	31
48 Chaplains in ordinary,	
10 Priests in ordinary,	
16 gentlemen of the chapel. 73*l.* each,	1168
2 organists & 2 composers, 73*l.* each,	
4 violists,	120
4 lutenists,	164
Sergeant of the vestry,	152
Groom of the vestry,	54
Clerk for maintaining 10 children,	320
Yeoman of the vestry,	51
16 reading chaplains, 150*l.* each,	2400
24 preachers in the King's Chapel, 30*l.* each,	720
Lord Steward,	1460
Secretary,	
Treasurer,	1200
Comptroller,	1200
Paymaster,	500
4 clerks of the King's household,	
15 yeomen and grooms, 60*l.* each,	600
Knight marshal,	500
Secretary and chaplain,	
Coroner of the verge,	25
9 clerks and marshalmen,	
Clerk and comptroller of the kitchen,	300
1 clerk of kitchen, 250*l.* 1 do. 150*l.* 1 do. 75*l.* and 1 do. 65*l.*	540
First master cook,	237
Second do.	217
Yeoman of the mouth, (King's)	138
2 yeomen of the kitchen,	
6 head gardeners,	
50 purveyors, such as of bread, wine, oysters, fish, oil, mustard, beef, milk and cream,	2500
Captain of the yeomen of the King's guard,	1000
Lieutenant of do.	500
Ensign of do.	300
7 clerks of do. 100*l.* each,	700
8 ushers of do. 49*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* each,	394
2 messengers of do.	
100 yeomen, 37*l* 11*s.* 3*d.* each,	3956
4 do superannuated, 25*l.* each,	100
6 yeoman rangers and yeoman bedgoers, 10*l.* each,	60
Captain of gentleman pensioners,	1000
Lieutenant of do.	500
Standard bearer,	310
40 gentlemen pensioners, 100*l.* each,	4000
Paymaster of do.	300
Gentleman harbinger and axekeeper,	
Master of the King's horse,	1266
Clerk marshal,	500
4 equerries, 300*l.* each,	1200
4 pages of honour, 260*l.* each,	1040
Clerk of the stables,	350
Equerry of crown stables,	200
2 yeomen riders,	316
Store keeper,	93
Master of the King's stag hounds,	2000
Huntsman,	123
6 yeomen pickers,	124
Grand falconer,	1200

Total of the King's household, in actual pay every day—795 persons; 507 have salaries, which amount, in a year, to £102,259. Two hundred and eighty-eight, whose salaries are unknown, but probably average 150*l.* each,—£43,000. Besides these, there are a large number of footmen, undercooks, scullions, porters, hostlers, cowkeepers, &c.

From the National Banner.

SKETCHES OF BRITISH CHARACTERS.

George IV. is in his sixty-fourth year, retaining all the love of pleasure and fascinating manners for which his life has been distinguished. He has not been equally fortunate in keeping his youthful beauty, and he now presents the beau ideal of a fat drunken libertine. He is a consummate politician, and has removed the unpopularity which the queen's trial and his profligate conduct attached to the opening of his reign. His extravagance is a particular item in his histotory, and the nation gratifies him with an annual income of not less than five millions of dollars. There are also large sums lavished on the repairs and improvements of his five palaces, St. James', Carlton, Windsor, Whitehall, and Brighton. His ordinary amusements are simple enough, riding, hunting and fishing, but his public appearances, and his levees, are superlatively grand and imposing.—His court is by far more august than that of any predecessor, and the notoriety of his fondness for ostentation and pa-

rade, gathers round his presence an everlasting circle of foreigners and natives. He is seldom noticed in the public prints, except to state that 'the king is perfectly well of the gout;' 'the king invited to dinner such lords and ladies,' or 'his majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on such gentlemen.' It is reported that he regrets very much his elevation and often wishes for the pleasures of unnoticed life. An anecdote related does him very little credit. When the news of Bonaparte's death was received in England. lord Castlereagh announced it to his majesty, by saying 'your greatest enemy is dead.' The king, thinking he meant the queen, or regarding his private feelings, exclaimed in ecstacy, 'the devil! she is?' When he landed in Ireland, he hugged every person he met on the shore without distinction, and several did not wash the hands which received the honour of his grasp, for several succeeding weeks.

His prime minister, lord Liverpool, is the son of a petty counsellor, Jenkinson, who raised himself to a considerable office by chicane and finesse during the American war. He never usurped the unlimited control in public affairs, which Mr Pitt held, for lord Castlereagh was, and Mr Canning is in reality more of the premier than he. His private character is amiable and respected, and his talents very considerable, though less as an orator than a diplomatist.

Lord Holland is the nephew of Charles James Fox, and his heavy brows, thick ungraceful figure, and gloomy countenance speak him the true representative of the family portrait. He is one of the best speakers in the house of lords and as far as the digressions of party allow him, a staunch friend to the British constitution. His house is the theatre of fashion in London, and his dinners, the town talk of the season.—Lady Holland kept an intimate correspondence with Bonaparte, and her efforts to meliorate his misfortunes are entitled to general acceptation.

Sir Walter Scott in appearance is a large grey headed old man, with a blind eye, a lame leg, and unmeaning phpsiognomy. He is almost adored in the circle of his acquaintance, and lauded by every tongue for his social and shining virtues. Had his person been gifted by nature with a full complement of requisites for a laborious life, the world might never have gained the treasures of his imagination, and his life had perhaps been spent in the paternal occupation of a husbandman. He was once a clerk in the law courts of Edinburgh, but the uncommon success and large profits of his works, have raised him a handsome independence. He miscalculated his talents very much in preferring poetry in his early productions, and he had gained a good round age before he discovered his error. Receiving him as the author of Waverley novels, by which his name will descend to future times, he was at least fifty five before he began them, but he has endeavoured to repay his lost time indeed with unexampled despatch. His poems are now hardly noticed, and his dramatic attempt was unsuccessful. I presume the British world are expecting his life of Napoleon with the curiosity to discover whether the sketches of real life by his pen, will equal those which were drawn from the inexhaustible resources of his invention. Lord Byron has prophesied that he could open to himself a new department of literature, whenever his novels began to tire. A student in Trinity College, Dublin, once sent him some poems, requesting his opinion. Sir Walter Scott returned a very polite answer, and among other advices, he recommended him to publish nothing before he had at least reached the fortieth year of his life.

The duke of Wellington is a tall war-worn looking man, with a sunburnt complexion, and a very large Roman nose. His name creates no more sensation in London, than if he had gained his rank by any of the common-place stepstones of wealth or influential connections. He has so far

lost his sense of principle and shame, as to forsake his wife, to associate with an opera dancer. All the spoils of his continental campaign have been lost at the gaming table, and he has sunk the hero in the abject character of a pensioner and sycophant at court. His compeer in arms, the marquis of Anglesey, who lost a leg at Waterloo, is a most interesting looking personage. His handsome face and commanding figure, all seamed and gashed by the casualties of war, present to the observer a living representation of Plutarch's heroes.

Thomas Moore, the poet, is a squat, funny looking, short-sighted, monkey-faced little man. He lives entirely on the bounty of the marquis of Landsdown, for all the products of his works have formed a minimum to his extravagance. He once enjoyed a considerable share of the favor of the present king, (when prince of Wales,) and lost it by too much impertinent familiarity. His fame was very soon at its summit, and is now rather on the decline, a fate that clings a little to both Rogers and Campbell.

William Roscoe is a most respectable character. A poet, orator, historian and botanist, in the two latter departments he has eclipsed every cotemporary. He was once a merchant of large business in Liverpool, afterwards a member of parliament in that town, and since an inhabitant of the king's bench prison for many a day. He is a tall, thin, old man, a good deal stooped in the shoulders. The mercantile world of Liverpool showed how much they estimated literature, by selling, or allowing to be sold, his botanical garden and library. He now resides with Mr Coke of Norfolk, who deserves respect for patronizing a man that future times will perhaps rank with Hume, Robertson and Gibbon.

Miss Edgeworth is a most ugly little woman, whose squeaking voice is the annoyance of every company which she honours with her presence. Lady Morgan was the daughter of a play actor, and wife to an old accoucheur in Dublin, knighted by one of the Irish lord lieutenants, in a drunken frolic. She never received any particular attention at home, and Phillips far exceeds the estimation of his talents in Britain, in having his works handed about, even through the wilds of America.

Edward Irving, the celebrated Caledonian preacher, whose orations have received such extensive attention, is very tall, squints excessively, wears his hear and beard long, affects a singularity in all his actions, and speaks a broad Scotch dialect. Mr Brougham is thin and dark complexioned. He has a scorbutic affection in his face, and his features are disturbed incessantly by a paralytic motion. He goes through the city very meanly dressed, and generally walks as fast as if for a wager.

The late lord Castlereagh was as fine a looking man as any in Europe. His person was tall and well shaped, and he had a very handsome and expressive countenance. Lord Erskine was very thin and tall, a good deal of the Scotch outline in his physiognomy. Grattan was small and awkwardly made, but his address was very prepossessing. Curran was short and fat, with a large share of grimace in all his actions. Pitt, Fox and Grattan, lie beside each other in Westminster Abbey, without an inscription to mark the spot, except the initial letters of their names, done in the most rude manner, yet lord Castlereagh is denied even this, and I believe the majority of the nation think he would grace a highway grave better than the one he occupies.

EDWARD W. MONTAGUE, ESQ.

The celebrated Edward Wortley Montague, esq. died in 1776, on his return from Venice to England. As this gentleman was remarkable for the uncommon incidents which attended his life, the close of that life was no less marked with singularity. He had been early married to a woman, who

aspired to no higher a character than that of an industrious washerwoman. As the marriage was solemnized in a frolic, Wortley never deemed her sufficiently the wife of his bosom. She was allowed a maintenance. She lived contented, and was too submissive to be troublesome on account of the conjugal rites. Mr Montague, on the other hand, was a perfect patriarch in his manners. He had wives of almost every nation. When he was with Ali Bey in Egypt, he had his household of Egyptian females; each striving who should be the happy she, who could gain the greatest ascendancy over this Anglo-Eastern Bashaw. At Constantinople, the Grecian women had charms to captivate this unsettled wanderer. In Spain, a Spanish Brunette; in Italy, the olive-complexioned female, were solicited to take the honours of the bridal bed It may be asked what became of this group of wives? Mr Montague was continually shifting the place, and consequently varying the scene. Did he travel with his wives, as the patriarchs did with their flocks and herds? No such thing. Wortley, considering his wives as bad travelling companions, generally left them behind him. It happened, however, that news reached his ears of the death of the original Mrs Montague, the washerwoman. Wortley had no issue by her, and without issue male, a very large estate would revert to the second son of Lord Bute. Wortley, owing the family no obligations, was determined, if possible, to defeat their expectations. He resolved to return to England and marry. He acquainted a friend with his intentions, and he commissioned that friend to advertise for any young decent woman, who might be in a pregnant state. The advertisement was inserted in one of the morning papers. Several ladies answered it. One out of the number was selected, as being the most eligible object. She waited with eagerness for the arrival of her expected bridegroom; but, behold, whilst he was on his journey, Death very impertinently arrested him in his career. Thus ended the days of Edward Wortley Montague, esq.; a man who had passed through such variegated scenes, that a bare recital of them would savour of the marvellous. From Westminster school, where he was placed for education, he ran away three several times. He exchanged clothes with a chimney sweeper, and he followed for some time that sooty occupation. He next joined himself to a fisherman, and cried flounders in Rotherhithe. He then sailed as a cabin-boy to Spain, where he had no sooner arrived, than he ran away from the vessel, and hired himself to a driver of mules. After thus vagabondizing it for some time, he was discovered by the consul, who returned him to his friends in England. They received him with a joy equal to that of the father of the prodigal son of the Gospel. A private tutor was employed to recover those rudiments of learning which a life of dissipation, of blackguardism, and of vulgarity, might have obliterated. Wortley was sent to the West Indies, where he remained some time, then returned to England, acted according to the dignity of his birth, was chosen a member, and served in two successive parliaments. His expences exceeding his income, he became involved in debt, quitted his native country, and commenced that wandering traveller he continued to the time of his death. Having visited most of the eastern countries, he contracted a partiality for their manners. He drank little wine, a great deal of coffee, wore a long beard, smoaked much, and even whilst at Venice, he was habited in the eastern stile. He sat cross-legged in the Turkish fashion, through choice. With the Hebrew, the Arabic, the Chaldaic, and the Persian languages, he was as well acquainted as with his native tongue. He published several pieces. One on the 'Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire,' another an exploration of 'The Causes of Earthquakes.' He had great natural abilities, and a vast share of acquired knowledge.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1826.

A gentleman has informed us that the body of a sailor was picked up by one of the Navy Yard boats, eight or ten days since, near the Navy Yard, with his hands tied together behind, and a large wound on the back of the head. A coroner was notified, who deferred an examination, and thus a human life has gone, without any measures being taken to ascertain whether it was by the hand of violence.

The May Number of the Boston Magazine, as usual, is rich with matter. An interesting article on Cuba, continued from the April Number, is particularly worthy of perusal. Besides the other miscellaneous items, the poetry which is interspersed in different parts of the Magazine, is a great treat to all lovers of fine writing.

BOSTON BARD.

We have read an affecting appeal from the Boston Bard, to the citizens of Boston, and strongly recommend it to our neighbours. He is a genius, and a sick and apparently forsaken one. Although we have no personal acquaintance with Mr Coffin, we fully believe him an object of charity and interest. It is remarkable indeed, that all *poets* of truly original genius, have been poor, afflicted, and in their lifetime, often persecuted and despised. If there is any love of talents, and remaining philanthropy in the bosom of a literary metropolis, it will redound to its everlasting honour, to exert it, in some degree, in behalf of this afflicted man. If he had no stronger claims than being a sick man in distress, duty and humanity would dictate what should be done. Mr Coffin is a *poet*. Smooth his pillow while he can appreciate your charities.—

"Earth, earth, thou hast no place of rest!
No heart hast thou—and cold 's thy breast."

SABBATH IN BALTIMORE.

"*Cheap and Pleasant Excursion.*—The steam boat Eagle goes to Annapolis *every Sunday* and returns early the same evening, affording to every one the opportunity of visiting the ancient and present metropolis of the State, without loss of time, and at the trifling expense of only one dollar for the whole trip."

The Albany Argus says buildings are erecting in nearly every part of the city, and the various other improvements, are not only indicative of its prosperity, but afford active and profitable employment to nearly all classes of the community.

THEATRICAL.

Talma, now nearly sixty years of age, is listening to overtures from Ellison, to perform at the London Theatres. It is supposed by the Editor of the John Bull that they will be accepted, and that he will be brought before the tribunal of a London audience, immediately preceding the reappearance of Mr Kean, who, it is understood, returns to England in August. Last dates from London say not a word about the re-appearance of Mr Pelby. It is not unlikely that Wallack has *cut* him.

A new play, entitled 'the Unnatural Mother,' a tragedy in five acts, author anon. is announced in the London papers. The Reviews speak highly of it, and a writer in the Morning Chronicle says, it is full of incident, the language is bold, chaste and energetic, and taken as a whole, is not inferior to any thing offered to the public since the days of Massenger, Beaumont, Fletcher and Otway. We hope it will be brought forward in this country, at an early day.

Messrs J. T. Winthrop, Isaac Waters and Henry Sheafe, of the Committee appointed at a general meeting held in Faneuil Hall, 20th April, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the relief of the venerable THOMAS JEFFERSON, have been deputed to communicate the progress made by the committee, and the information on the subject committed to them. They

state that the committee have been informed, that the property of Mr Jefferson has been divided, by the commissioners acting under the authority of the Government of Virginia, into lots, which are to constitute the prizes in the Lottery granted for his relief;—The Mansion Estate at Monticello forming one lot and prize;—The Bedford Estate another lot and prize, &c. &c. The whole sum to be raised being about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

It is within the expectations of the committee, drawn from such intelligence as they have received, that the efforts making in the different parts of this country, will result in a complete relief of the distinguished individual who is the object of them, from his present embarrassments, without the contemplated relinquishment of his entire property. But even if these expectations should be disappointed, yet a very honourable and laudable tribute may be offered to the meritorious services and sacrifices of the author of the Declaration of Independence and its stedfast supporter, by a limited justification of them.

It is understood that the Managers of the Lottery, having been apprised that subscriptions were projected in several sections of our country, and earnest endeavours using, to redeem the estates of Mr Jefferson, have made a valuation in money, of the various prizes, and in issuing the tickets will annex a condition to their sale, that the holders of the prize-tickets shall receive either the prize-estates or their said valuation in money, at the option of the managers, which option is only to be exercised for the especial purpose of preserving the said prize-estates to their present possessor.

Should then the sanguine hopes of benevolence and gratitude fail to be realized in their fulness, still it cannot be doubted that a sum may be raised, sufficient at least, to ransom the home of his fathers, and enable the care-worn patriot to enjoy in undisturbed tranquillity and unshackled freedom during the evening of life, and transmit unincumbered to his posterity, the patrimonial Monticello, rendered thrice dear to them, by having been the residence of its present illustrious occupant.

The Committee have not considered it as a part of their duty, or in any degree necessary to appeal to the generous sympathies of the public:—They believe them to be sufficiently awakened, and that an offering will be made in this patriotic and benevolent cause, which shall be worthy of the accustomed liberality of Boston, honorable to the republic, and gratifying to him who is the object of it.

A Committee has been appointed, to correspond with persons in other cities and towns in this and other States, in furtherance of the measures proposed.

The Committee commenced on the duties assigned them on Monday last, and it is said meet with flattering success.

ANCIENT PRINTING PRESS.

Mr Hale, in speaking of the first printing press in North America, says it was brought to Cambridge in 1638, and afterwards became the property of the College. In 1656 there were two presses at Cambridge, one imported in 1638, which then belonged to the College, and the other the property of the of the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians. Afterwards in 1670, after the first edition of Eliot's Indian bible was printed, the last mentioned press was given to the college. They remained the property of the college, under the direction of Mr Green, who was printer to the college for fifty years, and a great number of works were printed on them. Mr Green died in 1702. One of these presses we presume must be the same mentioned in the following paragraph, which we copy from the Saratoga Sentinel. If this conjecture be correct, it is a pity that the press should not be recovered by the college, and preserved as a memorial of her early agency in diffusing knowledge throughout this infant country.

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HISTORICAL MEMORANDUM.

One of the first objects of a French peasant, when he becomes master of a cottage, is to furnish it with an excellent bed. This luxury is carried to such excess, that in the west provinces of France, they are obliged to ascend them by two or three stairs.

Marechal D'Aulterre, a great landholder in France, before the revolution, to punish six of his tenants, who killed some small game, belonging to him, ordered them to be harnessed to a cart, and obliged them to draw a load of water a considerable distance, every day, a long while, for punishment.—This was a commutation of their sentence, instead of sending them to the gallies, for life, at Marseilles.

Children of thirteen years, before the days of Napoleon, have been sent to the gallies, for assisting their fathers in smuggling.

When Marmontel proposed D'Alembert to Madame de Pompadour, as worthy of a pension such as was granted to men of letters, she refused him, because he loved Italian music.

Three Sovereigns sat with M. Gerard, at a particular time, in Paris, in one day. At twelve, the King of France, at the Thuilleries ; at two, the Emperor of Russia called on him, and at three, the King of Prussia took his place. A curious incident this, in the life of a painter.

CHAPTER OF NEWS.

A new paper, called the Literary Lounger, is about to appear in London, also a Scientific paper, called the Phenomenist.=Mr Goodacre has given the Apprentices' Library, at Cincinnati, 12 dollars, the proceeds of an introductory lecture on astronomy.=The quota of arms, by the War Department, to the State of Ohio, is 4153 muskets.=A Commercial Daily Register is published at Cincinnati.=Prof. Dana, of Dartmouth College, has been elected Grand Commander of Trinity encampment of Knights Templars, Hanover, N. H.=Mr Gallatin is appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James, vice Rufus King.=Robert Trimble is made an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Thomas Todd, deceased.=Capt. Charles Morris, of the Navy, is elected one of the board of Navy Commissioners.=The carpenters of Albany have had a turn out for higher wages ;—hope they will soon turn back again, contented with the customary fees, as they did the last season in Boston.=Panama, where the much talked of Congress of freemen will assemble, is the capital of the province of Darien. It is pronounced Panam*a*, so as to rhyme with *ah !* The fashionable mode of pronouncing Niag*a*r*a*, by laying the accent on *g* is a deviation from the original Indian pronunciation.=A boy has been whipped by some Justices, in Rochester, N. Y. to confess a crime of which he was innocent !=Master Coffin, now giving recitations in Baltimore, is pronounced an extraordinary chap.=A Dr. Saml. McAuley of New York, lately had a bold attempt made upon him to extort money. He was called to examine a man's wife, and just as he was getting ready to make a professional examination, the woman screamed, and her husband and a bully, rushed in and demanded a thousand dollars damages. Cutler, the bully, absconded, and was lately sentenced to the Charlestown States Prison.=A Summer course of Medical Lectures are given in Baltimore, of great advantage to students.=George Hoadley, Mayor of New Haven, and somewhat celebrated as President of a certain *Bank*, has sent his resignation to the legislature.=The

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CHANGES OF NAMES.

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Governor of Cuba has forbidden the importation of all books which oppose the Catholic religion.=Mr Kean is expected to be in Providence very soon.=Capt. Symmes, the man of the *interior* delivered a Lecture at the Exchange Coffee House on Thursday evening last, May 18, and as our good citizens are fond of notions, there is no doubt that they will derive great satisfaction from the reasonableness of his *Theory*.=In consequence of late thefts, an extra watch has been employed in Providence, R. I.=The manufacture of salt has been commenced in Eastport, Me.= The Dawes estate, in State street, was sold on Monday last, for $15,37½ per foot, amounting to $37000.=There are forty three banks in Rhode Island, and thirteen petitions before the legislature, for new ones: six petitions for the augmentation of the capitals of old ones.=Baltimore is about to receive $50,000 interest, from the U. S. which is to be used for diminishing the city debt.=The Steam Boat Codorus, when last heard from, says the Harrisburg Chronicle, was at Otswego, upwards of 240 miles above Harrisburg. There is now do difficulty in the way of this boat's passage into Otsego lake. =The American Bible Society celebrated their tenth anniversary, at New York, May 11th. During the last year, the society have issued 67,134 bibles, and 16,557 testaments. The receipts into the treasury, for the past year amounted to $51,389 and 68 cts. =Miss Clark, of Baltimore, is giving Lectures on History in Hartford, Conn. Ladies more generally excel in *curtain* lectures.=A shoe-maker, whose name was Champion, recently murdered his father and sister, near Paris, because they interfered in a love affair, in which he was engaged.= Rev. Messrs Weston and Fiske, have been prosecuting each other for slander, in Worcester County.=A leopard, a few months since, escaped from his cage, in London, ran across a street, and before he could be arrested, tore off one cheek of a little boy. The boy is not expected to recover, and the keeper has been sent to prison.= Richard D. Harris has been appointed Navy Agent at Boston, in place of Amos Binney.=John Lowell, chairman of the committee for procuring the statue of Washington, has informed the public that the statue may be expected in the course of the present summer.=A man by the name of Parker, was committed to Jail on Wednesday for making an attempt on the life of a respectable watch-maker, in Washington street.=A writer in the U. S. Gazette asserts that Capt. Symmes's theory is at war with the laws of gravitation.=In consequence of an alarm that the small-pox was making its appearance, physicians have been employed to vaccinate the city of Cincinnati.=While a Mr Josiah Weddington, of Cabarras county, N. C. was picking his gun flint, the piece went off and killed his own daughter.=Niles's Register says it is strongly suspected that Alexander died by the hand of violence: the numerous arrests in Russia mean more than is known.=The charter of the Concord, N. H. bank, expires on the first day of July next. Bills not returned before that period, will be lost to the holders.=A bed of iron ore has been discovered in Guilford, N. H.=Mr Cooper, the novelist, is writing a work which will be called the Prairie.= Mr Rothchild has made arrangements to import £250,000 in gold, weekly, into England.

The Supreme Judicial Court in Maine, was in session last week, and several trials were had in criminal cases, among which was one of *Ira Stone* who was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to be punished by ten days solitary imprisonment, and four months hard labor in the State Prison. This trial excited much interest in the spectators, the accused being *deaf and dumb*: the charge alleged in the indictment was communicated to him by a female of his acquaintance, who could converse with him by signs; and she made known to the court that he pleaded not guilty. It is said Stone can read and write, and possesses considerable shrewdness and intelligence.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record

Mr. Editor,—The following lines and the story which gave rise to them, I had from a lady several years since. She is now living in Boston and is nearly ninety years old Yours,

Antiquarius.

Doct. Mather Byles in his youth paid his addresses to the young lady who afterwards became the wife of Rev. Mr Morehead—She was a lady of elegant accomplishments and education; possessed also of wit as well as worth. The Doctor's frequent severe jokes broke off the intended match, and she was shortly after addressed by Mr Morehead and became his wife. This Doctor Byles never forgave, for it is said they were very much attached to each other, and the Doctor never afterwards suffered an opportunity to pass without exercising his wit upon Mr Morehead and lady. Having suffered severely in company from the Doctor's wit, Mrs Morehead procured a small handsome silver curb bridle to be made, and braided silken reins for it herself and sent it to Doctor Byles, accompanied with her compliments. Soon after this the congregation of Mr Morehead procured a bell for their Meeting House in Federal St. but it was so small it received the nick-name of *Dr. John Morehead's Leather Bell*, and caused Doct. Byles to raise the laugh frequently at the expense of Mr Morehead and lady. This gave rise to the following lines, written by Mrs Morehead, and sent to Dr. Byles.

Reverend friend, I heard you say,
In conversation the other day,
My spouse a *leather bell* had got,
The merry jest I question not.
I've often heard the pleasant sound
With love and reverence profound.
This lovely *bell*, as many say,
Can truth and untruth equal play.
I heard a worthy man protest,
If you inclined to make a *jest*,
God, friend, or foe, you would not spare,
Nor heed what company was there.
Now if this awful charge be true,
Then who should fear to *jest* with you.
A lady once, with good intent,
A handsome *curb* did you present:
If you'd receiv'd it with good will,
No woman's tongue you'd wish to still.
A *leather bell* we have 'tis true,
But in possession kept by you.
Erect yourself before a glass,
You'll see it in an ivory case,
With coral cov'ring spreading o'er;
I wish that wisdom kept that door.
A finer *bell* was never hung,
Than in the lovely poet's tongue.
I pray excuse the homely jest,
'Tis a confession to my priest.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

Mr. Editor,—Reading your last Record, I observed a letter headed, 'Fall of Constantinople in 1453.' The head of the article informed the reader that the contents of the letter was similar to the transactions of the present time. It brought to my mind an article I had read in the (Philadelphia Reformer, of the Prophecies of Argothangelos, and as your motto is 'to observe and preserve,' it is at your service.

PROPHECIES.

"Letters from Bucharest say that the Prophecies of Argothangelos, the first publication of which was three centuries ago, and which were re-printed at Bucharest in 1812, by order of Russia, announced that *Constantinople will be taken in* 1827. The deaths of all the Emperors, down to Alexander, is exactly predicted in the most positive manner by this prophet, as well as the expedition of the French to Moscow.—*U. S. Gazette.*"

[The truth or falsehood of the prophecy respecting Constantinople will soon be known.]—*Reformer.*

ANNAPOLIS.

No city in the Union presents a more beautiful appearance in approaching it by water. The venerable college of St. John, where so many eminent men have acquired the elements of their distinction—the fortifications on either side of the river, the old spreading trees and extensive and well cultivated gardens attached to almost every dwelling—the capacious mansion provided by the state for the accommodation of her Chief Magistrates

—the State House with its lofty and well proportioned cupola and steeple, and 'Strawberry Hill,' the prominent and beautiful residence of the Treasurer of the State, seen even from the Chesapeake, overlooking the city, relieving the prospect, and ornamenting the picturesque scenery on the banks of the Severn :—all these objects produce striking and agreeable impressions, and would themselves render a visit to Annapolis very gratifying ; to say nothing of the benefit of escaping occasionally from the smoky and heated atmosphere of a populous town, to inhale the refreshing air from the bosom of the noblest Bay in the world.

Balt. Pat.

SURVEY AT NANTUCKET.

We have been politely allowed to examine a superb Chart of this Island, and the waters in its vicinity, taken under the authority of Government, from actual survey, by Col. J. Anderson, U. S. Topographical Engineer.

This chart is 9 by 6½ feet, comprising a distance of 27 by 19 miles. It includes the shoals on the South and East, part of Martha's Vineyard with the interjacent islands, and extends nearly to the main land on the North. It evinces a degree of skill and assiduity, highly honourable to the gentleman by whom the work was undertaken ; and we hope that at no distant period, this hydrographical drawing may be correctly copied, and an engraving, of respectable dimensions, published—that our merchants and navigators may possess a work so long and so much desired. It would, however, be still more valuable, were the survey continued through the Vineyard Sound, embracing the Island of Martha's Vineyard, and a portion of the exterior waters. And while Col. A. is on this duty, it is to be wished that the enterprise may be pursued and completed, by the additions to which we have referred.

But the most important object originally connected with this survey, was that of ascertaining the practicability of erecting a Pier or Breakwater near the mouth of our outer harbour ; of which, no one, we think, after inspecting this chart, and looking into the details which Col. A. is able to furnish, can entertain the smallest doubt. The next step, after estimating its cost, will be to fix upon the point of location. From the immense benefits that must accrue through the accomplishment of this project, not only to the shipping of the Northern States, but to that of New York, and, we may safely say, to that of our common country, we are confident our general government will not suffer it to fail or to languish for want of adequate encouragement.

We should have mentioned that the drawing itself was finished by the pen of Mr P. Anderson, and, as a first attempt, reflects great credit upon his graphic taste and ingenuity.

Nant. Inquirer.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, May 15.—Present, the whole Board, except Aldermen Welsh and Robbins.

Petition of Henry Williams was read, to permit persons by ticket, to see his anatomical preparations, the day before the sale of them by public auction.

A petition of Benj. Adams, to have Doane street widened, was read and referred to a committee.

Wm. A. Rees appeared before the board, who kept a bowling alley within his premises, No. 122 Ann Street, as a licensed victualler, said Rees has violated the law, and his license was revoked.

A communication from the health commissioner, concerning West India produce, imported into the city coastwise, was committed to the committee on quarantine.

The petition of Esther Newhall and others, overseers of the Salem monthly Meeting, a society of Christians called Quakers, who reside in Boston, Salem, Lynn, and their immediate vicinity, stating that they are seized in

fee simple of all that tract of land in Congress street, in Boston, on which the Quaker meeting-house lately stood, a part of which has been used for a burying ground, and praying that the remains of the dead should be decently removed and re-interred in the said society's burying ground in Lynn, was read, and the prayer thereof granted, under the direction of the superintendant of burying grounds.

Ordered, that the several committees on paving be instructed so to contract for paving, as to establish a uniform price throughout the city.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Jonathan Hunewell and others, relative to the city's undertaking to build a bridge to South Boston, as authorized by the Legislature, reported against the city's undertaking to build said bridge. Read and accepted ; sent down for concurrence.

Wednesday, May 17.—Present, the whole Board.

Agreeably to notice, the Board, in company with the Selectmen of Roxbury, went and viewed the lines and boundary stones between that town and this city.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, May 15.—Present, the President and 43 members. Absent, Messrs. Faxon and Thaxter.

The report of the committee on the petition for a new street in the rear of Bull Pasture, on the Neck, was referred to the Committee on Neck Lands.

A communication from the owners of stores in North Market street, requesting an abatement of interest on their purchase money and taxes, was referred to the Committee on Faneuil Hall Market.

An order authorising the Treasurer to borrow $30,000 for the use of the city was read and passed to a second reading.

The report of a committee on the subject of building tombs under a new church to be built at South Boston, being against the application, was accepted unanimously.

The communication of Joseph Lewis, declining the office of director of the House of Industry, came down from the Board of Aldermen, accepted, and H. D. Gray, substituted for Mr Lewis, which was concurred in unanimously.

An order allowing indemnification to owners of real estate on Pinckney and Belknap streets was read and passed to a second reading.

The report of a committee on the application of the inhabitants on the Mill Dam for an abatement of taxes, &c. giving a statement of facts, but expressing no opinion upon the subject, was recommitted for the purpose of getting an opinion from the committee.

The annual report of the City Auditor was referred to the Committee of Finance with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, to report a statement of city property, &c. and the amount of tax to be laid the present financial year.

The report of the Committee on the subject of widening Merchants' Row, recommending a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in their approval of the project, was read. By this report it appeared that in addition to the land to be given in, $4150 was subscribed by individuals, and the whole cost would probably be not more than $34000. Considerable debate arose, and many of the members were in favour of appropriating not more than $25000, whilst all seemed to be in favour of the plan of widening the street. Mr Curtis moved an amendment of the report, providing the expense should not exceed $20,000. This was opposed, and he finally withdrew it, and substituted an amendment, approving the project in case $15,000 should be subscribed by individuals in addition to the land to be given in. This motion was lost, and on the question for concurrence, the yeas were 18, nays 19. The question of concurrence was of course negatived. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote non-concurring, which was carried, and the matter stands as having a first reading, to be read a second time at the next meeting.

Adjourned to Monday next at 4 o'clock, P. M.

HISTORICAL.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

LEXINGTON,
AND THE NINETEENTH OF APRIL, '75.

It is the fortune of America, unlike all other nations, ancient or modern, to have been ushered into political existence and to have expanded into a great and opulent nation, during the lives of some of the principal actors in her first contests for independence. Her biographer or historian need resort neither to fable or doubtful tradition, in collating her earliest history. The living witnesses of the first germs of the revolution, covered with grey hairs and cicatrised with honourable wounds, are still numerous among us; the scenes of their struggles are around us in every direction within ken of the shortest vision; every hill top in our neighbourhood retains the mouldering but still visible vestiges of their offensive or defensive hostility; but the plain of Lexington, the bloody arena of the first martyrdom of our hardy yeomen,—and the 19th of April 1775, the memorable epoch of that event,—will be preeminently held in recollection while the republic shall endure.

"He that shall outlive this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on this vigil feast his friends.
Old men forget;—yet all shall be forgot,
But he'll remember with advantages,
What feats he did that day."

'It is not the military affray, but the EVENT, which constitutes it a signal epoch in the annals of England and of America, and on that account ever to be remembered and revered by every legitimate 'Son of Liberty.' It should be noticed not for the magnitude of what was that day performed, but as a CRISIS in the minds of men. The 'Battle of Lexington,' proclaimed to the world two important truths, the one that the spirit of America had determined to resist unto blood the mighty power of Britain—and the other the folly, or madness of attempting to fight against that popular spirit which inspired the yeomanry of the county of Middlesex. The affray near the meeting house in Lexington was nothing in a military, but every thing in a political and national point of view. When therefore on that day, the Provincials, as they were called, actually killed or wounded 273 of the British, while our own loss was only 50 killed and 34 wounded, Britain found out that the Americans would fight, and the Tories saw that British troops would run when closely pursued by the sharp shooters of New England. If the battle, as a battle was trifling, the EVENT was great. It roused the spirit of the 'Sons of Liberty' here, and struck a damp on the vengeful spirit of our enemies, at home and abroad, while it, at length, induced George III. to exert all the force of his kingdom to crush what he called rebellion, and the consequence of his madness has produced the glorious effects which the world sees, and we happily feel, and so do the South Americans.' *

Lexington is a post town, in Middlesex county, Mass. 10 miles N.W. from Boston; 8 miles E. of Concord. It is bounded on the S. E. by West Cambridge and Waltham; on the E. by a narrow strip of Charlestown; on the S. by Waltham; on the W. by Lincoln; on the N.W. by Bedford; and on the N. E. by Burlington and Woburn; containing 10,300 acres. Lexington was formerly a part of Cambridge, and called 'The Farms.' Its primitive settlers subdivided the several sections for distinction-sake by the whimsical names of 'Kite-End,' 'Scotland,' 'Dog-lane,' &c. &c.

As early as the year 1644, when the limits of Cambridge were circumscribed to what was intended for a walled and fortified town, the inhabitants complained of 'straitness for want of land, especially meadow, and desired leave of the Council to look out either for enlargement or removal.' The result was that the General Court was 'pleased to grant them a tract of land at Shawshin, and another parcel adjoining Concord lines, for the en-

* Rep.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Boston Daily Times and City Record.

AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF APRIL, '76.

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"It is not the military affray, but the PRINCIPLE which constitutes it a signal epoch in the annals of England and of America, and on that account ever to be remembered and revered by every Englishman and every American. It should be noticed not for the magnitude of what was that day performed, but as a crisis in the minds of men. The 'Battle of Lexington,' proclaimed to the world two important truths, the one that the spirit of America had determined to resist unto blood the mighty power of Britain—and the other the folly, or madness of attempting to fight against that popular spirit which inspired the yeomanry

largement of their boundaries.' This last 'parcel' constitutes principally the present town of Lexington.* Some of the inhabitants of Cambridge had, it is true, taken possession, like the modern 'Squatters' of Maine, of tracts of land on this spot, and erected buildings, some years previous. The meadows were first improved, and hence, probably, the great road bordered and still continues on the verge of these then favoured spots on the S. W. side of the Great Meadows. It is however true, that the roads at that time could not have been carried over the hills, without great inconvenience and labour, and the Concord turnpike at the present moment is precipitous and difficult of ascent.

In Dec. 1691, after much opposition from Cambridge, the General Court erected 'the Farms' into a separate parish. In 1712 various remaining inconveniences inclined the inhabitants to petition for a separation from Cambridge, and in 1713 they were incorporated into a town by the name of Lexington, including at that time a part of Lincoln and Bedford.

One of the propositions made by Cambridge to the inhabitants of this town, in 1713, and to which they agreed, as a condition of separation, was the following, viz. 'The *farmers*, upon their being dismissed from that town, shall annually pay to our town treasurer such a proportion of our part of the charge of the great bridge over Charles river in Cambridge, as shall fall to them according to their annual proportion with us in the province tax.' Lexington hath long since commuted this incumbrance on some conditions

The appearance of the town on entering it upon the great road from Boston, is that of high hills to the right and left, inclosing a gap or interval, which at a distance seems the only natural entrance to Lexington from West Cambridge, and through which runs in a S.E. direction a small stream turning several grist mills during about half the year. After passing what is called Mount Gilboa, this interval soon spreads into an extensive meadow about one and a half miles in length, and diverging in breadth between the 'Scotland' or Middlesex turnpike road, from half a mile to a mile in breadth, bordered on each side by well cultivated farms. Other branches of these meadows spread through the town in various directions. The antiquarian might conjecture that this opening between Mount Gilboa and Mount Ephraim, so called, was occasioned by the bursting of an extensive lake or pond which may have covered the meadows some fathoms deep in ages past; the corrosion and colour of the rocks on each side give plausibility to such opinions. But we wish merely to sketch the town as it is, or as it has been during its improvement by the white man, and leave conjecture to the reader. Besides Middlesex turnpike, which is in the N E. section of the town, and continues to Cambridge there is one road which takes a great portion of the travel from Vermont and New Hampshire, and another which takes the travel from the western Counties of Massachusetts, and northern part of N. York. These form a junction at the meeting house, and form one of the greatest travelled roads in the vicinity of Boston.

The roads from Lexington to West Cambridge till the year 1785 or '90, were execrable; but are now among the best in Massachusetts.

The Concord turnpike, commencing at Cambridge, is continued over high land through the S. and S. W. parts of Lexington to Concord.

The population of the town in 1810 was 1052; in 1820 it was 1200.

Land and Produce. There is in this town a great variety of soil. Some parts are very good, and others light and barren. A large glade of rich land commences in the N. W. corner of the town, continues through the S. and E. part, and terminates on Watertown hill.

* In 1642, the proprietors of land in this town were Herbert Pelham, Richard Champney, Edward Goffe, John Bridge, Edward Collins, John Russell, Golden Moore, Edward Winship, Richard Park, John Betts, and Thomas Danforth.

The rock which abounds is pudding-stone, mixed in a small degree with mica and other stone. Several ledges, however, are of white granite, or Chelmsford stone. The higher parts of the town are excellent for grazing, and the interval for cultivation and orcharding; the numerous and extensive peat meadows supply a great quantity of coarse grass of inferior quality and supply water for irrigating many intervals. The soil in many of these intervals, washed down from the hills with which the town abounds, is rich and deep black loam; and the whole surface of the town, except the meadows, can, with the increased means of procuring manure, and improved mode of husbandry, be made productive.

Before the erection of Charlestown bridge the products of the town were somewhat different from those of the present period, resembling the staple productions and present domestic economy of towns 40 or 50 miles from the metropolis. At that time the bad roads and an additional number of miles' travel through Brighton, Brookline and Roxbury, rendered the daily transportation of produce to Boston both expensive and tedious. The revolution in the mode of farming has been as complete, at least in Lexington, as that revolution in government which was here cemented with the blood of her sons. Dairies were numerous, previous to the above period, for cheese and butter; grain was raised in considerable quantities; and cattle and pork were staples. But at present, horticulture is one of the principal occupations of the inhabitants; milk is extensively sent to Boston customers; no less than seven vehicles loaded with this article run daily over one or the other of the bridges from this town. The road to West Cambridge is down hill, and the remainder of the present course is a level plain presenting no impediments to Boston market except during a part of the spring months when the frost is melting. Fruits of all kinds, cider, cranberries, pork, veal, butter, poultry, butcher's meat, vegetables, and considerable quantities of hay, and grain in the meal, are also sent to Boston and Salem. The planting of new orchards to supply the place of those that have gone, or are going to decay, is too much neglected; the fallacious proverb being too often repeated 'that if they plant an orchard they shall not live to drink of its produce.' Many of the inhabitants of this mountainous town have lived, however, to see two or three generations of apple trees; forgetting besides, in their 'old saw,' while toiling otherwise to increase the worth of their property, that every young apple tree, bearing, or not bearing, raises the value of their estates in an infinite degree. The swamps or meadows were formerly esteemed for their quick growth of wood and heavy crops of meadow hay, which, though sour and unnutritious, served for young cattle; but the scarcity of wood has led to the use of turf or peat as fuel, and the consequence has been that the meadows, which were valued at 12 or 15 dollars formerly, are now considered as worth 100 or 150 dollars per acre.

Walnut or hickory, and oak, are the principal growth of the upland, and maple, beech, and birch, of the swamps; pitch and white pine pervade some spots, and sumach, red cedar, chesnut, and almost every other wood commonly found in New England are mixed in the pastures and wood lots. The present facility of transporting wood to Boston for sale, and the increase of the inhabitants, have fortunately led to the use of peat, an inexhaustible source of which is contained in the heart of the town.

Rivers, Ponds, and Hills. There are few large streams in Lexington, though it has abundance of brooks and swamps. The town too has many hills, yet few of them are remarkable for appearance.

In the East village about two miles from the Meeting house is a beautiful hill or mountain, named on the 4th of July, 1824, 'Mount Independence.' On the same day, a piece of ordnance was

presented by a citizen of the village, and a large pitcher, holding ten gallons, ornamented with an inscription and device emblematic of the battle of Lexington on the 19th April, '75, by Mr Thos. T. Collier, for the use of the citizens of Lexington. As long as the name of freedom shall rest with pleasure on the ear, so long shall this mount be held sacred by every son of Liberty. At the foot of this hill or mount, the first aggression of the British troops was committed on the 19th April, '75, by disarming one of the Lexington militia (Mr. Benj. Wellington, who was on his way to join his fellow townsmen under arms at the Meeting house. When the nation's guest was on his visit to the birth place of liberty, his entrance into this village presented one of the finest views which the imagination can paint. The roaring of cannon, from an elevation of 130 feet, hanging almost perpendicularly over the road which he passed, the curling of smoke among the trees which cover it from its summit to its base, with the banner of freedom flying 70 feet above its summit, and the loud huzzas which were heard to echo at intervals, appeared to those who were on this spot 50 years ago, more like enchantment than reality.

On the 4th of July, the anniversary of Independence is usually observed by the inhabitants in the centre of the town, with civil and military honours on the old battle ground, and by a public dinner. On these occasions, like Olympus in ancient Greece, this sacred spot is a general resort for the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns. —On the 4th of July, 1825, after a refreshing shower of rain, the summit of Mount Independence was dressed with star-spangled flags ; a tent 100 feet in length was erected among cedars and walnut trees ; a sylvan temple, arched with evergreens and roses fancifully entwined, arose as it were by magic, an oration was delivered to four or five hundred auditors of both sexes, and about 200 guests sat down to dinner in the tent under the discharge of a four-pounder to the regular toasts. A pleasant, rural, and rational celebration of the day. The procession was attended by several hoary survivors of the battle of 19th April, '75, their war-worn and weather-beaten visages forming a striking contrast to the youth and beauty of their children and grand-children.

High ridges of land rise on each side of the meadows, or road, for 1 or 2 miles, terminating S. E. at Mount Ephraim, so called.

A stream called Vine-brook crosses the great road about fifty rods E. from the meeting house, and empties into Shawshin River, in a N. E. course. Considerable streams run from the town in almost every direction, south toWaltham, W. toLincoln, N.E. to the Shawshin, and south-east to the Mystic river ; but owing to the clearing and draining of the swamps, these streams sometimes dwindle during the summer, of late years, to mere brooks. In the western section of the town two springs of water rise in one swamp, from one the water finds its way by Concord river to the Merrimac, 20 or 30 miles distant, the other to the Shawshin river ; 2 or 3 other springs we believe rise on opposite sides of the same hill, or pass near each other in different directions,toCharles river,&c.

In the winter season the meadows are generally flooded, forming an immense sheet of ice, when the turf is sledded from the sheds or turf houses, where it has been dried ; youthful skaters cover this great mirror, and the great barrier between the N. and S. parts of the town seems partially removed. Through a part of these meadows, in various directions, but principally from N. to S. run several small natural ridges or dams, about 30 or 40 feet wide, and from 10 to 20 high, covered with an undergrowth of bushes or wood. The origin of these natural dykes is matter of conjecture ; some call them beaver dams, and others, giant causeways. They form a convenient means of crossing from N. to S. when the meadows are flooded in autumn or spring ; at which seasons

these extensive sheets of water exhibit handsome landscapes, surrounded as they are with picturesque hills. On the 19th of April, annually, in compliance with town orders, the meadows are drained by the mill proprietors in a few hours, and in place of the many waters, Nature puts on her gayest livery. The metamorphosis is as sudden as it is striking. In a few days after the draining, which is generally delayed till the first of May, the scenery is completely changed; the cowslip and all the low-land flowers of spring are in bloom; the waters are contracted to a narrrow stream, three or four feet deep and five or six wide; instead of the extensive sheet of water, an equally extensive green plain of verdant grass appears, two or three miles in extent, intersected with peat holes, ditches, a few alder bushes, and spotted here and there with turf houses or sheds.

These meadows are sometimes called the great Alewive Meadows; but mill-dams across all the streams have for a long time barred all egress or regress to the fish that formerly bred here in great numbers.

(To be continued.)

TESTAMENTA VETUSTA,

being Illustrations from Wills, of Manners, Customs, &c. as well as of the Descents and Possessions of many Distinguished Families, from the Reign of Henry II. to the Ascension of Queen Elizabeth. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. F S.A.

With great pleasure we read the announcement of this Work, being confident that the well-known talents of the Editor would be exerted to render it of the utmost utility to the Antiquary, Topographer and Genealogist. Upon a perusal of this work, our previously-formed opinion of its utility has been confirmed; for to the Antiquary, it contains innumerable points of the deepest interest, in the description of armour, dresses, beds, domestic utensils, customs, &c.; and to the Genealogist this collection of testamentary documents must form the most authentic sources of information. 'But it is to the Antiquary, to him who seeks for information on the manners and habits of his ancestors, from sources unpolluted by the erroneous constructions or misrepresentations of others, and who, setting aside the theories of a favourite writer on past times, judges from evidence alone, that early wills are of the greatest importance.' In many cases this interesting collection will afford information to the Philologist, on the use of words which are not to be found in any glossary; and also exhibit traits of character which are more valuable, because more certain, than can possibly be deduced from the actions of their lives.

"Of individual character exhibited by wills, an interesting instance is presented in that of Henry VII,; for in that instrument he shows more clearly than is to be found elsewhere, the real sentiments he entertained relative to the manner in which he obtained the crown, and of which he ordered a posthumous memorial to be erected (p. 32.) In the dark character of Edward Duke of York, grandson of King Edward III, a character hitherto considered to be without one redeeming trait, from his testament, proof that at least he was not destitute of the best of human virtues, gratitude, (p. 188.) Indeed, scarcely a will of any length is extant which does not afford some knowledge of the heart of the person by whom it was made.

The moral state of this Country is shown in many instances by the numerous bequests to natural children, who are described in the most unequivocal manner; and if it be argued that in that sense society has not improved, still there is now a feeling of morality, which prevents so bold and unblushing an avowal of the existence of them."

Prefixed to the Collection, besides the Editor's interesting Preface, are some Preliminary Observations and valuable Notes, explanatory of many parts of the volumes, by a 'Distinguished Literary Friend.' From these we learn that it was not customary to

these extensive sheets of water exhibit handsome landscapes, surrounded as they are with picturesque hills. On the 24th of April annually, in exchange with town orders, the meadows are drained by the mill proprietors in a few hours, and in place of the many waters, Nature puts on her green livery. The metamorphosis is as sudden as it is striking. In a few days after the draining, which is generally delayed till the first of May, the scenery is completely changed; the cowslip and all the low-land flowers of spring are in bloom; the waters are contracted to a narrow stream, three or four feet deep and five or six wide; instead of the extensive sheet of water, an equally extensive green plain of verdant grass appears, two or three miles in extent, intersected with peat holes, ditches, a few alder bushes, and spotted here and there with tuft bosses or sloughs.

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write wills in English before the reign of Henry IV, whose Will is the first extant in that language ; Bishops and Ecclesiastics used Latin, and the Nobility, Norman French. We shall make a few extracts from these Annotations :—

"P. 325. 'My pots with castles.' The spices and pepper-boxes were then usually very large, and set exactly in the middle of the high table Their shape was that of a tower, casteliated and triple-turreted, into which different kinds of spices were placed, of which our ancestors were inordinately fond. They were of the finest wrought silver, parcel gilt, and were sometimes called 'standing pieces.'"

"P. 536. 'Thirteen silver spoons, with the figures of John and his twelve Apostles.' These were called 'Apostles' spoons,' and were usually of silver, gilt, having each the figure of an Apostle affixed to the end of the handle. They were given either singly or in complete sets, by the sponsors, at baptisms, with reference frequently to the Christian name of the child ; and specimens of them are still preserved by the admirers of old plate."

Stow says the fashion succeeded the donation of christening shirts, about *temp*, Elizabeth. Some gave only the four Evangelists, and others gave but one, of the Saint after whom the child was named.

"P. 680. It appears from this bequest that a notice of a greater efficacy was given to a single prayer, uttered by a thousand priests, than to its being uttered a thousand times by the same individual ; yet in the same will there is a proviso, that three parish priests shall sing a requiem daily, for twenty-two years after the decease of the testator."

"P. 648. In the reign of Henry VIII, the fashion of gold chains was carried to a most sumptuous excess, and their weight in solid gold was so great as to be positively inconvenient. The chain here mentioned as worth 140*l.* must have weighed, allowing for the workmanship, more than two pounds Troy. When the King condescended to give one to any individual courtier, as a mark of his favour, weight constituted the value more than workmanship."

"P. 719. It has been observed, that collars or chains of gold were of very considerable ponderosity ; we have here an instance of one of sufficient weight to be recast into a cup, worthy the acceptance of a King, whose favour to Charles Brandon never varied, through a life of tyranny, cruelty, and caprice."

These extracts, though not the most interesting, are sufficient to show the pains that have been taken to illustrate the various curious, and highly interesting bequests found in that extensive collection.

It would be a laborious task for us to attempt to point out all the many bequests interesting to the Antiquary and the Historian, and the Genealogist and Biographer ; but we have no hesitation in asserting that, no gentleman connected with either of these pursuits ought to be without Mr Nicholas's "Testamenta Vetusta," as it is a work replete with anecdote, and displaying great erudition and extensive research.—*Lond. Paper.*

CITY RECORD.

CITY FINANCES.

The Auditor of Accounts laid before the City Council at their meeting on the 14th May, his annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the city for the last financial year, closing the 30th of April ; by which it will be seen that the expenditures far exceed the income, and that the city has resorted to loans, to supply the deficiency. The amount of money in the City Treasury on the 1st of May, 1826, was $14,516 32.

EXPENDITURES.

State tax of 1824,	26,898 50
Salaries and compensation to the instructers of all the schools, except the primary schools,	36,252 00

Repairs, fuel, and all other contingent expenses and supplies, for the schools,	3,884 93	
Purchases of land, erection of a new school house, at the south part of the city,	22,000 00	
Primary Schools,	12,581 56	
Repairs of public buildings,	1,829 28	
Paving and repair of streets,	32,981 73	
Widening streets,	14,283 00	
Salaries of city and county officers,	24,875 00	
City Watch,	7,578 06	
Lamps, oil and superintendence,	9,965 73	
Fire department, including new engines, hose, &c.	9,836 95	
Bells and clocks,	632 25	
Constables,	1,319 96	
Care and improvement of the common, malls, and Fort Hill,	528 94	
Care and improvement of the neck lands,	293 73	
Common sewers, wells, and pumps,	8,306 46	
Internal health department; sweeping streets, removing house dirt, nuisances, &c.	11,496 97	
External health department; expense of quarantine, except salaries,	1,070 02	
Construction of pipes to carry water to the city stables,	550 00	
Overseers of the poor,	10,208 46	
Directors of the house of industry,	22,183 97	
Erection of out buildings, appendages to the house of correction, at S. Boston,	15,331 68	
Stockade fence, at the house of industry,	5,082 36	
Erection of buildings at South Boston, for the relief of coloured poor,	2,600 00	
Erection of a building at South Boston, for a slaughter and tool house,	500 00	
Instalments of the city and county debt; paid,	8,640 00	
Interest on the city and county debt,	13,341 43	
Annuity for the purchase of George's and Lovell's islands,	400 00	
Survey of routes by which water may be brought from the country,	566 25	
Levelling and filling up the city's land, west of Charles St.	184 40	
Arrangement of records and papers, in the old court house,	338 92	
Purchase of land on Pemberton's Hill, for an engine house,	3,000 00	
Erection of an engine house, on Pemberton's Hill,	2,672 40	
Paid in part of the purchase of a lot of land on Elliot St. for an engine house,	487 22	
Building reservoirs,	3,438 27	
High school for females,	935 89	
Construction of a dyke, on the city's flats west of Washington St.	1,000 00	
Printing, stationary, and advertising,	1,760 89	
County of Suffolk, including courts, jails, jurors, witnesses, &c.	28,330 28	
Incidental expenses and miscellaneous claims, not justly chargeable to any of the foregoing appropriations,	3,484 84	
	332,154 43	
Bills and accounts for all the above expenditures have been passed and allowed within the year, but there remains unpaid, which should be deducted,	3,123 04	
	349,026 39	
Paid on account of small debts of the city, contracted the year previous, 1,167 30		
Paid by the city treasurer, for services of deputy collectors, &c. 373 28	1,540 58	
Making the real cash expenditure of the year,	350,566 97	
To which may be added the payment in city stock, for an estate purchased for the improvement in Court street,	30,000 00	
And also the payment, in City Stock, for a part of the pur-		

chase of a lot of land on Elliot street, for an engine house,		1,700 00
Making the whole expenditure of the year,		382,266 97

INCOME.

Received on account of taxes,		186,906 16
Sales of city property, including $10,000 received from P. C. Brooks for land in Court St. sold to him,		19,281 00
Rents:—Old Faneuil Hall Market,	12,166 00	
Old State House,	3,664 17	
Mill Pond Lands,	747 65	
Neck Lands,	644 29	
Ropewalk at the bottom of the common,	525 17	
Deer Island,	500 00	
Cellar under the ward room in No. 3,	180 00	
House in Union St.	48 00	
Land in Bedford St.	6 00	
Hay Scales,	312 90	
		18,714 09
Received on account of the County of Suffolk, including jury verdicts, costs, fees and fines of the various courts, State's proportion of criminal costs, for Licenses to Innholders &c. &c.	20,554 30	
Of the Commonwealth, for support of State paupers,	9,200 79	
From the Health Department; for sales of street dirt, quarantine fees, funeral fees, &c.	5,155 32	
For assessments for Common Sewers,	5,188 80	
For interest on Notes due the City, and on deposites in Bank,	3,793 58	
For Licenses for Public Exhibitions, Certificates under City Seal, &c. &c.	3,364 50	
Received from Militia Exempts,	111 00	
Contributions towards Improvements,	78 62	
Sales of Stock, Vegetables, &c. from the city's farm at South Boston,	5,193 78	329,261 82
Balance against the city, for which the city government has resorted to loans,		53,005 15

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, May 22.—Met according to adjournment. Present the whole board, except Aldermen Welsh and Robbins.

A communication from the Chief Engineer, reporting several chimnies which have been on fire; and also a fire which caught in one of the armories in Faneuil Hall, by the accidental discharge of a musket, but which was speedily extinguished; and also requesting that the several reservoirs may be filled with water, was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

Adjourned to Thursday, next, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, May 22.—Met according to adjournment. Present, the President and forty-one members. Absent, Messrs. Dyer, Baker, Rice and Baldwin.

An order passed authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $30,000 reimburseable within the present year, on such terms as the Committee of Finance may approve. Concurred in.

A communication relative to the widening of the southerly part of Washington street, was referred to the Committee on Neck Lands.

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on the subject, reported, that the accounts of the City and County Treasurer had been found to be correctly stated, and properly vouched;—that there had been received on account of the City,

	$606,823 93
And paid on same account	535,949 01
Leaving a balance in favour of the city of	70,874 92
That there had been received on account of the county	20,554 80
And paid on same account	76,913 40
Leaving a balance against the county of	56,358 60

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 30th April, 1826, of $14,516 32 deposited to the credit of the Treasurer in the City Bank.

Read and accepted, in concurrence.

An order passed both Boards appointing the Directors of the House of Industry to be Overseers of the Juvenile Delinquents Establishment, and appropriating $3500 for the use of the latter.

An additional appropriation of $1000 was voted for building the Dyke on the City's flats.

A petition of David Greenough for indemnification of taxes paid by him on the Province House estate, leased to him by the Mass. General Hospital whose estates are exempted from taxation, was referred to Messrs. Morey, Bassett and Barry, to be joined.

The two Boards concurred in the reappointment of Wm. Hayden, esq. as City Auditor.

A report on several subjects relating to lands lying between the County Court House and Court St. was ordered to be printed.

The Board accepted the invitation of the Directors of the Steam Boat Navigation Company, to take an excursion among the islands on Tuesday afternoon.

The report of the committee on the petition of Jeremiah Evarts and others, asking indemnity for injuries done to their estates, by altering Pinkney and Olive streets, was laid on the table, with an amendment, allowing the sum recommended to be paid out of the appropriation for widening streets.

The petition of the heirs of Mrs Mary Gibbs, relative to a stable and wall injured by lowering Pinkney street, was referred to Messrs. Bassett, Torrey, Thayer, and James, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join.

The report of the committee on the petition of Wm. Parsons and others relative to the contemplated street, called Marginal Street, was read a second time by its title, and recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to report the names of persons owning real estate and otherwise interested in the proposed street, the quantity of land or flats, the distance to which wharves may be run out from the said street, without injury to the city wharf, &c.; the committee was enlarged by adding Messrs Curtis, Parker, Faxon, and Tracy, and were authorized to employ a surveyor. A debate of some length occurred on this subject, which turned principally upon the right of persons to run wharves out beyond a *circular line* established by the town of Boston, as a limit, in the 17th century; and also upon a certain *barricado* erected by the town, when the Dutch at New York threatened an invasion. These circumstances had not been before considered by the Council, and however willing many of the members were to have the improvement effected, they did not feel at liberty to vote for it, without ascertaining whether any claims might be brought against them hereafter, for damages done to other estates. It seems that the *circular line* had been disregarded on former occasions, by agreement between several proprietors, and the members were not so much disposed to revive an obsolete law, as they were to protect the city wharf from being injured by the improvement. The committee was empowered to employ a surveyor to lay down the said Circular line on the large plan in the Mayor's office.

Adjourned to Monday next.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1826.

STEAM BOAT LEGISLATOR.

This beautiful Boat, lately purchased in New York by the 'Kennebec

Steam Navigation Company,' arrived here on the 22d inst. It is to run the present season between Boston and Portland, and it will no doubt be gratifying to those who wish to travel for amusement as well as business, to learn that her trips are to be made in the day time. It is said it will start at 5 in the morning and reach her destined port in twelve hours,—giving passengers an opportunity to view the rich and variegated shores of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, in the course of a day.

On Tuesday last the proprietors invited the City Authorities, and a number of other citizens, to take an excursion in the Harbour. At 3 o'clock, they started from India Wharf, (where a crowd was attracted by the novelty of seeing so large and beautiful a steam boat in our harbour,) passed out through Broad Sound, and returned through Light House Channel. The weather was pleasant, and the Courier states that the sea was as calm and unruffled as the atmosphere, and the scenery of the Islands, the Forts, the shores of Quincy, Dorchester and South Boston, and the spires and domes of the city, exhibited, in the return about sunset, an enchanting prospect. A collation was given in the cabin of the boat, during which the Mayor of the City proposed the following toast. 'Legislators,—local, state, and national, may they so manage their steam as not to burst their boilers.' The Legislator, commanded by Capt. Seward Porter, left here, on her first trip to Portland, on Wednesday last, at 5 P. M.

BOSTON REPRESENTATIVES.

For the purpose of making an Historical Memorandum of the candidates, in connection with the names of the gentlemen who have been elected to represent the city of Boston in the ensuing Legislature, we give the following particulars, which we believe contain all the essential facts. The City Council determined on sending *twenty* Representatives to the Legislature the present year.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the Federal electors of the city, the following list of names was agreed upon, as candidates for the office of Representatives.

Hon. John Welles,	William Sturgis,
„ William Sullivan,	George W. Otis,
„ Benjamin Gorham,	Gerry Fairbanks,
„ Samuel Hubbard,	Thomas Motley,
„ Lemuel Shaw,	John Pickens,
„ Francis C. Gray,	Franklin Dexter,
„ Theodore Lyman jr.	Daniel Weld,
Redford Webster,	William P. Mason,
Enoch Silsby,	Edward Brooks,
Thomas Welsh Jr.	George W. Adams Jr.

Many of the Federal electors, not being satisfied with the above, gave their suffrages to the following list, viz.

William Sullivan,	Daniel Weld,
Benjamin Gorham,	Isaac C. Pray,
Samuel Hubbard,	John Pickens,
Theodore Lyman Jr.	Amos Lawrence,
Redford Webster,	John Cotton,
Enoch Silsby,	Francis Watts,
William Sturgis,	George Darracott,
George W. Otis,	Francis Jackson,
James C. Merrill,	Joseph Austin,
Franklin Dexter,	Daniel Messinger.

The Republican Citizens of Boston convened at the Old Court House, 3d May, voted to refer the selection of candidates for Representatives to the County and Ward Committees; who in pursuance of said vote, presented the following names, viz:

Henry Dearborn,	John T. Winthrop,
William Barry,	Adam Bent,
Thomas Welsh Jr.	David L. Child,
Abner Phelps,	Charles Wells,
Nathaniel Richards, 2d.	George W. Adams Jr.
Joseph E. Smith,	Samuel Austin Jr.
John K. Simpson,	Prentice Hobbs,
Andrew Dunlap,	Daniel Baxter Jr.
Gerry Fairbanks,	George Hallett,
John B. Davis,	Ward Jackson.

Besides the above, there was the Union list, composed of the following gentlemen.

William Sullivan,	William Tileston,
Enoch Silsby,	Lemuel Pope,
William Barry,	Joel Prouty,
Joseph Lovering,	Abner Phelps,
Joseph Coolidge,	John T. Winthrop,
Andrew Dunlap,	Adam Bent,
George W. Otis,	Ezra Dyer,
Charles Welles,	John Cotton,
Samuel L. Knapp,	John B. Davis,
John K. Simpson,	Francis J. Oliver.

The foregoing were all the candidates presented to the Electors, except the self-nomination of Mr. Wm. Emmons, which first appeared by his advertisement in the Commercial Gazette. Afterwards he circulated handbills, setting forth his qualifications, &c. to keep his friends awake to the subject of his ambition.

The election on Thursday, May 18, resulted in the choice of only ten, viz:

CHARLES WELLS	1560
ADAM BENT	1477
THOMAS WELSH Jr.	1464
JOHN K. SIMPSON	1448
ANDREW DUNLAP	1442
GEORGE W. ADAMS	1440
JOHN T. WINTHROP	1406
WILLIAM BARRY	1368
JOHN B. DAVIS	1345
ABNER PHELPS	1321

The whole number of votes given in was 2614. Necessary for a choice 1308.

Henry Dearborn had	191
Nathaniel Richards, 2d.	1112
Joseph E. Smith	1194
David L. Child	1065
Samuel Austin Jr.	1283
Prentiss Hobbs	1189
Daniel Baxter Jr.	1215
George Hallet	1176
Ward Jackson	1130
Gerry Fairbanks	1281
John Welles,	686
William Sullivan	1109
Benjamin Gorham	789
Samuel Hubbard	826
Lemuel Shaw,	682
Francis C. Gray	664
Theodore Lyman Jr.	870
Redford Webster	829
William Sturgis	851
George W. Otis	991
Thomas Motley	622
Franklin Dexter	803
Daniel Weld	716
Wm. P. Mason	519
Edward Brooks	474
Enoch Silsby	812
John Pickens	309
James C. Merrill	242
Isaac C. Pray	215
Amos Lawrence	269
John Cotton	630
Francis Watts	182
George Darracott	256
Francis Jackson	281
Joseph Austin	278
Daniel Messenger	294
Joseph Lovering	298
Joseph Coolidge	306
Samuel L. Knapp	332
William Tileston	249
Lemuel Pope	285
Joel Prouty	260
Ezra Dyer	268
Francis J. Oliver	383
William Emmons	716
Jona. Phillips	239
Thomas B. Wales	259
John R. Adan	295

The whole number of votes given in on Thursday, 18th May, for ten Representatives to make up the number agreed upon by the City Council, was 2140. Necessary to a choice 1071. The four following were chosen.

SAMUEL AUSTIN Jr.	1631
DANIEL BAXTER Jr.	1075
DAVID L. CHILD	1076
PRENTISS HOBBS	1073

The following gentlemen had the number of votes set against their respective names, viz :

Samuel Hubbard,	594	Wm. P. Mason,	233
Francis C. Gray,	424	Joseph Lovering,	526
Theodore Lyman Jr.	564	Gedney King,	535
Redford Webster,	512	George Hallet,	924
Enoch Silsby,	489	Joseph E. Smith,	877
Franklin Dexter,	406	Jona. Simonds,	825
William Sturgis,	401	Gerry Fairbanks,	870
Thomas Motley,	311	Ward Jackson,	913
Francis Passett,	151	Geo. W. Otis,	143
George Darracott,	347	John D. Dyer,	1010
Daniel Weld,	279	William Emmons,	619
William Sullivan,	720		

A third trial took place on Saturday, May 20, which resulted in the choice of only one individual. The whole number of votes given in was 2405 : necessary to a choice 1203.

FESSENDEN CLARK, had	1214

The following gentlemen had the number of votes set against their respective names, viz :

Wm. Sullivan,	557	Samuel Hubbard,	89
Enoch Silsby,	483	Wm. Emmons,	853
Joseph Lovering,	250	George Hallet,	1037
Theodore Lyman Jr.	850	John D. Dyer,	1158
Redford Webster,	816	Wm. Simonds,	1177
Francis C. Gray,	267	John Sullivan,	1104
William Sturgis,	223	Joshua Sears,	1061

The Constitutional period, within which representatives can be elected having passed, rendered it impossible to have another election ; Boston, therefore will send only 15 Representatives.

In Boston, as well as in many other towns, a radical revolution has taken place in the political character of its entire delegation. 'Happy will it be for the State,' says the Nantucket Inquirer, 'if these changes foretell also a change in the recently pursued system of legislation—if they bespeak the progress of truly Republican principles ; those principles which teach a public servant that his attention to the interests of his constituents, is a duty paramount to every selfish

The foregoing were all the candidates presented to the Electors, except the self nomination of Mr. Wm. Emmons, which first appeared by his advertisement in the Commercial Gazette. Afterwards he circulated hand bills, setting forth his qualifications, &c. to keep his friends awake to the subject of his ambition.

The election on Thursday, May 13, resulted in the choice of only ten, viz:

CHARLES WELLS	-	-	1360
ABIAH MORT	-	-	1277
THOMAS WELSH JR.	-	-	1264
JOHN R. SIMPSON	-	-	1248
ANDREW DUNLAP	-	-	1242
GEORGE W. ADAMS	-	-	1240
JOHN T. WYNKOOP	-	-	1230
WILLIAM KING	-	-	1228
JOHN W. DAVIS	-	-	1213
ABNER TREAT	-	-	1201

The whole number of votes given is was 2014. Necessary for a choice 1008.

Henry Dearborn had	-	-	181
Nathaniel Bowditch	-	-	1112
Josiah S. Smith	-	-	1104
David L. Child	-	-	1094
Samuel Austin Jr.	-	-	1093
Theodore Lyman	-	-	1088
Daniel Messer Jr.	-	-	1084
George Blake	-	-	1078
Ward Jackson	-	-	1035
Henry Quincy	-	-	1021
John Wyeth,	-	-	990
William Sullivan	-	-	1000
Benjamin Gorham	-	-	980
Samuel Hubbard	-	-	970
Samuel Shaw,	-	-	965
Francis C. Gray	-	-	954
Thomas Lyman Jr.	-	-	950
Nathan Webster	-	-	950
William Sturgis	-	-	948
George W. Otis	-	-	931
Thomas Motley	-	-	922
Franklin Dexter	-	-	905
Daniel Webster	-	-	902
Wm. F. Mason	-	-	898
Edward Brooks	-	-	874
Enoch Train	-	-	872
John Phelps	-	-	868
James C. Merrill	-	-	865
Isaac C. Fay	-	-	858
Amos Lawrence	-	-	856
Jesse Lyman	-	-	850
Francis Wayland	-	-	847
George Peterson	-	-	834
Francis Jackson	-	-	831
Joseph Austin	-	-	825
Daniel Messenger	-	-	824
Joseph Lovering	-	-	820
Joseph Coolidge	-	-	820
Samuel L. Knapp	-	-	819
William Thomas	-	-	818
Samuel Tyler	-	-	815
Joel Frost	-	-	815
Jonathan Phillips	-	-	810
Francis J. Oliver	-	-	805
William Emmons	-	-	798
John Phillips	-	-	795
Thomas B. Wales	-	-	795
John H. Ashton	-	-	795

consideration—to be faithfully discharged, before he ventures, in his person, to worship at the altar of Mammon.'

Till the late election, the people of Boston have never been fully acquainted with the *appearance*, nor indeed the *effect* of nominating one's self to a public office. The farce, as it may rightly be denominated, so recently played by Mr Emmons, is only a representation in miniature, of what every season takes place in Kentucky, or in more enlightened England. Where this custom is tolerated, liberty is in danger, and the rights of a community are sold to the highest bidder. Like the sale of the Roman Empire, will be the certain destiny of the republic, whenever the odious practice of self-nomination becomes a general and fixed mode of filling responsible offices.

The effect of the late scheme of Mr Emmons, must sicken every candid man, and we believe it will forever put a stop in New England to one of the most odious kind of *elections*, which ever disgraced a sensible people in any country. Intrigue, corruption, and a total want of feelings of responsibility in the individual, characterizes the operations of all men who have been made legislators by self-nomination. According to the genius of our laws, all nominations should come from the people, and every departure from this principle, involves the character as well as freedom of the country.

CHAPTER OF NEWS.

Distressing accounts have been received from *Greece;* particulars are given in the London and Paris papers of the *fall of Missolonghi*, accompanied by dreadful slaughter.=The Legislative Assembly of Jamaica have voted Mr Marqueen, the Editor of the Glasgow Courier, 5000*l.* for his unsolicited services in advocating the Colonial interests.=An Antiquarian society has recently been established in Normandy, for the purpose of collecting and publishing facts tending to illustrate the history of that country. They have already published ten volumes.=Newspapers continue to be published in several parts of Greece, and are extensively circulated.=From the National Journal, we learn that about thirty members of Congress, of both Houses, on the 14th May, wishing to visit the *Tomb of Washington*, proceeded in a steam-boat to Mount Vernon, and on their arrival, Judge Washington, the proprietor of the place, refused to let them land and view the seat of the deceased Father of their Independence. *Query.* Would not the privilege have been granted on any other day except the Sabbath?=A company in New York is about commencing to build a splendid Arcade in that city, with forty stores, similar to the one erecting in Philadelphia.=Mr Cooper's novel 'The Last of the Mohicans,' has been republished in London.=Mr Kean is now performing at the Park Theatre, New York, it is said, to crowded houses.=The Literary Cadet says the increasing prosperity of the town of Providence is amply evinced in the erection of stores, ware-houses, and public edifices which are to be seen daily rearing their heads in the different sections of the town.=A small volume has recently appeared in New York, entitled 'Biography of Coloured People,' said to have been written by a female member of the Society of Friends. It contains sketches of the lives of Negroes, 'who have been distinguished by more than ordinary talent or merit.'=Galignani has published in Paris, the 'Pilot,' by Cooper, whom he styles the American Walter Scott.=The first session of the 19th Congress ended on the 25th May.=A fire in the woods has raged to considerable extent in the Catskill mountains, near Pine Orchard.=The Belfast News-Letter gives a wonderful account of an *Infantile Arithmetician*, now in that metropolis, scarcely six years old, of the name of George Noakes.=Hon. Samuel A. Foote is elected a Senator to Congress, for Connecticut, in place of Mr Edwards, whose term expires in March next.

HISTORICAL.

LEXINGTON,

AND THE NINETEENTH OF APRIL, '75.

(Continued from p. 269.)

Schools, Academies, and Societies.—A handsome edifice was erected, and an Academy incorporated in 1822, near the meetinghouse, of which Mr Sherwin is the Principal.

The town is divided into six districts, in each of which a neat school house is erected, where regular tuition is given, by students from Cambridge, &c. during a part of the year, and school-mistresses in summer. The location of some of these buildings was a few years since a fruitful source of contention; the poor schoolhouses were even put on rollers and wheels, and trundled about from place to place; but a better state of feeling now predominates, the schoolhouses have gained a 'local habitation and a name,' and the town is freed from the expense and animosity attending this petty warfare. The schools are now conducted in conformity to the late statute of the commonwealth.

There is a social library in the town, in which are a good selection of the best historical and other books.

A Debating Society has recently been formed.

The Hiram Lodge of Free-masons was instituted here some years since.

History.—The early history of Lexington we have endeavoured briefly to sketch at the beginning of this article; it remains for us as briefly to notice the more interesting period of April 19, 1775. A great people has suddenly appeared among the nations of the earth from the assemblage in arms of about 60 inhabitants of this town on that memorable morning. The materials of explosion throughout the country, it is true, had long been ready; but the match was applied on this spot, and the conflagration from hence spread over the continent. The details of these events are too well known to require repetition, and would require more room than is allowed in this work.

The people of Massachusetts, thinking themselves possessed of an undoubted right to the privileges granted by charter, by William III, were determined, soon after the French war, upon providing the requisites for self-defence, in case the unconstitutional acts depriving them of these privileges should be put in execution by force, and of making that resistance which the laws of God and nature justified. The inhabitants of Lexington, as early as 1765, manifested their apprehension of the arbitrary measures of the British ministry, especially of the Stamp Act. In 1767, they concurred with Boston in their resolves respecting the nonconsumption of foreign commodities. In the autumn of 1768, they set apart a day for public fasting and prayer on account of the alarming situation of the country. In 1772, a committee was appointed to correspond with committees of other towns 'on matters of common concern.' In 1773, resolves were passed prohibiting the use of tea. In Sept. 1774, the province stores of powder, which were deposited at Medford, were clandestinely seized by a large detachment of British troops; as were, at the same time, some field-pieces at Cambridge. This surreptitious and arbitrary measure roused the indignation of the 'rebels,' as the respectable freeholders of the neighbouring towns were called, who, collecting on the next day to the number of several thousands, without tumult or outrage, called Lieut Gov. Oliver and several mandamus counsellors before them, and invited them to resign their seats, desiring them at the same time to declare that they never would hold any office by virtue of the several specified unconstitutional acts; these conditions were complied with by Mr Oliver and the counsellors, and the 'rebels' peaceably separated.

In Feb. 1775, an attempt was made by the British to play the same game, and seize some cannon at Salem. This expedition was made on Lord's

Day, Feb. 26. The party consisted of about 2 or 300 men, commanded by Lieut. Col. Leslie. The vessels which carried them to Marblehead arrived in the harbour on the morning of the sabbath; and, the better to conceal their intention, lay quietly at anchor near to the wharves, with but very few hands upon deck, the troops being kept below till the people had gone to meeting. While the inhabitants were engaged in their devotions to God, the party hastily landed and made a speedy march towards Salem; but some of the Marblehead people had despatched messengers thither to put the inhabitants upon their guard, and before the regiment could reach the North river, which it was necessary to cross, the Salem people had raised the draw of the bridge. The colonel 'desired it might be immediately let down; but they refused, saying it was a private road, and he had no authority to demand a passage that way. On this, he determined to ferry a few men over in a gondola,' of which two were on the river's bank, take forcible possession of the draw, and expel the 'rebels' from the bridge; but the people scuttled the gondolas ere he could reach them. The royal regiment, after having been on the bridge an hour and a half, and every thing being secured against their assault,* returned from their bootless expedition to Boston, which they reached the next day.† Although this unsuccessful attempt afforded much merriment among the yankee wits, and chagrin to the British, it raised a well-grounded fear that a similar enterprize would be undertaken to seize the military stores provided by the provincial congress at Concord, and the companies of minutemen or militia in every town in the neighbourhood met frequently in order to be ready for any emergency.

At length Gen. Gage resolved upon an expedition to Concord. On the evening of the 18th of April, an express arrived at Lexington from the Committee of safety at Cambridge, bringing messages to John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who were visiting at Rev. Mr Clark's, 'that eight or nine officers of the king's troops were seen just before night passing up the road towards Lexington.' A sergeant's guard was immediately assigned to protect Messrs. Hancock and Adams. In the mean time the British officers, armed with pistols and swords, passed through Lexington on the road towards Concord. About ten o'clock, three unarmed men, on horseback, were despatched from Lexington to watch their motions. In the borders of Lincoln they were taken prisoners by these officers, who occupied different parts of the highway, to prevent intelligence passing to Concord; and were searched, insulted, and detained, with other prisoners, several hours.

The British grenadiers and light infantry had been taken off duty a day or two previous, under pretence of learning a new exercise, which had excited the jealousy of the Bostonians; in consequence, expresses were forwarded to alarm the country on the night of the 18th, some of which were secured by the British officers on the road. Between the hours of twelve and one, news was received at Lexington, by express from Hon. Joseph Warren, at Boston, that a large body of king's troops, supposed to be a brigade of about 12 or 1500, were embarked in boats from Boston, and gone over to land on Lechmere point, probably to seize the military stores at Concord. On receipt of this intelligence, signal guns were fired, the bell rung, and the militia of this town were ordered to meet at the usual place of parade. About the same time two persons were sent express to Cam-

* The Colonel finally promised on his honour that if they would let him pass over the bridge, he would not march more than 50 rods beyond it, and immediately return. The draw was then lowered, and he fulfilled his promise.—See *Hist. of Boston*, p. 300.

† In retaliation for the laugh raised at their expense on this occasion, the British soldiers tarred and feathered an honest countryman from Billerica, on some frivolous pretence, and drummed him out of Boston to the tune of the 'Rogue's march.'

Day, Feb. 26. The party consisted of about 2 or 300 men, commanded by Lieut. Col. Leslie. The vessels which carried them to Marblehead arrived in the harbour on the morning of the sabbath; and, the better to conceal their intention, lay quietly at anchor near to the wharves, with but very few hands upon deck, the troops being kept below till the people had gone to meeting. While the inhabitants were engaged in their devotions to God, the party hastily landed and made a speedy march towards Salem; but some of the Marblehead people had despatched messengers thither to put the inhabitants upon their guard, and before the regiment could reach the North river, which it was necessary to cross, the Salem people had raised the draw of the bridge. The colonel 'desired it might be immediately let down; but they refused, saying it was a private road, and he had no authority to demand a passage that way. On this, he determined to ferry a few men over in a gondola,' of which two were on the river's bank, take forcible possession of the draw, and expel the 'rebels' from the bridge; but the people scuttled the gondolas ere he could reach them. The royal regiment, after having been on the bridge an hour and a half, and every thing being secured against their assault,* returned from their bootless expedition to Boston, which they reached the next day.† Although this unsuccessful attempt allarmed much merriment among the yankee wits, and chagrin to the British, it raised a well-grounded fear that a similar enterprize would be undertaken to seize the military stores provided by the provincial congress at Concord, and the compromise of minutemen or militia in every town in the neighbourhood met frequently in order to be ready for any emergency.

* The Colonel fondly promised to his honour that if they would let him pass over the bridge, he would not march more than 50 rods beyond it, and immediately return. The draw was then lowered, and he fulfilled his promise.—See this vol. p. 277, Nov. 7, 1774.

† In regulations for the Lough raised at their re-

bridge, to gain intelligence and watch the route of the enemy.

The Lexington train band or militia, and the alarm men, consisting of the aged and others exempted from military duty, excepting in case of alarm, met according to order, on the common near the meeting house, and waited the return of the messengers. There were present when the roll was called, about 120, militia and alarm list together. Between 3 and 4 o'clock one of the expresses returned, and informed that there was no appearance of troops, neither on the Cambridge or Charlestown roads; and that it was supposed the movements of the enemy the evening before were merely a feint to alarm the people. Put off their guard by this information, and the night being chilly and uncomfortable on the parade, the privates were dismissed, to appear again at the beat of drum. Some who resided in the neighbourhood went to their homes, others to the public house at the east corner of the common. Messrs. Hancock and Adams had been persuaded to depart from the town, as the seizure of their persons was probably one object of the enemy. The common or parade in rear of the meetinghouse is an area of about two or three acres, enclosed by a fence, the meetinghouse standing on the S. E. side. The common is surrounded by a plain of considerable extent, half a mile or a mile in cirumference, the whole elevated but a few feet above the neighbouring meadows, and perhaps as low as any cultivated land in the town, yet it is said to be no less than 90 feet above the spot where the Concord meetinghouse stands, which seems almost incredible to the passing traveller.

The return of the second messenger was anxiously awaited by the officers, who continued at their posts, but he had been taken prisoner by the enemy, as every other person had been passing up or down the road; so that, after every precaution, the brigade was actually in the town, and upon a quick march towards the place of parade,* within half an hour after company was dismissed. The commanding officer, however, thought it proper to muster them in the very face of the enemy; alarm guns were accordingly fired and the drum beat to arms, about half past four o'clock. Part of the company, to the number of about 60, were soon on the parade, others were hastening towards it, when the attack was made. We have never seen a published list of these hardy yeomen who first confronted 800 British veterans. The muster roll, it is said, was destroyed; we have therefore been at some pains to procure a complete list of the names from a gentleman in the town. If our nation has increased in fifty years from two millions of inhabitants to twelve, and is to continue increasing in a similar ratio, public curiosity may hereafter be inquisitive concerning these self-devoted patriots, who here laid down their lives like the Curtii and Decii of antiquity. They are as follows:

John Parker, Captain
William Tidd, Lieutenant (still living)
Joseph Simonds, Ensign
William Munroe, Orderly Sergeant (still living)
Daniel Hartington, Clerk
Francis Brown, Sergeant, wounded
Nathaniel Freeman, wounded
Simon Winship
John Winship
Joseph Robinson, (still living)
Francis Bowman
Joseph Smith
Ebenezer Smith
Thaddeus Smith
Abraham Smith
Josiah Smith (still living)

* Their mode of capturing all persons on the road was accomplished by placing a single soldier on each side of the highway, about a quarter of a mile in advance of their advance guard. When a traveller was heard coming, they concealed themselves, favoured by the darkness of the night, till he had passed them, when they silently rushed into the middle of the road & cut off his retreat, or drove him into the clutches of the advance guard.

The moon rose, this night, about 12 o'clock, when they landed from the boats at Lechmere-point, beyond which place, for a mile or two, they sometimes had to wade knee-deep in water, there being no regular road in the direction they took across marshes and fields; they arrived at Lexington in 4 hours, about half an hour before sunrise.

William Smith
Samuel Smith, (still living)
David Smith
Phineas Smith
Solomon Pierce, wounded
Ebenezer White
Benjamin Wellington
Timothy Wellington
Asahel Stearns
Thomas Winship
Thomas Robbins
John Buckman
Amos Muzzy
Jonathan Smith
Joel Viles
Joseph Loring
Jonathan Loring
Benjamin Merriam
Joseph Eastabrook
John Raymond
Nathaniel Mulliken
Daniel Mason (still living)
Joseph Mason
Elijah Sanderson
Samuel Sanderson
Solomon Brown (still living)
James Brown
Thaddeus Harrington
Jonathan Harrington
Jonathan Harrington Jr. killed
Thomas Fessenden
John Williams
Jonas Parker, killed
Dr. Joseph Fisk
Samuel Tidd
Samuel Hadley
Joshua Reed
John Tidd, wounded
Benjamin Tidd
Ebenezer Simonds
James Wyman
Thomas Hadley
Benjamin Hadley
Ebenezer Hadley
William Grimes
Isaac Blodget
Hammond Reed
Joshua Simonds
Nathan Reed
John Hosmer
Abner Mead
Isaac Green
John Harrington
Amos Lock
Benjamin Lock (still living)
Robert Reed
Moses Harrington (still living)
William Harrington
Jeremiah Harrington
Thomas Harrington
Caleb Harrington, killed
John Robbins, wounded
Nathan Fessenden
Robert Munroe, Ensign, killed
Ebenezer Munroe (still living)
Ebenezer Munroe Jr. wounded
John Munroe
Edmund Munroe, Lieutenant
Stephen Munroe
Asa Munroe
Philemon Munroe
George Munroe
Jedediah Munroe, wounded in the morning—killed in the afternoon.
William Munroe Jr. (still living)
John Munroe Jr. (still living)
Nathan Munroe, (still living)
John Chandler
John Chandler Jr.
Jonas Stone
William Merriam
Abijah Child
Dea. Isaac Hastings (still living)
Ebenezer Parker
Joseph Bridge
John Bridge
Amos Marrett
Thaddeus Reed
William Reed
Thaddeus Parker
Josiah Reed
Isaac Muzzy, killed
John Muzzy
John Parkhurst
Thaddeus Muzzy
Thomas Cutter
Jonathan Harrington, 3d. (still living)
John Brown, killed
Israel Porter,
Joseph Comee, wounded
Nathaniel Wyman
Asahel Porter, of Woburn, killed*
Prince, a negro, wounded.

The Lexington company, as they hastily formed on the rising ground to the north of the meeting house, were placed in two ranks, ordered to load with ball, and, as previously agreed, were determined to offer no aggression, but to repel it if offered by the British.

When within about half a quarter of a mile of the meetinghouse, the British halted, and the command was given to prime and load, they then advanced towards the militia, who were collecting rapidly.

The British van, commanded by Maj. Pitcairn, had thus stolen upon the militia unawares whilst temporarily dismissed, and it was in sight of this

* Mr Porter was travelling up or down the road about his business; was taken prisoner among others; and was killed in attempting to escape at Lexington meetinghouse.

formidable body, that the little band of Americans were forming their ranks, when the British halted at about 12 rods distance. The Lexington meetinghouse stands in the angle formed by the junction of two roads, one of which turns to the right towards Bedford, and the other to the left to Concord. In the rear of the meetinghouse and extending between the two roads, the militia were paraded. After the British had halted, Maj. Pitcairn with his aids hastily rode up the Bedford road, passed round the meetinghouse, and returned by the Concord road. Having thus reconnoitred this handful of men, he drew his pistol, and cried 'Disperse, rebels; throw down your arms and disperse;' gave orders to fire, and fired his own pistol. His soldiers at the same time ran up huzzaing, and fired at first some scattering guns, which were immediately followed by a general discharge, which did no injury, except wounding one man slightly, and the fire was not returned; but the second was fatal to several Americans. They immediately returned the fire as far as the confusion in their ranks from the number of killed and wounded would permit. The cloud of smoke and dust raised by the two discharges of the British, probably prevented their taking aim, or the bullets from their rusty guns would have as readily hit a redcoat as they generally did a squirrel or blackbird in their forests, or a turkey or goose on thanksgiving holidays at double or treble the distance. But it is supposed they fired too high, as the blood in the road where the British stood, appeared to have been drawn from those in the rear of the British ranks that were engaged. The militia dispersed immediately after firing, but were shot at as they retreated.

It has been said that the Americans ought to have staid a sufficient time to have killed some of the British. But nearly half in the ranks had been killed or wounded by the regulars before the militia had fired a single musket; the British immediately rushed forward to bayonet the remainder; it could not be expected they would stand reloading their guns under such disadvantages. Some of the company had left the ranks without orders; the captain ordered the rest to disperse, and they obeyed orders. The stigma of committing the first aggression, and of wantonly spilling American blood, had been placed upon the invaders more strongly than if fifty Britons had fallen. 'It was the cause, it was the holy cause' that had now been sealed with blood, and independence insured, or the struggle for it fairly commenced; the 'cause' was brought to 'mortal arbitrament,' and the spilling of the blood of a few individuals in the enemy's ranks, though it might not have retarded the 'march of American mind,' was not necessary. The Rubicon was passed; the British here unsheathed the sword, which was not allowed to be returned to the scabbard till they granted us all our demands. Had a great number of Britons fallen on this occasion, revenge for killing or wounding the unoffending inhabitants of Lexington would have lost half its force in the breasts of their fellow countrymen. It was best as it was. The blood of the martyrs established the church; and the blood of our slaughtered fathers, on this hallowed altar, cemented the noble fabric of our nation's freedom.

(To be continued.)

Corner Stone.—The bottle found under the foundation of the ancient building formerly occupying the lot on which the Philadelphia Arcade is now building, marked T. P. 1731, beyond doubt belonged to Thomas Penn, one of three sons by a second marriage of William Penn. Thomas Penn, Richard Penn, and John Penn, three sons of William Penn, by a second marriage in the year 1732, in England, signed an agreement to settle the province of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Penn immediately came out here and lived in the mansion house which was then just building by Sir William Keith, the Provincial Governor. It was a very common practice in those days, for gentlemen to get bottles

blown with their names or the initials, and the year, on them.

The coin found with it is dated 1706. It may be seen at the Philadelphia Museum.—*Poulson's D. Adv.*

ANALYSIS OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

Books in the Old Testament, 39. Chapters, 929. Verses, 23,214. Words, 592,439. Letters, 2,728,100. Books in the New Testament, 27. Chapters, 260. Verses, 7,959. Words, 181,253. Letters, 838,380. The middle chapter and the least in the Bible, is Psalm cxvii. The middle verse is the 8th of Psalm cxvii. The word *And* occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times. The same in the New Testament also occurs 10,684 times. The word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times. The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs. The middle chapter is Job, xxix. The middle verse is 2d Chronicles, chapter i, and 1st verse. The middle book in the New Testament is 2d Thessalonians. The middle chapters are Romans xiii and xiv. The middle verse is Acts xvii, 17th verse. The least verse is in John xi, verse 35. The 21st verse, chapter vii, of Ezra, has all the letters of the alphabet. The xixth chapter of 2d Kings, and chapter xxxvii of Isaiah, are both alike.

Two chapters in the Old Testament and one in the New Testament, read each week-day, with six chapters in the old Testament and four chapters in the New Testament, read each Sabbath, will give an annual perusal of the Old Testament once, and the New Testament twice.

Reference Testament.

Egyptian Antiquities.—The Report which was made to the Philotechnic Society of Paris, in November last, by M. Lenoir, on the collection of antiquities recently imported into France from Egypt by M. Passalaqua, has lately been published. It contains details of the principal articles of one of the most valuable collection ever offered to the curiosity of the lovers of antiquities. Among other extraordinary things, this collection exhibits a variety of articles belonging to a lady's toilette;—necklaces of every kind, head-pins, ear-pendants, rings, combs, mirrors, boxes still retaining pomatum for the skin, and for reddening the nails, according to the Egyptian custom, &c. &c.

Astronomical origin of Chess.—M. Villot, keeper of the archives of the city of Paris, having undertaken a course of inquiries into the astronomy of the Egyptians, ascertained that calendars, or astronomical tables, were to be met with in a great number of Egyptian monuments, in the shape of chess-boards. He has published a treatise, in which he points out the extraordinary coincidence which exists between the game of chess, and the laws to which the various combinations of hours, days, months, and years, are subjected in the triple Egyptian calendar; a very singular circumstance, which, by undeniable relations that can scarcely be attributed to chance, seems to prove that this form of calendar was known to antiquity.

Iroquois Prince.—The Chief of one of the tribes of Iroquois, from the north-east of the United States of America, has lately arrived in Bordeaux. Having embraced Christianity, he determined to visit Europe, in company with a French missionary. It is his intention, in the first instance, to repair to Paris, where he will be presented to Charles X. He carries with him a red riband, part of a complete dress which Louis XIV presented to one of his ancestors. The name of this young prince is Joseph Teorakoran Anowaren, or, Chief of the Great Turtle. The country of which he is the sovereign, extends from 41 to 45 degrees of north latitude, and from 75 to 85 degrees of longitude. Touched with the sad state of his people, in respect both to religion and to civilization, his object in Europe is such information as may enable him to meliorate their condition. From Paris he means to proceed to Rome.

Among recent deaths in the literary world, we observe those of Mr Pinkerton and Dr Noehden. Dr. N. died March 14, at the British Museum, in which establishment he held an office not, perhaps, the best suited to his tastes and pursuits, for he was fond of Botany and Natural History, and was appointed a keeper of Antiquities. Dr Noehden, in conjunction with Dr. Stoddart, translated Don Carlos, a drama, from the German of Schiller; he also, during the last twenty-five years, published a number of works on the German language, grammars, dictionaries, &c. and several on gardening, improving fruit-trees, &c.

Mr Pinkerton was a still more voluminous author, and well known by a multitude of works spread over a space little short of half a century. He was a native of Edinburgh; and began his literary career by publishing 'Rhimes,' in the year 1781. His larger productions are the Modern Geography, History of Scotland, Collection of Voyages, Essay on Medals and Medallic History, &c. &c.

A museum of national antiquities, and a cabinet of natural history, are about to be established at Bergen. They will be formed on the model of other establishments of a similar nature in the various countries of Europe; and will no doubt prove very interesting, not only to the Norwegians, but to the learned and scientific of all nations.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1826.

Fire.—There was a destructive fire in Charlestown, on Wednesday, which consumed several houses. The loss of Mr Foster, one of the principal sufferers, has been estimated at fifteen thousand dollars. The engine companies from Boston, rendered the inhabitants, as expressed in a card from the Selectmen, an essential service.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, being the day designated by the constitution for the first meeting of the General Court for the ensuing political year, the members elect assembled at the Capitol, and proceeded to their organization. In the Senate 37 members were present, there being three vacancies. In the House there were 221 members present.

In the Senate, at 10 o'clock, the Hon. L. M. Parker of Charlestown, senior member of the Board, called the Senate to order.

The oaths of office were administered to the Board by the Governor and the members then subscribed their names. After which the Governor and Council retired.

Hon. JOHN MILLS had 23 votes and was declared elected President of the Senate.

Election of Clerk.—PAUL WILLARD Esq. had 37 votes, and was chosen unanimously.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, by Mr Barry, the oldest gentleman of the Boston delegation.

The house then proceeded to the choice of Clerk, when it appeared, that on the first balloting the whole number of votes was 201, of which PELHAM W. WARREN, Esq. had 200, and was chosen.

The House proceeded to the choice of Speaker, when it appeared that the whole number of votes were 215, all of which were for Hon. WILLIAM C. JARVIS.

A PAPER IN LIBERIA.

This may be well denominated an era in the history of the *Press*. A newspaper published in Africa—the long neglected and degraded Africa! Surely it must gratify every philanthropic man—and when we reflect upon the fact, that this great undertaking has been accomplished by an American, who will promulgate laws and principles, in the English language, to a race of beings who have been the slaves to foreign countries. We feel

proud of such successful enterprize. The first number of the '*Liberia Herald*,' is a half sheet, folio size, printed on one side only, like the early papers of New England. It was issued on Thursday, Feb. 16, 1826, at Cape Mesurado, West Africa, at a place called Monrovia, by Charles L. Force, late of Boston.

Schools in Boston.—By the report of a Sub-Committee, appointed to inform the Legislature of the number of pupils taught in public and private schools in this city, and the expense of their tuition, it appears that the aggregate of pupils amounts to 10,436—of which 7,044 are in the public, and 3,592 in private schools. The whole annual expense attending their instruction is estimated at £152,722—of which individuals pay $97,305 and the city $55,417. This, of course, is exclusive of the annual cost of the buildings, for which more or less money is expended every year. The whole number of private and public schools is 215.—*Evc. Gaz.*

HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

The subjoined letter, which appeared in the Mercurius Politicus, No. 234, Dec. 7, 1654, throws some light on a passage in Hutchinson's Hist. of Mass. vol. 1, chap. 1, anno 1654. Major Sedgwick is the Robert Sedgwick, who was one of the first founders of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He, with Capt. John Leverett, (afterwards Gov.) was authorized to war against the Dutch in America, but peace taking place before their troops were ready, they turned their attention against the French at the eastward. Hutchinson says 'it was a time of peace between the two nations, but the English had good right to the country, and the complaints of the French in Europe could not prevail upon Cromwell to give it up again.'

"From Major *Sedgwick* at *Charles Town*, New England, this 24 *Sept.* 1654.

"I know you cannot but be acquainted with our first business we were designed unto. God did not seem to smile upon us in that business, in many of his workings toward us: But so it fell out, even when we were ready to advance with our forces to the Southward, we had countermands as touching that business; we then being in a posture of War, and Soldiers listed here in pay, attended the other part of our Commission against the French, and the fourth of July set sail for *Wantusket* with 3 ships, one Catch, and about two hundred Land Soldiers of Old *England* and New. Our first place designed for, was St. *Johns* Fort, there we arrived the 15 *Ditto*, and in four days took it in, where we found a gallant Fort, above seventy proper Soldiers, seventeen peece of Ordnance, besides Murtherers, Stokefowlers, and other Ammunition. Having sent away the French, and settled our Garrison, we set sail for Port *Riall*, and five days after our arrival there, took in that Fort, as also a ship of France that lay under the Fort; in the Fort we found of Seamen, Soldiers and Planters, about an 135 fighting men. Our force with which we landed, and lay intrenched against the Fort, was but equal in number; there was in the Fort twenty peeces of Ordnance, above fourty barrels of powder, with other necessaries. Our work being finished there, we set sail for *Penobscout*, and took in that, where we found a small Fort, yet very strong, and a very well composed peece with eight peece of Ordnance one Brass, three Murtherers, about eighteen Barrels of powder, and eighteen men in Garison. I am willing to hope God intends a blessing in this affair to the English Nation, and to the Plantations in particular. It's a brave Countrey full of fine Rivers, Airable Pastors, full of Timber, gallant Masts, full of Mines, Coal, Marble, Iron, Lead, and some say Copper. Many convenient places for fishing, making of Oyl, and good quantities of trade for Beaver, and Mous-skins."

TAUNTON AND WEYMOUTH CANAL.

A resolution was referred to a committee of Congress in February last, to inquire into the expediency of surveying a canal route from Taunton to Weymouth, in Massachusetts, with a view to ascertain the practicability of uniting the waters of Boston Harbour with those of Narragansett Bay. —On Monday, May 15th, the Committee reported in favour of that design.—The Committee stated that the proposed canal constitutes the first link of a great contemplated chain of inland navigation, extending from Boston and Manufacturing districts of the north, to the cotton growing states of the south, uniting and binding the different portion by ties of mutual interests and intercourse in times of peace, and furnishing a secure medium of interior navigation, and very important local and public advantages in time of war.—That when the whole line of canal communication, comprising this canal with the Delaware and Raritan, the Delaware and Chesapeak, and the Dismal Swamp Canals shall be completed, a revenue of at least 6 per cent per annum, will be afforded to the amount of stock invested by the General Government. The report states further that a bill reported at the present session, proposes the investment of $300,000 in the Delaware and Raritan, $300,000 has already by a former Congress been invested in the Delaware and Chesapeak, and a bill has passed the House at the present session to invest $150,000 in the Dismal Swamp Canal—the profits from all which will be in proportion to the extent of the line opened.—The committee recommend the survey of the route as soon as it can be done without prejudice to the public works having a stronger claim to immediate attention.

CHAPTER OF NEWS.

Coram, a distinguished writer in Maj. Noah's Advocate, has issued a prospectus of a paper, to be published in New York, with the title of '*Coram's Champion.*'=Col. Smyth, of Virginia, author of apocalyptical illustrations, formerly a member of Congress, pledges himself to qualify law students, for a license, in six months. =Mr Hiram Hull, who recently, through the medium of a paper, requested his friends to suspend their visits for two years, has been sentenced to the State Prison, for that period.= A noble Elephant, called Betsey, owned by Messrs. Cranes, June & Titus, recently exhibited in this city, was shot by some inhuman wretch or wretches, on Wednesday, May 24, on Chepatchet Bridge, in Rhode Island. Two guns were fired, and six balls entered her head. She was sixteen years old, and had been in America nine years, and was valued at $12000.=A drunkard, by mistake, in S. Carolina, gave his horse a pint of whiskey in his oats, which made the noble animal as drunk as his master, and so frightened the owner, that he beat the horse's brains out with an axe.=Richard Cooly, of Sunderland, aged 75, committed suicide.=Mr Randolph has sailed for England.=The canker worm and the general drought begin to spread alarm throughout the New England States.=Mr Gallatin, it is said, will leave New York, for London, the first of July.=An editor, in Indiana, has made an apology for the suspension of his paper, a week, in consequence of a marriage in his family.=A man hung himself, recently, in Ohio, because he received an affront at his brother's wedding.=The Commercial Advertiser has copied an article from the News Letter, 'Mather Byles,' without giving credit.=The number of foreign emigrants to the United States during the year ending with the 3d quarter of 1825, is stated, by a congressional document, to be 12,361. The natural increase of our population is, at present, about 360,000 annually. Emigration, therefore, constitutes about *one thirtieth* part of our increase.=Commodores *Bainbridge* and *Jones* of the Navy Board, are on a tour of inspection of the Navy Yards of the Eastern Department. After inspecting those at

TAUNTON AND WEYMOUTH CANAL.

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CHARTER OF NEWS.

Coram, a distinguished writer in Niles's Weekly Register, has issued a prospectus of a paper, to be published in New York, with the title of "Coram's Campaign."—Col. Smyth, of

New York, Charlestown, and Portsmouth, they will visit the navy establishment at Sacket's Harbour.==There are 34 *Steam Boats* regularly employed at the wharves in New York, chiefly for the conveyance of passengers. The annual consumption of wood for their use is estimated at about 80,000 cords, which, at 5 dollars per cord, amounts to $400,000.==It is stated that 22 steam boats are employed on the North River the present season. ==*Commodore Perry.*—A resolution has passed the House of Representatives for the removal of the remains of this gallant officer, from the place of their repose in the West Indies, to his late residence in Newport.==The R. I. American says the report mentioned in a late N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, and in the Phœnix Gazette of the 19th ult. and in other papers, that Mr Lloyd had challenged Mr Randolph for the rudeness and indecorous language he used in the Senate on the subject of Mr Holmes's resolution, is incorrect.

Copy of a Letter of Gen. Lafayette, under date of 29th March, 1826, at Paris, to a gentleman of Washington City.

"We are anxiously waiting for the arrival of two New York packets: I hope they will bring me something from you. At all events, I will know what is going on at Washington, and other parts of the United States: it is a food to my mind, a consolation of my heart, which has become more than ever necessary to me. I am happy to think the *Panama Mission* is now on its way. I believe it of high moment for the welfare of South America and Mexico, for the prospects of mankind, and for the dignity of the people of the United States, that they may preserve and exert the moral influence to which they are so justly entitled."

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, May 29th.—Present, the whole Board.

A communication was received from the trustees of the Boston Theatre, stating their intentions of making additions to their building in Federal street.

A petition was received from the Trustees of the Mass. Gen. Hospital, praying that when North Allen street shall be paved, that the part running by the Hospital, may be McAdamized.

Ordered, that Nathaniel Bradlee, Romanus Emerson, Rolun Hartshorn, Abel Hewins and John Howe, be fence viewers. That James Brown, Benjamin Clark, and Charles Pook, be cullers of hoops and staves. That Michael Homer, Francis James, and Samuel Sprague, be inspectors of lime. That John Wells and Lewis A. Lauriat be assay masters. That Samuel Emmons and Benjamin Rich be surveyors of hemp. That Bement Ford and Noah James be hogreeves, haywards, and field drivers. Benjamin Pollard, esq. was nominated and appointed City Marshal for the year ensuing.

Ordered, that the City Marshal be supplied with a horse, for the next four months, at the expense of the city.

Ordered, that Monday, the 19th of June, be assigned for the choice of surveyors of boards and other lumber, and also of cullers of dry fish.

The Committee charged to consider what preparations were expedient for celebrating the approaching anniversary of the Independence of the United States, made the following report which was accepted in Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Common Council:

That in their opinion the day should be commenced with salutes of cannon at various points in the city, and with the ringing of all the bells, which should be repeated at noon and at sunset, and the brilliancy of the scene will be much increased if the Military Companies of Light Infantry belonging to this Brigade should think fit to appear in full uniform during the day.

Your Committee are also of opinion that it would contribute to the so-

New York, Charlestown, and Portsmouth, they will visit the navy establishment at Sackett's Harbour.—There are 24 Steam Boats regularly employed at the wharves in New York, chiefly for the conveyance of passengers. The annual consumption of wood for their use is estimated at about 80,000 cords, which, at 5 dollars per cord, amounts to $400,000.—It is stated that 22 steam boats are employed on the North River the present season.

Cumberland Ferry.—A resolution has passed the House of Representatives for the removal of the remains of this gallant officer, from the place of their repose in the West Indies, to his late residence in Newport.—The R. I. American says the report mentioned in a late N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, and in the Phœnix Gazette of the 19th ult. and in other papers, that Mr. Lloyd had challenged Mr. Randolph for the rudeness and indecorous language he used in the Senate on the subject of Mr. Holmes's resolution, is incorrect.

Copy of a Letter of Gen. Lafayette, under date of 29th March, 1824, to a gentleman of Washington City.

"We are anxiously waiting for the arrival of two New York packets: I hope they will bring me something from you. At all events, I will know what is going on at Washington, and other parts of the United States: it is a food to my mind, a consolation of my heart, which has become more than ever necessary to me. I am happy to think the Panama difficulties is now on its way. I believe it of high moment for the welfare of South America and Mexico, for the prospects of mankind, and for the dignity of the people of the United States, that they may preserve and exert the moral influence to which they are so justly entitled."

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, May 29th.—Present, the whole Board.

lemnity of the occasion, to engage the Musical Societies of the city, to furnish a large choir of singers, and an extensive band of musicians, to assist at the ceremonies in the Old South Church; and that an exhibition of good fireworks on the Common, (if such can be procured) accompanied with instrumental music, would be gratifying to the citizens generally.

In conclusion your Committee cannot forbear to congratulate the City Council and their constituents on the selection of a gentleman to deliver the Oration, alike distinguished for his piety and literary accomplishments.

With these views, your Committee recommend the adoption of the subjoined orders:

Ordered, that a committee be appointed to make arrangements in concurrence with the State Authorities, for procuring salutes to be fired at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset of the 4th day of July next, upon the Common, and on Copps' and Fort Hills.

Ordered, that the bells of the several churches be rung for one hour, commencing at sunrise, and one hour before sunset of the said day.

Ordered, that the said Committee make arrangements for procuring a choir of singers and a band of musicians, to assist at the ceremonies in the Old South Church, and that the organist of the said Church, be requested to perform on that instrument.

Ordered, that the Committee engage a large band of Musicians to perform on the Common during the evening of the 4th of July, and that a staging be erected for them in a suitable place.

Ordered, that the said Committee be authorized, if they see fit, to engage some suitable person to exhibit Fireworks on the Common in the evening of the said day.

Ordered, that the expenses incurred for Music, Gunpowder, and other things necessary for the occasion, be charged to the appropriation for incidental expenses. Per order of the Committee. J. BELLOWS, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, May 29th.—Present, the President and forty-one members. Absent, Messrs. Sprague, Dyer, Baldwin and Barnard.

The report of the surveyors of highways on the subject of widening Merchants' Row, was taken up. An amendment was adopted, 32 to 7, authorising the surveyors of highways to make that street from 45 to 50 feet wide, provided it can be done for a sum not exceeding $25,000, or when the sum of $10,000 shall be obtained by subscription of individuals, in addition to the land already offered.

The committee on Neck lands, relative to widening the southerly part of Washington street, reported an order authorizing the Mayor to sell 2000 square feet of land for 20 cents per foot, in the rear of the Bull pasture, provided he can obtain lands adjoining for 10 cents per square foot. The report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on the Marginal-street was read once, and Tuesday next, 4 o'clock, assigned for a second reading.

Tuesday next was assigned for a convention to choose a City Treasurer.

The City Clerk was ordered to give notice that application will be received until the 12th of June for the offices of Resident Physician and Island keeper, at Hospital Island.

The petitions of J. Woodward, relative to the going at large of cows at South Boston, and of Woodbridge Strong, relative to official misconduct of Wm. Brooks, a constable, in serving a writ of attachment, were read and committees joined to those appointed in the other board.

The annual report of the Directors of the House of Industry was read and referred to a joint committee. The report stated, among other particulars, that there were in the House on the 1st of June, 1825, 280 inmates, since which time there have been admitted 660, discharged 223, deserted 211, died 77, bound out 22; leaving now in the House 407. The want of a

fence had been the cause of so many desertions, but a good and sufficient fence was now in a state of great forwardness.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That in conformity to the resolve of the City Council, the Surveyors of Highways will exercise the powers vested in them by law, in widening Merchants' Row, by taking a piece of land on the westerly side of said Merchants' Row, so as to make the same from 45 to 50 feet wide, as near as practicable, according to a plan drawn by S. P. Fuller, Surveyor, dated the 24th of September, 1825, when the sum of ten thousand dollars shall be obtained by subscription of individuals, in addition to the land already offered.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen,
May 31. S. F. McCLEARY, City Clerk.

LAW.

Some time since a person calling himself George Washington Smith, was arrested in one of the public houses in Albany, upon a charge of having robbed the mail, suspicion having fallen upon him from the fact of his having left certain post notes in the Branch Bank of the United States, without requiring a receipt therefor, and without returning to claim the money ; it was, however, proved that this deposite was made three days before the robbery of the mail was committed. He was, nevertheless, detained upon suspicion of having robbed Mr J. D. P. Ogden, of Tennessee. Smith was, on the 17th inst. by a habeas corpus, brought before Judge Duer, holding a court of equity in Albany. The object of the habeas corpus was to have the prisoner released from confinement, for two reasons ; first, because the offence for which he was imprisoned had been committed in another State ; and secondly, that notwithstanding proper notice had been given to the governor of Tennessee, no demand had been made for the prisoner. The deputy Attorney General contended that as the money had been brought into the city of New York, the prisoner might be tried there. A decision of Judge Parker of Massachusetts was quoted, in support of the argument, which it was decided that stealing goods in another State, and bringing them into *that* State subjected the offender to a trial and punishment in Massachusetts. This decision was not considered binding, as the Attorney for the plaintiff quoted a decision by the Supreme Court of New York, directly opposed to its bearings. The provision of the constitution of the United States, for demanding fugitives from justice, was a proof of the propriety of referring the trial of all offences to the State in which they were committed.

Judge Duer therefore decided that 'the prisoner could only be tried for the offence in question, in the State of Tennessee, *and not in New York;* and that as no demand had been made of the prisoner by the Executive of Tennessee, and as sufficient time had elapsed for making that demand, he was of opinion that he was entitled to his *discharge* from prison, and he was accordingly discharged.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Horrors of the Slave Trade.—A ship master, who lately arrived at New York, from Trinity, Martinique, informs that, while he was at that port, a French slave ship arrived there in a long passage from Africa. The whole number of slaves, when taken on board consisted of 300, but owing to shortness of provisions, and other circumstances incidental to the traffic, 100 had died before the vessel arrived. The remainder were purchased by the commandant of the port, and sent to his plantation. The informant saw these poor wretches on their march, they were entirely naked, and so miserably weak and poor that it was with difficulty they could walk ; some of them were placed on mules ; all their ribs and other bones could be counted. On asking a Frenchman the cause of their frightful appearance, he received for answer with a significant gesture, *'Want, for de stomach.'* In the evening of the day of their arrival a gentleman visited the plantation, and saw a few of them seated eating sugar cane ; the rest were housed, with the exception of some who were burying one of their number, and though at some distance, he heard the groans of the dying slave, partly covered with earth.

HISTORICAL.

LEXINGTON,

AND THE NINETEENTH OF APRIL, '75.

(Continued from p. 281.)

It has been generally supposed that our yeomanry of 1775 were extremely ignorant in military affairs; they were certainly, however, excellent marksmen, and could bear fatigue and privation; the British grenadiers and light infantry, on duty this day (19 April,) the flower of the army, were known for weeks afterwards to the inhabitants of Boston, by marks of exhaustion and fatigue, whilst our hardy Middlesex farmers were ready for fresh service in a single day. Several of our men, from almost every town, had been in the old French war, from 1758 to 1763; in Lexington, particularly, we believe, a number had been recruited by Capt. Edmund Munroe, brother to Col. Wm. Munroe, an officer in the British regular service. These old veterans had instilled a part of their spirit into the minutemen; and they themselves had merely to fight the same soldiers with whom they had marched to victory against the French and Indians. One man, in the battle of Lexington (Jonas Parker,) placed his hat on the ground, emptied his bullets into it, and solemnly declared he would never retreat an inch before the British, and after being shot down in the ranks, was reloading his piece whilst lying on the ground, when the British rushed forward, shot him through the head, and bayonetted him. Another, (Jedidiah Munroe) wounded in the morning, was killed in the afternoon, fighting manfully, encumbered, besides his trusty fusee, with a tremendous long sword, brought over, probably, by his ancestors, from the highlands, in the time of the long parliament.

Gen. Gage declared 'that the troops were fired upon by the rebels, out of the meetinghouse, and the neighbouring houses, as well as those that were in the field; and that the (king's) troops only returned the fire, and passed on their way to Concord.' But the real fact was, that 3 or 4 men were stationed in the meetinghouse to guard or deliver out the ammunition, which was deposited in the gallery. All but one of these men, we believe, ran out of doors, (one of whom was killed) during the second or third fire of the British. Possibly one of the men may have fired from the meetinghouse, and there is little doubt that there were one or two shots from the neighbouring houses or sheds. One man, however, remained in the meetinghouse till after the British had retired, seated on a full cask of powder, whilst he supplied ammunition, or filled the old powderhorns of the men from an open cask. He declared, like Parker, that he would not quit his station; his musket stood by him cocked and primed, which, if the British had entered the meetinghouse, he said he would have discharged into the open cask of powder, and died, like Samson, in the midst of the British Philistines.

The royal troops not only rushed up the Concord road, but the Bedford road, forming nearly a half circle round their intended victims, who, when their captain gave the word to take care of themselves, had to run the gauntlet through the cross fire of the British. A road on the north side connects the two great roads, and insulates the common, across which some of the militia escaped, and some to the W. and S.

The British, after much exultation, huzzaing, and some little delay, passed on to Concord, where they arrived about 9 o'clock, without further interruption. The people of Concord, however, had notice of their approach and designs, having been alarmed about break of day; and collecting in considerable numbers, improved the time in concealing and securing as many of the public stores as was possible and preparing for defence. The delay of the British troops at Lexington saved therefore many thousands of dollars to the colony, and frustrated in a great measure their whole design. The articles of first importance, such

as powder, &c. were removed or concealed; and the British proceeded to destroy or disable the remainder, viz. two 24 pounders, a quantity of carriages, limbers, wheels, &c.; they threw 500 weight of balls into the river, and stove 60 barrels of flour, half of which was afterwards saved

The provincials of Concord and some neighbouring towns, about 150 or 200 in number, occupied a hill a little distance N. of the road and meeting-house: but retreated to another hill 100 rods further, and finally before the regulars to the North bridge, about a mile from the town. A party of the British about 200 in number were ordered to take possession of the bridge and dislodge the 'rebels' on the other side of Concord river; after taking possession of the bridge, one half of this detachment under Capt. Lawrie were left to guard it, and the other sent in search of stores. Capt Lawrie then proceeded to take up the planks of the bridge. The road leading to it on the N. W. side was a long narrow causeway enveloped with bushes. The provincials, ignorant of the tragedy at Lexington, marched to the bridge to prevent its destruction, and were fired on by the British, by which Capt. Davis of Acton and a private were killed, and several wounded. Our sharp shooters now met the enemy upon a footing of equality, and, rushing on, returned the fire, killed 2, wounded several, drove them from the bridge and pursued them towards the town till the enemy were reinforced. The black account of debtor and credit in the number of killed and wounded had now began to be reversed. At every success at Lexington and Concord a loud huzza and feu-de-joy had echoed from the British ranks: these 'signs of the times' now grew weaker and weaker; and by the time they had joined the main body about noon, the whole armament thought it prudent to commence a retreat. Their retreat was soon converted into a flight; and no sooner were they out of Concord, than they began to feel the effects of the resentment of an injured people. 'On either side of the way, along the skirts of every wood or orchard, in the open fields, and from every house or barn, or cover in sight, the flash of fire-arms was to be seen.'

'On right, on left, above, below,
Sprung up at once the lurking foe;
From shingles grey their muskets start,
The bracken-bush sends forth the dart,
And every tuft of broom gives life,
To belted warrior, armed for strife.'

This scene continued with little intermission, till they arrived about half a mile below Lexington meeting house. It had become evident, from their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, their fatigue, and disheartened looks, that they would soon have surrendered at discretion, but Lord Percy's arrival with another brigade of 1000 or 1500 men, and two field pieces, gave them a seasonable respite. Lord Percy, with his brigade, had marched over Boston neck through Roxbury, &c. the music playing in derision the tune of Yankee Doodle; they were afterwards told that they had been made to dance to it. The jaded regulars were now allowed to refresh themselves, and the militia were kept at a respectable distance by the cannon, which were pointed up the road. Rev. Mr Cushing, in his sermon on the 19th of April, 1778, says 'From the best accounts it appears that not more than 300 of the militia were, at any time, properly engaged with the two British brigades, (in their whole flight from Concord to Charlestown) near 2000 strong.' It is probable, however, that the number of the militia was much greater than he supposes. The minutemen of Concord and Acton, and individuals from Sudbury, Lincoln, &c. must have amounted, before the British left Concord, to 200 or 250. All may not have followed the British to Charlestown: but the snow-ball increased by the addition of the exasperated Lexington people, who waylaid their late exulting conquerors through their town, which is five miles in length; and many inhabitants from Woburn, Bedford, Cambridge, Minotimi, Waltham, Watertown, and other neighbouring towns, travelled over to the great road to *salute* them as

they passed, or joined in the pursuit. The British flanking parties suffered severely.*

The names of the killed on the morning of the 19th April, 1775, have been engraved on a neat monument, erected by the citizens of Lexington, at the expense of the State, on the spot where most of the sufferers fell.

The monument is of white or what is called Chelmsford granite, 20 feet in height, and stands near the spot where the sufferers fell.

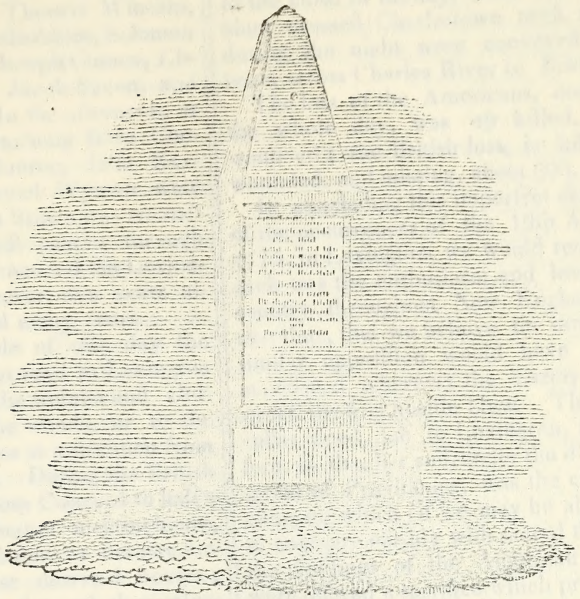
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* Concord, or rather some writers among its inhabitants, in order to place the laurel on their own heads, have lately endeavoured to 'filch from Lexington her good name,'—to deprive her of all the glory of appearing first in arms against the British. Their plea, however, were it true, amounts to little or nothing. Unless they can prove that none of the inhabitants of Lexington were killed with arms in their hands, any attempt to establish other points is of no consequence, or merely collateral to the main point in question. It is well known that it was the policy of the British, at that time, to assert that the firing began with the Americans, whilst it was that of the Americans to maintain the adverse of this position. The times were so precarious that it was not politic in America to tell every thing to the English people; we had even to go a little farther, and endeavour to keep our own hostility entirely out of view in every public document. The truth was told with regard to the first firing of the British; but our witnesses and statesmen did not, at that time, give public evidence in their affidavits and letters against themselves, although they never denied the truth among their friends. But that any person should at this late period take for granted, that the Lexington folks stood shivering on the parade, with guns in their hands, half or the whole of the night of the 18th of April, 1775, with no hostile intention or to wish the British God-speed, on their way to destroy the public stores, is ridiculous, to put the best construction upon the insinuation. Hancock, Adams, and Warren were too good politicians to send the whole truth, in 1775, across the Atlantic, although they might send nothing but the truth; they had to deal with politicians both here and in the mother country, and their wisdom had to influence the patriot presses and pulpits, till the good cause was paramount throughout America; but that the Concord writers should, in 1826, pretend to make this an argument in trying to turn the tables against their sister town, and insinuate that there was no merit in the Lexington patriots dying on this occasion, because, forsooth, their associates in the ranks did not happen to draw an equal quantity of blood from the enemy, is truly surprising. The British themselves had no better success in their first fire, except in wounding a single individual. One year afterward, when independence was declared, there was no longer necessity for concealment; America had then felt her strength and disdained prevarication.

In Lexington, however, it has always been known, asserted, and attested by oath, when necessary, ever since 1775, not only by every surviving member of the company, but by every spectator present, of whom there were forty or fifty in the tavern or in the neighbourhood, that the fire was returned by the Americans; if it killed nobody, it was their misfortune, and a bad shot, which they probably mended in the afternoon. Lexington not only fought alone in the morning, 60 against 800, but the arms of her citizens were nerved with revenge as well as patriotism, during the remainder of the day, whilst the British were returning, the whole route to Boston. If we even allowed all these writers pretend, still it could not be called Concord battle. Not more than eight or ten men were killed in that town; we have accounts of only two, killed at the North bridge. The greatest slaughter of the British took place, it is said, while they were on the retrograde, sweating with toil and blood, for three or four miles through the woody defiles in Lincoln and the upper part of Lexington, and again when their flanking parties were intercepted in Cambridge by one or two companies from Danvers. Probably 50 or 100 were killed in Lexington alone, during their return.

It is desirable that every fact on these minor points should be brought to light for the benefit of future historians, and that Concord should have her due share of merit; but the principal fact, the slaughter of the patriots, over whose manes the legislature have erected a monument, is certainly established, and is the only one of moment. The fact of the Americans returning the second fire of the British is as well authenticated as the death of these men; but its importance is completely merged in the principal fact, the great consummating cause of American freedom. There seems to be a 'longing desire' in some of the citizens of Concord, at the present moment, to pervert or misrepresent these well-known facts; and another generation, if we go on in doubting, may have scruples hereafter, whether any American or British blood was spilt in the 'affray.' The biographer of Washington, (Marshall) who compiled his work from Washington's papers, says the firing was returned. Gordon, in his letter to England, says the same. We have consulted no other authorities, but believe they all agree on this point.

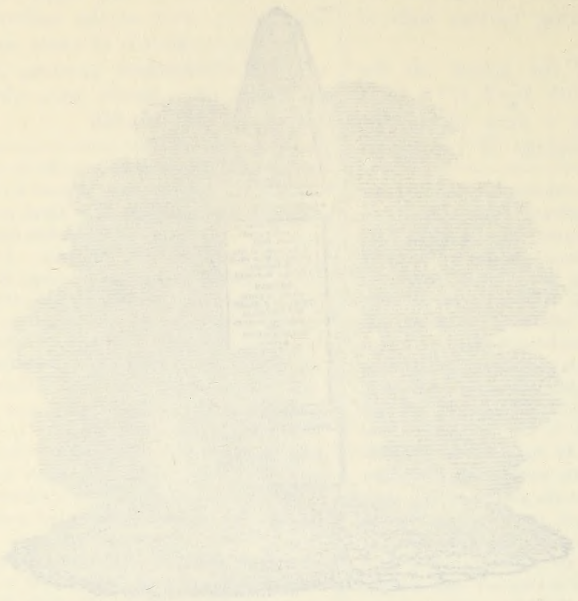
We have never seen the newspaper remarks of the Concord writers, nor, after understanding their scope and bearing, is it necessary; they have taken ground totally untenable, totally irrelevant to the main question, and they cannot transfer the 'budding honours' of Lexington to their own heads, the only object they have in view. They have endeavoured to pilfer from her her well-earned fame, the attempt has met (and very deservedly) with universal disapprobation. The facts are too well known to living witnesses to be invalidated by anonymous slander.



INSCRIPTION ON THE MONUMENT.

Sacred to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind!
The Freedom and Independence of America,
Sealed and defended by the Blood of her Sons,
This monument is erected
By the Inhabitants of Lexington,
Under the Patronage and at the Expense of
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
To the Memory of their Fellow-Citizens,
Ensign Robert Munroe, and Messrs. Jonas Parker,
Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, jun.
Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington, and John Brown
Of Lexington, and Asahel Porter of Woburn,
Who fell, on this Field, the first Victims to the
Sword of British Tyranny and Oppression,
In the cause of God and their Country,*
On the morning of the ever-memorable
Nineteenth of April, An. Dom. 1775,
The Die was cast!
The blood of these Martyrs
Was the Cement of the Union of these States, then
Colonies; and gave the Spring to the Spirit, Firmness,
And Resolution of their Fellow-Citizens.
They rose as one Man to revenge their Brethren's
Blood, and at the Point of the Sword to assert and
Defend their native Rights.
They nobly dared to be free!
The contest was long, bloody, and affecting,
Righteous Heaven approved the solemn Appeal.
Victory crowned their arms: and
The Peace, Liberty, and Independence of the United
States of America was their Glorious Reward.

* The above inscription is copied from the original tablet, and was written by the patriotic Jonas Clarke, the minister of Lexington. On the new tablet, however, this line, the most forcible in the inscription, is omitted. If it is a blunder of the engraver, we would recommend to our Lexington friends, when they procure a new tablet, to employ Mr Cary, stone-cutter, of this city, who, to the skill and taste of the artist adds the correctness of the scholar.



The wounded, in the morning, were Jedediah Munroe, Thomas Winship, Nath'l Farmer, John Robbins, Solomon Pierce, John Fidd, Joseph Comee, Ebenezer Munroe Jr. Jacob Bacon, and Prince, a negro. In the afternoon, as the British were returning from Concord, Jedediah Munroe, John Raymond, and Nathaniel Wyman were killed, and Francis Brown was wounded severely by a ball passing through his head; he commanded the Lexington company, however, two years afterwards, and lived many years.

During the whole of this day the houses on the great road in Lexington were deserted; the women and children had fled to the woods, or to the neighbouring towns at a distance from the Concord road. During the British retreat or flight from Concord to half a mile below Lexington meetinghouse, they had but little time to destroy furniture, &c. in these deserted houses; but now that they deemed themselves in comparative security, the work of destruction was prosecuted with persevering malice. The regulars became very irregular. Their rage and revenge knew no bounds. 'Clothing, furniture, provisions and goods were plundered, broken, carried off, or destroyed. Buildings, (especially dwelling houses) were defaced, battered, shattered, their windows broken, and as if this had not been enough, numbers of them were doomed to the flames. Three dwelling houses, two shops, and a barn were laid in ashes in less than a mile and a half below Lexington meetinghouse. Many others were set on fire, in this town, Minotimi (West Cambridge) &c. and must have shared the same fate, had not the close pursuit of the militia prevented, and the flames been quenched.' A clock in one house stood unhurt, amid the universal wreck of furniture.

In supposing that they were perfectly secure, after being joined by Lord Percy's brigade, however, the British had counted without their host. No sooner were they in motion, but our men renewed the pursuit with the same ardor as before, and the firing continued, with little intermission, to the close of the day, when the regulars crossed Charlestown neck, and during the night were conveyed in boats across Charles River to Boston.

The loss of the Americans, during the whole day, was 49 killed, 34 wounded; the British loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, about 300.

In concluding this imperfect sketch of the occurrences of the 19th April, 1775, in Lexington, we would remark such was the enthusiasm and love of country throughout New England at that time, that we believe the same or similar opposition would have been manifested wherever the enemy had struck the first hostile blow. The peculiar meed, due to Lexington, therefore, is, that her soil, under the dispensation of Providence, was the chosen altar, on which (if we may be allowed to compare earthly with sacred things) the firstlings of the American flock were offered a sacrifice which propitiated the nation; after this event there was comparatively but one mind, and one purpose; even those who doubted of success were willing to avenge innocent blood. Her sons were the chosen but humble instruments, under Heaven, of bringing into collision with the power and resources of Britain, the nerve and talent and persevering firmness of United America. 'What is well begun is half accomplished;' no concurrence of circumstances, nothing that skill could manage, could have been more fortunate for our cause, or placed our country on better ground than the occurrences of this day. The spirit and patriotism of the yeomanry of Middlesex were more than a match for the discipline of the British, and encouraged a simultaneous rising through the land, and the final expulsion of their foe.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—There are two establishments in this town for the manufacture of muffs, tippets, fur caps, mocassins, fur borders, gloves, &c. employing more than 50 females and about half as many males. Considerable quantities of shoes and boots are manufactured for the Boston

and southern markets. There is one cigar factory: six West India goods and two English goods stores; four smitheries; one chaise and harness factory, two or three wheelwrights, &c. &c.

At the falls, S. E. where the great meadows disembogue, there is a grist mill, a malting establishment, house for curing bacon, &c.

Another corn mill is situated at the N. part of the town on the stream emptying into the Shawshin and Merrimac

A saw mill was erected in 1817, on a stream which takes its rise in the S. part of the town and empties into Charles river at Waltham.

Farming is the principal occupation.

During nine months of the year it is not an unreasonable calculation to estimate that there are 200 gallons of milk sent daily to Boston, making 54,800 gallons in nine months. Probably half that quantity is sent during the other three months, which is 9,100 gallons, making an annual total from Lexington of 63,900 gallons, a greater quantity, perhaps, than was sent 20 years ago from the whole vicinity of Boston. The vegetables sent to Boston market from this town are considerable

There is an unusual number of taverns in Lexington, nine, we believe, or one to every 133 inhabitants; yet this is easily accounted for, without impeaching the morals of its industrious inhabitants. It is the great thoroughfare to the inland counties of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; not only stages stop here, but it furnishes accommodations for waggons loaded with produce, which, tarrying here over night, reach Boston market the next morning; droves of sheep and neat cattle, especially on the Sunday, at some seasons of the year, are so numerous, that half a dozen different droves may be met in the same number of miles, on their way to Brighton, where a cattle fair is held on Mondays throughout the year. The location of Lexington favours the increase of taverns, presenting two or three great roads through the whole length of the town 5 or 5½ miles. Two of these are turnpike roads, one to the N. and the other S. and the great Concord road runs between them, giving 12 or 15 miles of thoroughfare road.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF LEICESTER.

From time to time we have made mention of the excellent character of the Worcester Magazine, which, for originality, vies with any periodical in the New England States. The editor, like all conductors of public journals, must subject himself to great labour, if he would sustain a purely historical publication, and then, indeed, there will be seasons, when a feeling like discouragement, will operate in a powerful degree. The able assistance which this work has had from those literary gentlemen in the different sections of Worcester County, who have contributed those interesting memoirs of towns, which have recently been given to the public, have added much importance to the previous character of the Magazine. These remarks have been the result of our opinion, on reading the history of Leicester, in the June number, by Emory Washburn, esq. an attorney of rising eminence in the town, who is a member of the present legislature.

The article before us seems to have been written in too much haste, for which the author makes some reasonable apology, but the facts are no less valuable and worthy of preservation.

From this sketch, we learn that Leicester is bounded north by Paxton, east by Worcester, south-east by Ward, south by Oxford, North Gore, and Charlton. It is seven miles from the Court House in Worcester, the shire town, and forty-five miles from Boston.

Population.—The population of this town has gradually increased in numbers from its settlement till the present time; but much more rapidly of late, than at any former period, on account of the manufacturing establishments, from which a large number find employment and support. We

do not possess documents to ascertain the precise number of inhabitants in the town at the different periods of its history; nor do we deem these very important facts. At its first settlement it contained fifty families. In 1786, there were 838 inhabitants, of whom 24 were negroes. In 1810, there were 1181; in 1820, 1252, and, at present, the town probably contains 1500 inhabitants; of whom, there are not more than 3 or 4 blacks.* In 1781, there were 102 effective men on the rolls of the militia companies, and 49 conditional exempts, and at present there are about 200 men borne on the rolls of these companies.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, &c.—There are five tanneries, in which leather to the amount of $10,000 at least, is annually manufactured; and the amount of scythes annually made here is about $2000.

The manufacture of cotton and wool machines, and hand cards, has been carried on extensively, for a much greater length of time than that of cloths. It was commenced here about the year 1785, by Mr Edmund Snow. A few cards had been made in Boston, and some other places in the United States, before they were manufactured here. We believe, that the first considerable establishment ever carried on for this purpose in the country, was in this town. There are ten establishments for the manufacture of cards here, and more than $200,000 in value, are manufactured annually.

To facilitate the transaction of the business of the town, a Bank with a capital of $100,000 was chartered at the last session of the Legislature. It has not yet gone into operation, but

* The population of this town includes, at present, three ministers of the Gospel, two Physicians, two Preceptors of the Academy, and two practising Counsellors and Attorneys at Law. Of the Clergymen, we shall hereafter speak. The Physicians are Austin and Edward Flint, the latter a son of the former. The Attorneys at Law are the Hon. Nathaniel P. Denny, who was the first Attorney that established himself here, and Emory Washburn. Bradford Sumner, esq. now in Boston, was in business here, as an Attorney at Law, from 1812 till his removal to Boston, in 1820.

the Directors and President of the institution were elected on the 26th of April, 1820, when John Clapp, esq. of Leicester, was chosen its first President.

SCHOOLS, ACADEMY, &c.—The sum annually raised for the purpose of schooling is, at present, $600, and the compensation usually given to teachers has been from $10 to $20 per month to men, and from $4 to $7 per month to ladies.

Leicester possesses a valuable academy, which has long received the fostering care of the community: it is one of the oldest academies in the State, and the character of its instruction is elevated and liberal. It was incorporated under the name of Leicester Academy, March 23, 1784. It owes its foundation to the generosity and public spirit of Col. Jacob Davis, and Col. Ebenezer Crafts. They purchased the commodious dwelling house then recently occupied by Aaron Lopez, and its appendages, together with an acre of land, which they conveyed to the Trustees of Leicester Academy. During the same year, (1784,) Dr. Austin Flint conveyed one hundred and twenty four square rods of land to said trustees. The town of Leicester, in its corporate capacity, gave £500 'consolidated securities.'

The available funds of the institution, exclusive of the buildings, occupied for the schools, was, in May, 1825, $10,655.

Among those whose names we would mention with respect, as having officiated as teachers in this Academy, are the Rev. Dr. Pierce, now of Brookline, Drs. Jackson and Shattuck of Boston, Chief Justice Richardson, of New Hampshire, and Hon. Timothy Fuller, of Cambridge. The late eminent and lamented Bishop Dehon, of Charleston, S. C. was a preceptor here in 1796.* Mr Adams was succeeded by the late Rev. Dr. Moore.

* Bishop Dehon was a native of Boston, and was born Dec. 8, 1778. He entered Harvard University at the age of 14 years, and graduated in 1795. The next year, though but 19 years old, he was employed in the English department of Lei-

In 1824, a respectable philosophical apparatus was procured in London, through the agency of Rev. Dr Prince, of Salem, by individuals of the town of Leicester, and given to the Academy.

Ecclesiastical History.—Zephaniah Swift Moore was employed to preach here, and, in October, 1797, was unanimously invited to become the minister of this church and society. He was ordained here, January 10, 1798, upon a salary of $400 per ann. He continued here till October 28, 1811, when, having been appointed Professor of the Languages in Dartmouth College, he was dismissed at his own request.

A part of his course of study preparatory to admission into college, he pursued at Bennington. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1793, with a high character as a scholar. He studied Divinity with Rev. Dr. Backus, of Somers, in Connecticut. He was appointed Professor of Languages in Dartmouth College, in 1811, and continued there till 1815, when he received and accepted the appointment of President of Williams College, in Massachusetts, where he continued till his appointment of President of Amherst Collegiate Institution, which has, since his death, been chartered as a college. This appointment was made in 1821, and he held the office at the time of his death, June 30, 1823. He died at the age of 52 years, leaving a wife, but no children.

There was, from 1777 till 1783, a society of Jews resident in this town. They removed here in the winter of 1777, from Newport, in Rhode Island, to escape from the war then raging so violently along our coast, and especially threatening the devoted island upon which Newport is situated, then in possession of the enemy. There were in the whole, including servants, about seventy who removed here; though many of the servants were not of the Jewish faith. Among the most respectable Jews, were Aaron Lopez, and four others of the name of Lopez, Jacob Revera, and Abraham Mendez. Most of them engaged immediately in trade, and Aaron Lopez, in particular, was extensively engaged. He occupied, and in part built, the house afterwards occupied for the Academy. Licences to these are recorded in the town records, 'to sell Bohea and other Indian teas.' They all resided here until after the peace of 1783.

The synagogue where they worshipped, is now desolate and forsaken; the grass waves luxuriantly in the court yard; and the little furniture remains, as when last used for holy service more than thirty years ago. The church yard, in which most of this number are buried, is still preserved in a state of uncommon neatness and beauty.

Besides the foregoing extracts, which might be continued to considerable length, there are others of equal consequence, but it would be a piece of injustice to copy too freely, and here we leave the topography of Leicester, which has done Mr Washburn substantial honour.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

At the last session of the Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick, an address was voted to the king, setting forth, with much apparent irritation, the conduct of the land agents of Maine and Massachusetts, who visited a territory claimed by the two states as common proprietors on the one part, and the colonial government as sole owner on the other. The right which this Commonwealth and Maine assum-

cester Academy, and there won the respect and esteem of every one connected with the institution. He was admitted to the order of Priest in 1800, and took charge of the Church in Newport, R. I. where he was remarkably popular and acceptable as a preacher. His ill health, in 1809, induced him to become rector of St. Michael's Church, in Charleston, S. C. In 1812, he was unanimously elected Bishop of the Diocess of South Carolina, which office he sustained till his death, August 6, 1817, when he fell a victim to the yellow fever. He died at the age of 41, and of him, it might with propriety be said, 'his epitaph should be his name alone.'

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There was, from 1777 till 1786, a society of Jews resident in this town. They received here in the winter of

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ed to the jurisdiction of the immense tract which has long been in dispute, results from an article in the definitive treaty concluded in 1783, which established as the Eastern boundary of the union, a line drawn along the river St. Croix to its source, due north, to the highlands, separating the rivers flowing into the Atlantic from those streams that fall into the noble St. Lawrence; thence to the northernmost source of the Connecticut; and thence, by that river, to the 45th degree of north latitude. The Commissioners of the United States and England succeeded in fixing a monument at the head of the St. Croix, but from that point of departure, a difference of opinion arose, which will most materially affect the pecuniary interests of Massachusetts, as it shall be decided by negociation in favour of the one party or the other. Rejecting the course of those highlands, marked on the maps as those designated by the treaty, the English insist on assuming a little elevation, called Mars hill, situated far west and south of the line of demarkation claimed by the Americans; thence turning westwardly, they would seize on the rich and fertile regions spread along the St. John's river, and watered by its tributaries. The right to the free navigation of this noble stream, as well as an attendant privilege of communication along the coast, would be lost by the concession of the soil.

The settlement on the Madawasca, was last year visited by the Agents of the Republican Governments, and their proceedings in relation to the inhabitants of this out-lot of the empire, have furnished the substance of a long representation from the guardians of the colonial authority, pouring a most lamentable tale of usurpations and wrongs into the ears of the great king beyond the waters. It was fortunate for the American Agents that they walked on the pretended territory of his Majesty under the shadow of the thick cloud of smoke ascending from the blazing forests of the East; for we learn, by the words of the document we have mentioned, that had any officer of the Province detected these intruders lurking about under cover of the blue mists, it would have become his unquestionable duty to secure their persons, and have them before a municipal tribunal, from whence we know not what deliverance would have been sent.

The region, at present, is in a wilderness state, except where trespasses have been committed on the timber or the soil, by removal or cultivation at the hands of unauthorised occupants. Its vast extent, its fertility, proximity to noble streams, and resources treasured up for the day of improvement, must, at no distant period, render it highly valuable. The rapidly increasing population of Maine, swelled by constant emigration, is advancing the outposts of cultivation, and the forests are receding before the enterprising industry of the hardy settlers. Massachusetts is equally interested with her sister state in the disputed territory, and, should the claim be established, must receive a great accession to her resources in the revenue accruing from the sales of tracts of land so extensive even at small prices.

A proposition has been made to release the claim of the United States to the 'debateable ground of the East, in consideration of the cession of some unadjusted demands on the West.' Should this exchange be the conclusion of the negotiation, equity and justice would require, that the particular benefit should accrue to Maine and Massachusetts, as a slight compensation for the loss of advantages almost above price and invaluable to them.

Worcester Egis.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Tuesday, June 6.—Met according to adjournment. Present, the whole board except Alderman Welsh.

The joint committee to whom was referred the subject of inquiring into the expediency of abolishing the office of Health Commissioner, reported

that it is inexpedient to abolish said office ; the report was read and accepted.

The order from the Common Council appropriated $1000 for the purpose of building the Dyke west of the Common was concurred in.

The City Clerk was ordered to give notice in the newspapers, that applications would be received for the office of Sealer of weights and measures until the 19th inst.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Tuesday, June 6, 1826.—Present, the President and thirty-five members. Absent Messrs. Faxon, Dyer, Curtis, Peabody, Isaac Parker, Gray, Baker, Rice, Brewster and Hatch.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the petition and several reports on the subject of the Marginal street, was read a second time, together with the resolutions accompanying it.

The two boards met in convention for the purpose of choosing a City and County Treasurer, when upon counting the ballots it appeared that William Mackay was unanimously chosen.

Monday next, at 5 o'clock, was appointed to choose a resident physician at Hospital Island for the current year

The report of the surveyors of highways on the subject of widening Merchants Row, which was sent up with an amendment authorising the surveyors of highways to widen that street, if $10,000 could be obtained by subscription, came down with an amendment, inserting $6,500 instead of $10,000. The amendment was concurred in, 24 to 9.

An order to levy a tax of $220,000 for the present year, came down, was read once, and passed to a second reading.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the communication of Jonathan Hunnewell and others relative to the city's building a free bridge to South Boston, recommending a resolve that it is not expedient to take any order on the same, nor accede to the proposals made by the memorialists, was accepted in the Board of Aldermen and concurred in the Common Council.

The committee on Neck Lands reported that they had sold at auction seven lots, containing in all 36,800 feet, for $7744 60. Read and placed on file.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1826.

CAPT. SYMMES.

Notwithstanding the ridicule which has for a long time been levelled at Capt. Symmes's Theory of Polar openings, or in other words, the hollowness of the earth, men of candid minds have listened to him with becoming respect, and attention. Because he advances a new theory, is he to be treated with neglect and ridicule? His is no more novel than the once supposed visionary dreams of Columbus, in relation to a new continent. In Boston, his auditors have been gentlemen of the first respectability and learning, whom, we believe, will individually confess that they are far from thinking him insane. On the contrary, he carries abundant testimony, in his lectures, of deep study and a strong mind for investigation, struggling against a nation of disbelievers in the doctrines which he teaches. In his lectures, he is ardent, and at the same time, brings new and curious illustrations in evidence of his opinions. Capt. Symmes is a plain, unaustentatious gentleman, of a good stature, and apparently between forty-five and fifty years of age. In his pronunciation, there are occasional provincialisms and some grammatical errors in language. His forehead is high and well turned, and a little inclined to baldness. Having lost his front teeth, he speaks less distinctly, and sometimes appears to labour with a word before it is articulated. There has been some question among strangers how his name is pronounced, whether it be *Symes* or *Sims*. The latter, *Sims*, is the true one. Capt. Symmes is a native of New-Jersey, and, by profession, an agriculturist.

Newport, in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, Ohio, is his place of residence, where his family now reside. Through the whole of the last war, he held a commission, and was distinguished among his superior officers for bravery and punctuality in every duty which devolved upon him in the army. He was in the battle of Bridgewater, and at the memorable sortie of Fort Erie. In the battle at this place, he lost nearly all the men under his command, and although he succeeded in spiking a forty eight pounder, the only one belonging to the enemy, which was served in that soldier-like manner, on that eventful day, he escaped without the least personal injury.

His avowed object in travelling through the country, is to promulgate his theory, with reference to raising an expediton to the poles, at some future period, when the public have more confidence in his predictions, in relation to hollow spheres. Capt. Symmes supposes that the sum of thirty thousand dollars would be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of an expedition—a sum which we hope will yet be raised for that purpose. Men of science would at once volunteer their services, and should it ever succeed, it will certainly be one of the most interesting voyages ever undertaken. His patron, in Russia, Count Romanzoff, recently died, and it is therefore feared the expedition which he invited Capt. Symmes to join, fitted out entirely at his own expense, will be suspended, till the national affairs of Russia will permit the emperor to direct his attention to objects of scientific investigation.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.

Among the great number of enterprising villages which the traveller passes between Boston and Connecticut River, there is one east of Amherst College, that claims particular attention. There are but a few houses, but these are hospitable ones ; a few inhabitants, yet ambitious and ingenious. Industry is apparent from the very hum of the air. In viewing the operation of some of the masterly machinery in this place, the last week, we were struck with surprise at the effects of human ingenuity. We here allude, particularly, to a late invention for setting card teeth, by Col. Wing, the Post Master. As the traveller approaches the best public house in that section of the country, he will notice several bands crossing the street, high above his head, which lead from a factory near a bridge, in a hollow, and ascend to the ridge-pole of Col Wing's house, at a distance of several rods. Poles, with friction wheels on the top, conduct the bands from one pole to the other, till they finally enter small orifices in the gable end of the house. Although the ingenious proprietor of the machinery was confined by illness, he manifested a willingness to gratify the curiosity of several stage-coach companions, with an inspection of it, while in full operation

Such is the nature of this wonderful machinery, that no one but the man who originated it, can explain its movements, which seem to be the result of consciousness and reflection. The wire is wound upon a reel—the end fed into the machine, and there cut off, bent and perfectly set in a leather sheet, of any dimensions, in a twinkling. From inquiry, we learn this invention has higher claims than the one invented many years ago, at Cambridge. One or two females watch the movements, but the complete and accurate labour of making a perfect card, of any size, is executed in a rapid manner without the assistance of hands. The workmanship of the machinery will vie with Birmingham, and does the artist as much credit as the invention does the gentleman who has produced a desideratum in machinery.

Another object of interest, in distinction from many natural beauties in scenery, is the Masonic Hall, near the hotel. The devices on the south front are chaste and elegant, but the neatness and general style within, in con-

nection with the wardrobes and furniture belonging to a Royal Arch Chapter and an Encampment of Knights Templars, are well worth the stranger's inspection. This village possesses many natural advantages, and will ultimately become a conspicuous manufacturing place : the meeting house is six miles west,—but the centre of the town is far from being interesting in comparison with the spirited little spot which has been the subject of our remarks on this brief article.

CHAPTER OF NEWS.

Mr Browere, of New York, who has been so successful in taking busts of living characters, proposes to execute a *Statue of Jefferson*, and to finish it by the first of July ==*Pennant's History of London* is advertised for sale in the London papers. This splendid work is comprised in eight volumes, containing 2300 engravings, and it is said the binding alone cost £200, (900 dollars.)==The *London Globe*, in speaking of Mr Jefferson, says, 'he has happily an estate which he cannot be deprived of—in the respect and gratitude of a great part of the civilized world.'==The Duke of Saxe Weimer has arrived in Philadelphia from his tour through the Southern and Western States.==There are seven men now living in the east parish of Barnstable, who were in actual service in the war of 1776, *fifty years ago.*—They were stationed in the rear of Dorchester heights, and three of them belonged to the same mess.==The Legislature of Connecticut has passed an act authorising a lottery to raise the sum of $11,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument on Groton Heights, where the brave Ledyard and his companions fell in the revolutionary war, beneath the treacherous blows of their own surrendered weapons.==Thirteen persons were tried before the Police Court, in this city, last week, for selling India crackers. ==A severe hail storm has lately been experienced in Ann Arundel county, Maryland. The hail-stones were of large size, and covered the ground to the depth of an inch before the storm abated.==A man was choked to death with pieces of the shell of a lobster, in a cellar, near the market, last week.==A physician, recently returned from Jamaica, says the fog is so thick on that island, that he could drive a nail into, and hang his hat upon it.==An apothecary at the south has made a fine speculation by buying up sick slaves, which he cured and sold again to great profit.==Francis Goodrich, recently brought from the City of New-York, for the supposed theft of $300, of Col. Billings, at a tavern in Elm St. was examined last week, by the Police, and discharged.==The Mass. Medical Society held their annual meeting at the Medical College in Mason street, on Wednesday last, and dined at a sumptuous table at the Exchange == Several promotions have been made in the U. S. Army.==Mr Lloyd, Senator from Massachusetts, has sent in his resignation to the Governor.==The Turks are preparing, at Constantinople, for another expedition to the Morea, against the Greeks ==Miss McBride, who recently made her debut on the Providence stage, in the character of Albert, in William Tell, is becoming a favourite.==Every thing of the provision kind, with the exception of luxuries, are admitted to Laguira, free of duty, for six months ==A shocking accident occurred on Tuesday last ; in raising the roof of Mr Jenks's Meeting house, in Green St. the fastenings gave way, the roof fell and knocked down part of the front wall and the staging, and precipitated some of the workmen into the street, while two or three others saved themselves by jumping on the roofs of the neighbouring buildings. Mr Stoddard, an apprentice, died before he reached the Hospital, and one other, soon after. Three others, dangerously wounded, have a prospect of recovery.==A man is said to have committed suicide, at the jail in Leveret street, on Thursday afternoon, by strangling himself with a stocking.

HISTORICAL.

LEXINGTON,

(Continued from p. 281.)

Ecclesiastical.—Mr Benj. Eastabrook, was settled in 1696 over the parish called 'the Farms,' and died in 1697. Mr John Hancock was consecrated to the pastoral office, Nov. 2, 1698. 'In Dec. 1728 among other records we read that the selectmen summoned a person to appear before them and answer to a complaint, they being informed that he loitered about and spent his time idly, and behaved himself very disorderly.' In Jan. 1734, Mr Eben'r Hancock was settled as a colleague with his father, but died soon after. In 1755, after the death of Mr Hancock, Mr Jonas Clark was settled. As early as 1693, land had been purchased to form a fund; in 1776 a large addition to this funded property was made by the sale of wood for the use of the continental army at Cambridge, &c. The proceeds of sales of timber, &c. for forty years, judiciously managed, gradually increased this ministerial fund till 1795, when the new meetinghouse was erected. The sale of the pews yielded the sum of $2300 above the cost of the house; and this amount added to the fund, nets an income sufficient for the support of the ministry. For the last 32 years no ministerial tax has been levied. This has furnished an additional inducement to settlers to take up their residence in a town which, besides the beautiful building spots it affords, and the richness of its soil, is forever exonerated from one of the principal items of the annual tax bill. The present house of worship stands 20 feet back of the ground where the former one stood. Rev. Mr Clark died Nov. 15, 1805. Rev. Avery Williams was ordained Dec. 1807, asked a dismission in Sept. 1815, and died Feb. 12, 1816. Mr Charles Briggs was ordained April 28, 1819, and continues their stated minister.

In 1764, a legacy was left the church by Hon. Thomas Hancock, esq. of Boston, son of Rev. John Hancock of Lexington, one of the principal merchants in New England; he left £1000 for founding a professorship in Harvard college, £1000 to the society for propagating the gospel, and numerous other bequests. The bulk of his property was left to his nephew, Gov. Hancock, who also has been a benefactor to the church in this place, presenting the large Bible and 100 dollars in money. He was grandson to Rev. John Hancock of this town.

The old meetinghouse, taken down in 1793, had no belfry upon it; the bell was hung in a small tower on an eminence in the neighbourhood. The bullet-holes of the combatants in the battle, remained in the sides of the meetinghouse till pulled down.

When Lord Percy's brigade halted, half a mile below the meeting house, they fired one of their cannon up the road to check their yankee pursuers; the ball entered through a window of the meetinghouse, and passed out opposite, near the pulpit.

The present house of worship has a handsome tower and steeple, and a bell weighing 1900 pounds.

There is but one parish in the town.

Military.—The military spirit of the young men of this town has not abated since 1775. During the revolutionary war, the 19th of April was statedly observed by the appearance of the militia in arms, and by religious exercises. At present, there is a rifle company, and an artillery company, in complete uniform, one company of infantry, and a corps of cavalry; the latter only partly of this town.

Biography and Professional Men.—Lexington has few professional men resident in the town. The present worthy pastor, four physicians, 2 lawyers, and the master of the academy, we believe, are the only persons who have received a collegiate education. It has however furnished a great proportion of young gentlemen for college, about 40 in number.

The following is a list as far as we have collected them:

John Hancock, A.M. graduated 1719, was ordained over the north church in Braintree, Nov. 2, 1726 ; died May 7, 1746, aged 41.

Jonathan Bowman, A.M. grad. 1724; was ordained at Dorchester, Nov. 5, 1729 ; died May 30, 1775.

Ebenezer Hancock, A.M. grad. 1728; was ordained colleague with his father in this town, Jan. 2, 1734 ; died Jan. 28, 1740, aged 29.

Edmund Bowman, A.M. grad. 1728.

Thaddeus Mason, A.M. grad. 1728 ; clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex ; died May 1, 1802, aged 96.

Philemon Robbins, A.M. grad. 1729: was ordained at Branford, Con.

Josiah Brown, A.M. grad. 1735 ; was a preacher at Lancaster ; died March 4, 1774, aged 59.

Matthew Bridge, A.M. grad. 1741 ; was ordained at Framingham, Feb. 19, 1746 ; died Sept. 3, 1775, aged 55.

Nath'l. Trask, A.M. grad. 1742 ; was ordained at Epping, N. H. ; died in 1783, aged 67.

Nath'l. Robbins, A.M. grad. 1747 ; was ordained at Milton, Feb. 13. 1751 ; died May 19, 1795, aged 69.

Jonas Merriam, A.M grad. 1753; was ordained at Newton, March 22, 1758 : died Aug 13, 1780, aged 50.

Josiah Bridge, A.M. grad. 1758 ; was ordained at East Sudbury, Nov. 4, 1761 ; died June 19, 1801, aged 62.

Samuel Fiske, A.M. grad. 1759; was an episcopal Minister in Carolina.

Micah Lawrence, A.M. 1759, was ordained at Winchester, N. H. November 14, 1764 ; died Jan. 1794, aged 55.

Ephraim Woolson, A.B. grad. 1760 ; was a physician in Hanover, N. H. ; died Jan. 1802, aged 61.

Joseph Brown, A.M. grad. 1763 ; was ordained at Winchendon, May 24, 1769; died 1811.

Amos Winship, A.M. M.B. ; grad 1771 ; died —

Benjamin Muzzy, A. B. grad. 1774 : sailed from Boston, Sept, 1777, in the privateer Hero Revenge, as chaplain, and was lost at sea.

Isaac Reed, A.M. grad. 1780; died, Dec. 5, 1789, aged 35.

Ebenezer Bowman, A.M. grad. 1782; attorney at law in Wilksbarre, Penn.

Joseph Eastabrook, A.M. grad. 1782 ; was ordained at Athol, Nov. 21, 1787.

Nathan Underwood, A.M. grad. 1788; was ordained at Harwich, Nov. 21, 1792.

Samuel Chandler, A.M. grad. 1790 ; was ordained at Eliot, N. H. Oct. 27, 1792.

Joseph Dennie, A.B. grad. 1790; instituted and edited the Port Folio, a literary publication of high merit, in Philadelphia ; died, Jan. 7, 1812. He has been called the American Addison.

Daniel Marrett, A.M. grad. 1790 ; was ordained at Standish, Me. Sept. 21, 1796.

William Muzzy, A. B. grad. 1793; was ordained at Sullivan, N. H. Feb. 7, 1798.

Abiel Chandler, A.B. grad. 1798 ; died, Feb. 11, 1799.

Phineas Adams, A.B. grad. 1801.

Elias Phinney, A. M. grad. 1801 ; attorney at law in Charlestown.

Timothy Willington, A.M. grad. 1806 ; physician in West Cambridge.

Oliver Danforth, A. B. grad. at Williams College, 1811.

Samuel Mulliken, A.B. grad. 1819 ; now a physician at Dorchester.

John Fessenden A.B. grad. 1818 ; a tutor at Harvard University.

Jonas Bridge, drowned at Cambridge, while in the senior class.

Artemas B. Muzzy, A.B. graduated 1824.

Marshal Tufts, in College.

Curtis Cutler, do.

Nineteen of these have been preachers, and seventeen ordained ministers.

Lexington has furnished many members for the senate and council, who had not a collegiate education.

Gentlemen of liberal education, natives of this town, have generally left it, after receiving their academical honours, in quest of more conspicuous spheres of action ; but the substantial farmers, and after them one or more of their sons, commonly become as it were identified with the soil. It is probable that two thirds of the families of this town have been located on the same spot ever since the first incorporation of the town. The history of any one of these families, generally speaking, is the history of all, and would furnish a key to solve an anomaly or mystery in New England history ; we mean that sort of annual ' swarming,' which has peopled new states, in a ratio of more than fifty times the whole tide of foreign emigration---peopled them with correct puritan habits of industry, integrity and economy, together with thews and nerves of brass and principles of freedom, religious, moral. and intellectual, transported on wheels from Massachusetts along with their hatchets, iron pots, and pumpkin seeds to the banks of the Mohawk and Mississippi. From this town, and from every town in N. England, the surplus population has continually been rolling westward, becoming ad infinitum the patriarchs of new dynasties in other towns and states ;— of late years, however, emigration to the west has almost entirely ceased.

Longevity, &c.—The salubrity of the mountain air of Lexington is evi-

dent from the following extract from Mr Williams' Century Sermon: 'There are now living in town fifty persons, who are over 70 years of age. Of the seventy-five, who have died since my ordination, twenty were 70 or over 70, and eight over 80 years of age.' The proportion of aged people is as great or greater at the present time.

William Tidd,* lieutenant of the company at the battle of Lexington, is still living, and retains all his faculties in a remarkable degree.

Col. William Munroe, orderly sergeant on the same occasion, is also living, and at the age of 84, occasionally works on his farm. At the late visit of Gen. Lafayette, he escorted him round the battle ground to the monument, followed by about twenty other survivors. The town provided refreshments on the occasion under an awning and tent on the common.

Capt. Edm. Munroe and George Munroe, two members of the company, were afterwards killed by the same cannon-ball at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. Capt. M. had been the companion of Gens. Putnam and Pomeroy in the French war, and an officer of rangers with Cols. Nixon, Rogers, &c. in 1759 and 1760. He was Captain in the revolutionary war, in Bigelow's regiment, was at the battles of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Stillwater, Saratoga, at the surrender of Burgoyne, battles in the Jersies, &c.

In our list of the company, page 279, 280, we omitted to add after the names of Joseph Loring and Jonathan Loring, that they are still living; and inadvertently omitted the name of William Dimond, who has removed out of the town and is also still living. There are therefore 18 living witnesses who were members of the Lexington company, some of whom are as active on their farms as if the frost of 70 or 80 winters had as yet little effect upon them; every year, however, is diminishing their number.

* About two years ago, affidavits of several of the survivors of the battle were taken and published. Affidavits were also taken in 1775, by request of the provincial congress. Whilst preparing this hasty sketch, we endeavored in vain to find these pamphlets at several bookstores.

The victims of the 19th April, 1775, were interred in one grave in the new burial ground,* but were removed on the erection of the monument, and now repose beneath it on the spot where they sealed the liberties of their country with their blood.

BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

(Continued from page 175.)

THE BOSTON WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

This paper, the tenth in regular succession, published in Boston, was commenced August 22, 1757, by John Green and Joseph Russell, Printers, in Queen Street. It was issued on Mondays, and printed on a crown sheet, folio. The first year a cut of the post-boy, was used in the centre of this title, and the second year a ship was added. These cuts were placed like those in the former *Boston Post Boy*, published by Huske, and were the very same which had been used for that paper. After it had been published about two years, the title was altered to '*Green & Russell's Post Boy and Advertiser*,' &c. which continued until it was varied to 'The Boston Post Boy and Advertiser.' The title was then again altered, and called '*The Massachusetts Gazette and Post Boy and Advertiser.*' At the adoption of this title, the old devices were omitted, and the king's arms substituted.

In May, 1768, Green and Russell were appointed printers to the British commissioners, and supplied the blanks and other work for the custom house. This induced them apparently to become advocates for the measures which the British administration adopted toward the American colonies. In April, 1773, Green & Russell, relinquished the printing and publishing of this paper to Mills & Hicks, two young printers, who, having received patronage and encouragement from the officers of the crown, continued it with renewed spirit; and several good writers in favour of government became

* Here repose likewise the remains of the late Gov. Eustis, at the side of his venerable mother'

dent from the following extract from Mr. Williams's Century Sermon: "There are now living in town fifty persons, who are over 70 years of age. Of the seventy-five, who have died since my ordination, twenty were 70 or over 70, and eight over 80 years of age." The proportion of aged people is as great or greater at the present time.

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* Here repose likewise the remains of the late Gov. Smith, at the age of his venerable mother.

its supporters ; the animation and weight of whose communications attracted more notice from the public, than it had before received. The paper was printed in this manner until a short time after the commencement of the war in 1775, when it was discontinued, after being published about eighteen years.

THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

This paper was commenced by two Scotchmen, Mein & Fleming, on Monday, Dec. 21, 1767, in Newbury street, 'opposite the White Horse Tavern,' little south of what is called Hayward Place John Mein was a bookseller, and John Fleming, a printer. The first volume of the 'Chronicle' was published on a whole sheet Demi, with a copious Index. It was well supplied with essays, on various subjects, and contained the celebrated letters of the Pennsylvania Farmer. The second volume was altered to a crown folio, and published twice a week, (Mondays and Thursdays,) which was the first semi-weekly paper, issued in New England. Near the close of the volume, Mein engaged in a political warfare with those who were in opposition to the measures of the British administration, and to avoid the effects of popular resentment, it became necessary for him to leave the country. The paper was continued by Fleming, but soon fell into disrepute, and its subscribers in rapid succession withdrew their names Its publication, therefore ceased on the 25th of June, 1770.

The twelfth and last newspaper commenced in Boston previous to the Revolution, was the *Massachusetts Spy*, by Z. Fowle & I. Thomas ; a particular account of which we intend giving hereafter.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1826.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Particular circumstances, which it may be unnecessary to detail, have influenced us to suspend the regular publication of the Boston News Letter and City Record for a few weeks, and make necessary provisions for its future appearance. During its suspension we shall endeavour to preserve facts in relation to passing events, necessary to keep our record unbroken. By commencing the second volume with July, it will close with the year. It would be an act of ingratitude were we to omit here to return our sincere thanks for the patronage we have received, as it is of the most respectable character ; and though the number is comparatively small, that have come forward to encourage us in our undertaking, it is hoped by perseverance, industry, and the utility of the work, to merit and receive further patronage.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

In surveying the general appearance of the City since January, many valuable changes are presented which show the progressive industry of the municipal authorities. Although there are occasional murmurs, concerning the expenditures of money, the great mass of citizens must approve of the plans which the City government have carried into operation. Public convenience seems at all times to have influenced the Mayor, and the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council, have in no instance co-operated, unless the advantages that would accrue to the community, were apparent, and of a permanent character. The new Market which would do honour to any city in the world, is, externally, nearly completed, and the Streets at the north and south of it, are finished, and most of the elegant edifices, on either side, occupied by merchants. When prejudice has grown cool, and each individual contemplates this beautiful structure, and fully realizes its growing utility, a feeling of proud satisfaction will pervade the City. Were we to particularize each improvement which has greeted our eyes, in detail, no one would complain of the expense. Again, Pemberton's Hill has long been a narrow sombre-looking street, scarcely passable, which is now a beautiful

passage way, with broad and excellent side walks, with an open square in front of Concert Hall, which, together with other improvements, previously mentioned, must raise the value of all estates facing it. Narrow side-walks in Court street, and particularly opposite Scollay's Buildings, near Concert Hall, &c. which have called forth the vituperations of business men and strangers, for forty years, have been made wider, and indeed, are now equal to almost any walks in Boston.

With the exception of the Marine Railway, there are but few permanent improvements discoverable at the north part of the city. Within the last two years, nearly twenty acres of land have been made on the Mill-pond, and several blocks of wooden buildings have been erected on a spot where, eighteen months ago, the tide ebbed and flowed twice in twenty-four hours. The paving business is carried to far greater perfection than formerly, and deserves particular commendation. Several buildings opposite Boylston Market, have been cut off in front, to widen the street, and this, viewed in connection with the labour expended on Washington street, near Roxbury, at no distant period, will vie with the Broadways of other cities. The famous Liberty Tree, were it now standing, as represented in a view of it, (page 18,) would now be nearly in the middle of the street, opposite the Boylston Market, in consequence of the widening, and cutting down of the adjacent buildings.

The alterations of the frog-pond upon the Common, we are inclined to believe, are not improvements. It is now at variance with nature, and is rendered more dangerous to children by the wall, and less convenient for those herds of cows which feed upon that spacious green. Had an excavation been made, simply dug deeper, it would have been a more desirable improvement, and far less expensive to the corporation.

There has been a general attention to side walks, the present season, highly creditable to those who superintend the affairs of the city. Among the great improvements, the widening of the eastern extremity of Court street and the southern termination of Merchants' Row, are conspicuous. Such has been the advancement in the particular business of local improvements, within two years, that strangers who were once familiar with the city of *lanes*, scarcely recognize their former haunts. Individuals display more taste in new buildings, and this, taken in connection with the precautions of the mayor, to have new edifices carried farther back from the street, than in former times, gives an entirely new aspect to some of the poorest looking streets.

An efficient municipal government is no less important to the prosperity of a city, than efficient officers in the state ; when public spirit and an ambition to multiply the comforts of life, ceases to influence the community, poverty and degradation are the never failing results.

A RETROSPECT.

Fifty one years ago, this day, the 17th of June, was one of the most memorable in the history of modern times. It was the strong effort of a nation to be free,—on that day a feeble band of heroes, who struggled to be free, first broke the chains of vassalage, and with their flowing blood, washed from their native soil the long polluted stain of tyranny.

The world, and well it might, looked on the scene with fearful apprehension;—the fates of nations, in a future time, were then to be determined. 'Tis passed away! the victory was gained ; fair freedom smiled upon this faint portion of the globe, and still she smiles ;—the little spot of earth so dear—that cost a sacrifice of human life so spacious, has changed its features, and a nation, mighty on the land and peerless on the ocean, now acknowledges no power above them but a Power Supreme.

On the 4th of the ensuing July, the United States will have completed fifty years of a national existence, and

from the interesting era of 1776, we may date the origin of every moral, religious and scientific institution which distinguishes our happy country.

'Fifty years ago, and these states were linked together by an uncertain and frail tenure, which the slightest breath of interest might have destroyed.—Now, we are a firm and solid brotherhood, which neither treachery (if there be any) from within, nor assaults from without, can dissolve. Fifty years ago, the pettiest principality in Europe might treat us with disdain;—now, the mightiest empires in the world solicit our friendship, and avoid our hostility. Fifty years ago, our civil polity was sneered at by the critics of the old world, as chimerical and impracticable. Fifty years ago, the philosophers speculated on the vast inferiority of our physical powers and our moral genius:—now, the world stands amazed at the designs which that genius has conceived, and those powers accomplished—designs excelling all that is contained in the history of civilized man. Fifty years ago, and we were a population of two millions:—now, we count twelve millions of citizens, covering a boundless territory. Fifty years ago, and all beyond the coast was a desolate wilderness, disturbed only by the yells of animals, or the war-whoop of savages;—now, resounding with the 'busy hum of men,' and endowed with all the comforts, and much of the splendour of the most accomplished society. Fifty years ago, and the name of an American was a reproachful stigma:—now, it is a proud distinction and passport to honour. Fifty years ago, and we were a dependent colony:—now, we are a great, glorious, and free people.

Our commerce presents a surprising picture of enterprise and success. Wherever the winds of heaven can blow, there is our flag, protected by a gallant navy, unfurled. Roads are daily starting into existence; canals, exceeding in magnitude, every thing before known; and a natural water communication of the most prodigal kind. Our agriculture has reduced the wilderness to submission, and has furnished mankind with novel and useful productions. In manufactures, (the last appliance of social industry) our progress has, within a few years, been singularly rapid, and full of promise. From the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the mountains of the West—all is one vast arena of activity, perseverance and success.

Literature, the luxury of old states, is respectable with us. Some of the leading artists of Europe are native born Americans. In science we are inferior to none. This is the corner stone of our intellectual triumph. To the great stock of scientific inventions and discoveries, we have contributed more than our share. In general education we are before the rest of the world. Our schools are numerous and excellent. The skill of American diplomatists has been universally recognized. Our divines are especially famous; and, amidst some bad taste, the general eloquence of our statesmen is of the best order.

Such is the general character and appearance of our country, after a trying probation of fifty years.'

MONITORIAL INSTRUCTION.

The Child's Arithmetick, a little book designed to teach the infant mind in the elements of calculation, has recently been published by Mr. W. B. Fowle of this city. Like the other works with which that gentleman has favoured the public, on the subject of education, the present is peculiarly adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. It takes the child as it finds him, ignorant of numbers and their various powers, and leads him, step by step, with the assistance of another child a little more advanced, from the simple contemplation of unity, in the form of a pea or bean, or toy for a counter, through the numerous combinations of units, tens and hundreds. The book is adapted to the use of all primary schools; and parents, who delight to witness at home the develope-

ment of the infant mind, will find it a manual which will afford them a fund of rational entertainement. C.

CHAPTER OF NEWS.

Between 8 and 10,000 dollars have been collected in New York, for the relief of Mr. Jefferson.=Kean made his first appearance at the Baltimore Theatre, on Wednesday evening, June 7th. There was something of a row within, but more danger without, where about 3000 persons were collected, who began to attack the house, but before more than two dozen squares of glass were broken, the mayor, with the watchmen and bailiffs, dispersed the crowd.=The proprietors of Grand street, New York, propose to plant each side of it with trees. This street is up-town a mile or more, is wide, and extends from the North to the East River.=Hon. Mr Silsbee, of Salem, has been chosen by both branches of the Legislature, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Mr Lloyd.=Rev. Mr Potter, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Union College, N. Y. has been unanimously invited to become Rector of St. Paul's Church in this city, and has agreed to accept the charge.=The State of Rhode Island has realized a profit of $120,000, from the grants of lotteries during the last year, most of which was drawn from Massachusetts.=The recent accounts from Greece are calculated to keep alive the interest which has been felt for that people. The defeat of the Turks before Missolonghi, appears to be fully confirmed.=Another destructive fire has occurred at Portland, which destroyed between 25 and 30 buildings, principally in Cross, Fore, and Union streets. It occurred on Sunday morning last, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at about $25,000.=On Wednesday last, the valuable *White Lead* works in Salem were destroyed by fire.=We have seen an *Epistle* addressed to Jos. T. Buckingham, by Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard, which is supposed to be published for the benefit of the latter, but it is feared will turn to his injury. If Mr Coffin is governed in any measure by the advice of his friends, the spirit of his Epistle is a proof of their bad judgment.

CITY RECORD.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, June 12.—Present, the whole board.

The Mayor, Aldermen Welsh and Oliver, were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of removing the Police Court to the County buildings in Leveret street.

After three ballotings for Resident Physician at Hospital Island, in which no one received a majority, the board postponed the further consideration of the subject to the next meeting; the candidates were the same as before with the addition of Dr. J. V. C. Smith.

It appearing to the board that $6500 had been subscribed by individuals, for the purpose of widening Merchants' Row, it was resolved that the board meet in said street, on Wednesday, 14th inst. at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the necessity or expediency of widening said street.

Adjourned to Wednesday, 9, A. M.

Wednesday, June 14.—Present, the whole board, except Alderman Welsh.

The board proceeded to view Merchants' Row, and no person appearing to object, it was thereupon resolved that the safety and convenience of the inhabitants require that the street called Merchants Row, should be widened, and the same is laid out and widened accordingly.

The board adjourned and met in the afternoon,—present, as before.

Agreeable to assignment the board proceeded to ballot for the choice of a Resident Physician, at Hospital Island, the votes being taken, it appeared that Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith, was unanimously chosen on the part of the board.

ment of the infant child, will find it a manual which will afford them a fund of rational entertainment. C.

CLEARING OF WRECKS.

Between 8 and 10,000 dollars have been collected in New York, for the relief of Mr. Jefferson=Kean made his first appearance at the Baltimore Theatre, on Wednesday evening, June 7th. There was something of a row within, but more danger without, where about 5000 persons were collected, who began to attack the house, but before more than two dozen squares of glass were broken, the mayor, with the watchmen and bailiffs, dispersed the crowd.=The proprietors of Grand street, New York, propose to plant each side of it with trees. This street is up-town a mile or more, is wide, and extends from the North to the East River.=Hon. Mr Stidger, of Solano, has been chosen by both branches of the Legislature, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Lloyd.=Rev. Mr Potter, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Union College, N. Y. has been unanimously invited to become Rector of St. Paul's Church in this city, and has agreed to accept the charge.=The State of Rhode Island has realized a profit of $120,000, from the grants of lotteries during the last year, most of which was drawn from Massachusetts.=The recent accounts from Greece are calculated to keep alive the interest which has been felt for that people. The defeat of the Turks before Missolonghi, appears to be fully confirmed.=A northerly destructive fire has occurred at Portland, which destroyed between 25 and 30 buildings, principally in Cross, Fore, and Union streets. It occurred on Sunday morning last, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at about $25,000.=On Wednesday last, the valuable Wake Lead works in Solon were destroyed by fire.=We have seen an Epistle addressed to Joe. T. Buckingham, by Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard, which is supposed

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

The committee on the subject of abolishing the office of Health Commissioner, reported that it was inexpedient to abolish the same; and also reported an ordinance regulating the quarantine of vessels, was passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.—It differed from the former ordinance in giving to the Resident Physician the absolute control of the Island, whereas both the Health Commissioner and the Physician had power there.

A communication from Rev. Dr. W. Jenks, President of the Society for the religious instruction of the poor, requesting leave to occupy one of the public school houses on Sundays, for a Sunday School, was referred to a committee.

The committee on the petitions of Engines 5 and 3, asking to be allowed the annual compensation of $25, notwithstanding a part of their respective companies had left them, reported that the compensation ought to be granted. The report was accepted.

An order to levy a tax of $220,000 was passed.

The committee appointed to prepare a statement showing the exact amount of the funded debt of the city of the present year, &c. made a report from which the following items are taken. The city and county debt is $364,800 32; the debt incurred on account of Faneuil Hall Market, $517,975; total, $882,775 32; probable amounts for improvements commenced, for which no funds are now in the Treasury, $100,000; sales of city property formerly of the town of Boston, $199,448 26; bonds and notes held by the city, received for property purchased by the old town of Boston, and by the city since its organization, $326,234 86; disposable property held by the city, purchased since its charter, viz. the city wharf, and several lots near the market, $160,000.

An ordinance was passed authorising the Auditor to cause 6000 copies of his annual report to be printed for the use of the citizens.

Applications for the office of Resident Physician at Hospital Island were read, from the following gentlemen:—Josiah S. Hurd, Joseph Palmer, Charles W. Winship, James N. Whittemore, Wm. Bradford, and Theodore Dexter.

After the application of Dr. Dexter had been read, Mr. Curtis called for the report of a committe of the former Council on the subject of the differences between the Physician, the Health Commissioner, and the Island Keeper.

Some debate arose on the propriety of reading a report of a committee of a former Council, but the report was finally read. Mr James then called for the memorial of Dr. Dexter on that subject; as it was not at hand, the subject was referred to the next meeting.

A resolve was passed constituting the Directors of the House of Industry, Directors of the establishment for Juvenile Offenders. Some informality in a former resolve for this purpose, made it needful to pass this resolve.

Adjourned to Wednesday, 4 o'clock.

Wednesday, June 14.—Met according to adjournment. Present, the President and thirty-nine members. Absent, Messrs. Tracy, Isaac Parker, Penniman, Waters and Brewer.

Dr. Dexter's memorial, and the applications of Drs. Parker & Smith for the office of Resident Physician, were read.

Order of the board of Aldermen appointing by ballot Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Resident Physician at Hospital Island, came down for concurrence.—Read and concurred on the fourth balloting.

Whole number of votes,	40
Necessary for a choice,	21
Dr. Smith had	23

The whole number of votes for Governor was 39,992,—of which his Excellency LEVI LINCOLN had 27,884.

The votes for Lieutenant Governor were 40,338,—of which Hon. THOMAS L. WINTHROP had 28,767.

The majority of votes given to Gov. Lincoln over those given to all the other candidates will be seen to be over 12,000, the present year.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

The committee on the subject of abolishing the office of Health Commissioner, reported that it was inexpedient to abolish the same; and also reported an ordinance regulating the quarantine of vessels, was passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.—It differed from the former ordinance in giving to the Resident Physician the absolute control of the Island, whereas both the Health Commissioner and the Physician had power there.

A communication from Rev. Dr. W. Jenks, President of the Society for the religious instruction of the poor, requesting leave to occupy one of the public school houses on Sunday, for a Sunday School, was referred to a committee.

The committee on the petitions of Engines 5 and 8, asking to be allowed the annual compensation of $333, notwithstanding a part of their respective companies had left them, reported that the compensation ought to be granted. The report was accepted.

An order to levy a tax of $230,000 was passed.

The committee appointed to prepare a statement showing the exact amount of the funded debt of the city of the present year, &c. made a report from which the following items are taken. The city and county debt is $264,800 32; the debt incurred on account of Faneuil Hall Market, $317,275; total, $582,075 32; probable amounts for improvements contracted, for which no funds are now in the Treasury, $100,000; sales of city property formerly of the town of Boston, $100,448 39; banks and notes held by the city, received for property purchased by the old town of Boston, and by the city since its organization, $220,234 86; disposable property held by the city, purchased since its charter, viz. the city wharf, and several lots near the market, $100,000.

An ordinance was passed authorising the Auditor to cause 6000 copies of his annual report to be printed for the use of the citizens.

Applications for the office of Resident Physician at Hospital Island were read, from the following gentlemen:—Josiah S. Ward, Joseph Palmer, Charles W. Wenlip, James S. Whittemore, Wm. Bradford, and Theodore Dexter.

After the application of Dr. Dexter had been read, Mr. Curtis called for the report of a committee of the former Council on the subject of the difference between the Physician, the Health Commissioner, and the Island Keeper.

Some debate arose on the propriety of reading a report of a committee of a former Council, but the report was finally read. Mr. James then called for the reading of Dr. Dexter on that subject; as it was an at least, the subject was referred to the next meeting.

A resolve was passed concerning the Directors of the House of Industry, Directors of the Farm School for Juvenile Offenders. Some informality in a former resolve for this purpose, made it needful to pass this resolve.

Adjourned to Wednesday, 3 o'clock.

Wednesday, June 14.—After according to adjournment. Present, the President and thirty-nine members. Absent, Messrs. Tracy, Isaac Parker, Prentiss, Waters and Brewer.

The Doctor's memorial, and the application of Drs. Parker & Smith for the office of Resident Physician, were read.

Order of the board of Aldermen appointing by ballot Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Resident Physician at Hospital Island, came down for concurrence.—Read and concurred on the fourth ballot. Whole number of votes, 40
Necessary for a choice, 21
Dr. Smith had 29

The whole number of votes for Governor was 39,092,—of which his Excellency Levi Lincoln had 27,284.

The votes for Lieutenant Governor were 40,339,—of which Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop had 28,767.

The majority of votes given to Gov. Lincoln over those given to all the other candidates will be seen to be over 13,000, the present year.

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THE CITY RECORD,

AND

Boston News-Letter.

Vol. I. NOVEMBER 5, 1825. No. 1.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE" [In advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, No. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

ASSESSORS' OFFICE.

Boston, 3d November, 1825.

THE Assessors of the City of Boston hereby inform their fellow citizens and all others liable to be taxed in said city, that the *Tax Books* for 1825, will be open for their inspection, at their Office, Faneuil Hall, for ten days from the above date, (Lord's Day excepted,) where they may have an opportunity of seeing the amount of *estates, incomes* and *polls*, on which it is intended to tax them. They have renewedly united their efforts with the Assistant Assessors, to equalize the taxes on their fellow citizens, and they cherish the hope that the result of their exertions to effect this object will prove satisfactory to the community.

☞ The Assessors were unable to obtain the *Christian Names* of many young men at their boarding houses when taking a list of the inhabitants—all such persons are requested to give in their names without delay, or they will not be printed on the Voting Lists of 1826.

FRANCIS GREEN,
NATHAN WEBB } *Assessors.*
SAM'L. THAYER,

HISTORY OF BOSTON.

A. Bowen has in press,
and will be ready for delivery on the 20th of November,

A HISTORY OF BOSTON, from its origin to the present period: with some account of the environs. Embellished with engravings. By Caleb H. Snow, M. D.

Price to subscribers $4, in boards; to non-subscribers 4,50. Subscriptions received at Munroe & Francis' bookstore; and by the Publisher, at No. 2, Congress-square.

Those subscribers who have received the work in numbers can have their volumes bound in sheep at 50 cts. each, if sent in reasonable time to the office of the publisher.

CITY SALE.

This Day at half past 1 o'clock, on the Premises.

The old GUN HOUSE in Hull Street, in Ward No. 1. To be removed within ten days from the sale. By order of the committee for the northern district.

STEPHEN BROWN, *Auctr.*

LOTS ON THE MILL POND.

To be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of Nov. next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the Premises.

22 Lots of Land on Mill Pond street, and 22 lots on Charlestown-street. Said lots all measure 20 feet on said streets, and run back 85 feet to a passage-way 20 feet wide, except two lots which are 26 feet 6 inches in width.

The purchaser of any lot (not a corner lot) may take any number of adjoining lots not exceeding six in all, at the same rate.

Conditions of sale—Twenty per cent. cash on the delivery of the deeds, and residue in one year with interest, secured by mortgage, or cash, at the option of the purchaser. A plan of the lots will be exhibited at Merchant's Hall, and at WILLIAM MINOT's Office, No. 90, Court-street.

By order of the President and Directors of the Boston Mill Corporation.

WM. MINOT. *Treasurer.*
STEPHEN BROWN, *Auctr.*

LAND IN STATE-STREET.

FOR Sale, that valuable lot of Land in State-street, fronting Merchants' Row, and now occupied by Hastings & Marsh—suitable for a Bank, Insurance Office, or wholesale Merchant.—It has a well of good water upon it; and half the wall, forming the eastern boundary from State to Doane streets, belongs to the estate. Few situations in State street are equal, and none superior to it. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber. WM. CLOUGH,

No. 254, Hanover street.

THE CITY RECORD,

AND

Boston News-Letter.

Vol. I. NOVEMBER 5, 1823. No. 1.

[3¢ per copy.] "TO ORDERLY AND PEACEFUL" [In advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ANDL. ROWE, No. 2, CORNHILL-SQUARE.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons to appear before the Board of Aldermen, on MONDAY next, 6 o'clock, P. M. and object, if they see cause, why the name of Salutation alley should not be changed to Rhoades or Greenwood-street, agreeable to the Petition of John Lambert and others.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.
S. F. McCLEARY. *City Clerk.*

BOSTON BARD.

Proposals for publishing by Subscription, the Life of the BOSTON BARD, with a Portrait by Durand.

THE frequent requests of friends, and the anxiety expressed generally to become better acquainted with the history of the 'Boston Bard,' have at length induced him to attempt the publication of his life, together with a number of poems, which are necessarily attached to the narrative.

The work will contain about two hundred pages, duodecimo, printed on fine paper, with a fair and neat type, afforded to subscribers at one dollar cash, on delivery.

☞Subscription papers may be returned by mail in an envelope, to the Post Master at Mt. Pleasant, (N. Y.) and it is desirable that the lists of patrons should be forwarded as soon as possible.

Postmasters and others, who obtain and become responsible for eight subscribers, shall receive one copy gratis.

Publishers and printers of newspapers will confer a favour on the author (one of the craft) by giving the above two or three insertions, and each so doing shall receive a copy of the work when published.

Subscriptions received at this office.

THE WHALE FISHERY.

PERSONS in possession of Documents, Records or other Memoranda relating to the origin and early history of the *Whale Fishery*, or of facts and anecdotes tending in any manner to illustrate its progress and present condition, will confer a favour by communicating the same to the subscriber, who proposes, should sufficient materials be gathered, to compile an authentic memoir on the subject, for publication.

Nantucket, Oct. 10. S. H. JENKS.

REMOVALS.

JOHN R. BRADFORD has removed from No. 16 Dock-square, to No. 8 North Market street.

WARD & SNELLING have removed to the new stone buildings in Liberty Square.

WILLIAM MANNING, Jr. (of the firm of Hurd & Manning, Worcester,) has commenced business in Boston, store No. 37½, Kilby-street.

POETRY.

HOME.

I left my home;—'twas in a little vale,
Sheltered from snow-storms by the stately pines;
A small clear river wandered quietly,
Its smooth waves only cut by the light barks
Of fishers, and but darkened by the shade
The willows flung, when to the southern wind
They threw their long green tresses. On the slope
Were five or six white cottages, whose roofs
Reached not to the laburnum's height, whose boughs
Shook over them bright showers of golden bloom.
Sweet silence reigned around:—no other sound
Came on the air, than when the shepherd made
The reed pipe rudely musical, or notes
From the wild birds, or children in their play
Sending forth shouts or laughter. Strangers came
Rarely or never near the lonely place. . . .
I went into far countries. Years past by,
But still that vale in silent beauty dwelt
Within my memory. Home I came at last.
I stood upon a mountain height, and looked
Into the vale below; and smoke arose,
And heavy sounds; and through the thick dim air,
Short blackened turrets, and brick walls, and roof
Of the red tile. I entered in the streets:
There were ten thousand hurrying to and fro;
And masted vessels stood upon the river,
And barges sullied the once dew-clear stream.
Where were the willows, where the cottages?
I sought my home; I sought and found a city,—
Alas! for the green valley!

L. E. L.

BRITISH CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

On Tuesday last the British Charitable Society of this city celebrated its anniversary by a public dinner at the Exchange Coffee House. The numerous and respectable company had for guests the Hon. Mayor and several gentlemen of the Clergy. John Richards, Esq. presided, assisted by Wm. S. Skinner, Esq.

This society, like those of the Scotch and Irish, is highly honourable to its associates, being established by them to assist any of their countrymen in this place or its vicinity, who are or may become necessitous.—Such Societies will soon be established abroad by Americans, where their numbers resident will permit, and the unfortunate brethren will experience their blessings.

BUNKER-HILL.

The two articles subjoined are copies of MSS. recently found among a lot of furniture sold at auction in this city. We preserve them as memorials of the spirit of the times which tried men's souls.

I.

Charlestown Decemb. 2. 1774.

"At a meeting of the Ingine men of the towne at Capt. Adams, Voted that the three companyes be unighted in one bodye as exemtes.

2. That the ofisers of said company where cosen to it, Capt. Joseph Hopkins, Leftenant Nathanl. Frothingham, and John Austin, Insine.

3. The three companyes meet seperately to learn to exersise.

4. That every man be provided with a good gun and bagenet with a Iron ramrod in one munth on forfetuer of three shillings.

5. That Capt. Joseph Hopkens and Leftenant Frothingham, Ensine Austin and Mr. Isah [E]des and Mr. David Wood Jr. be a committee to waite upon the following gentlemen to see wether they will jone the Bodey of the Ingine men, vis :

Mr. Richard Devens,	Capt. Nathan Adams,
Mr. Nathl. Gorham,	Mr. Nathl. Rand,
Mr. Benjamin Hurd,	Mr. John Stanon ?
Mr. John Hay,	Mr. Saml. Conant,
Mr. Isaac Foster Jr.	Mr. David Waite,
Mr. Isaac Codman,	Mr. John Larkin,
Mr. Ben. Sweetser,	Mr. Sam'l Rand,
Mr. Thos. Goodwind,	Mr. Thomas Welsh,
Mr. William Harris,	Mr. John Beckham,
Mr. John Austin 3d.	Mr. Lewis Foye."

II.

"June 20th 1775. Yesterday I came out of Boston, 2 o'clock A. M. I heard the officers and soldiers say that they were sure that they had a thousand or more men killed and wounded, that they were Carring the wounded men from 4 o'clock a Sateday until I came away General Howe commanded the troops, they buried their dead at Charlestown, among the dead was Major Pitcairn, a great many other officers are dead, there was five thousand soldiers went from Boston—The soldiers and officers exult very much upon taking our Lines."

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1825.

BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

As respects the introduction of printing into this country, Massachusetts claims precedence over all the other states. It was established at Cambridge by the agency of the Rev. Jesse Glover, for the benefit of Harvard College, under the superintendance of Stephen Daye, in January 1639, and was first introduced into Boston, in 1675, by John Foster, of Dorchester.

Boston has the credit of issuing the first newspaper in North America, which was commenced on Monday April 24, 1704, by John Campbell, Esq. under the title of The Boston News-Letter. It had been published by Campbell near 18 years, when it was transferred to his printer, Bartholomew Green, who continued it until his death, Dec.28, 1732, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Mr. John Draper, January 4, 1733. Mr. Draper printed the News-Letter about thirty years, and died æt. 61, November 29, 1762, when it fell to his son Richard Draper. In May 1774, Mr. Draper took John Boyle as partner. The next month Draper died, (June 6, æt. 47) and his widow, Margaret Draper succeeded him as proprietor of the paper, and Boyle was for a short time her partner; but they dissolved before the commencement of the revolutionary war. After the war began John Howe became Mrs.D.'s partner and remained in business with her until the British troops left here in 1776; at which time the paper was discontinued, after being regularly published for nearly *seventy-two* years. It was the only paper printed in Boston during the siege. Thus briefly, we have given a history of the paper, the title of which we have revived. The printing of it was commenced and ended in an office in Washington street, (see Thomas i. 485. and 355) where the Washington Buildings are now erected.

To be continued.

LITHOGRAPHY.

This beautiful and highly useful art which has lately made great advancement in Europe, we are happy to announce is in successful operation in this city, being introduced by Mr. J. Pendleton, who has made it his study in Europe. Messrs. Wells & Lilly have in press and will soon issue a genuine edition of Sir Astley Cooper's Lectures, from the copy published under his sanction and edited by F. Tyrrell, Esq. with plates which have been drawn on stone by A. Bowen, and Lithographied by Mr. Pendleton.

LADIES' PAPER.

The proposals of Messrs. Ingraham & Hewes, in this city, to publish *The Ladies' Album*, a weekly paper devoted to Charity, Religion, Belles Lettres, &c. have, we learn, been well received by the ladies, and it has the promise of success.—They offer Gold Medals, of the value of $20 each, for the best written essay on *Religion* and *Morality*, and the best poem on *Charity*, both to be written by females.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

On Friday, last week, an action was brought before the Court of Common Pleas for this county, held by Judge Ward, by Mr. Jonathan C. Hastings, of this city, against Mr. John Hayden, and Jane, his wife, of Brookline, for a breach of promise of marriage made by the latter before her marriage with Mr. H. The damages were laid at $10,000 and the trial excited much interest from the respectability of the parties. After a fair and impartial charge by the Judge, the jury retired; and on Saturday morning returned their verdict, "*That the said Jane never did promise in manner and form as the plaintiff has set forth in his declaration.*" It is understood the plaintiff will appeal to the Supreme Court. A report of the above trial was published in the Traveller and Courier. S. D. Parker, Esq. appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and Wm. J. Hubbard, Esq. for the defendant.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND JAIL.

The number of persons at present confined in the House of Correction in this city, is 145; viz. 86 females and 59 males. In the jail for debt, 27.

Marriages

IN THIS CITY.

Augustus Crosby to Hannah Wyman
Chas. C. Kendall to Rachel G. Nicholls
Albert Fisher to Adnah Tibbetts
Charles Arnold to Elizabeth H. Whalan
Jos. Thayer to Lydia K. Beers.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Friday noon, Nov. 4.

Oct. 28. Thomas Hatten, 3 years.
" Nancy B. Steel, 33 years.
" Joseph Snowden, 35 years.
" 30. Elizabeth Knights.
" John Johnson.
" Mary Cary, 33 years.
" Thomas H. Stone, 8 years.
" Sarah Bass, 84 years.
" Mary Colburn, 25 years.
" 31. Ann Abrams, 18 years.
" Wm. E. Bissell, 6 months.
" Dorothy May, 67 years.
Nov. 1. Isaac Whitemore, 2 years.
" 2. William Witson, 20 years.
" Jairus E. Pratt, 3 years.
" Joseph N. Adams, 47 years.
" Frederick W. Nickerson, 20 years.
" Harriet Jennings, 15 years.
" 3. James Martin, 36 years.
" Sarah Blood, 67 years.
" Hannah Melcher, 47 years.
" William Gray, 75 years.
" 3 Stillborn.

Died in this city on Thursday evening last, the Hon. WILLIAM GRAY, one of our most eminent, enterprising merchants, and respected citizens, aged 75 years.

Port of Boston.

Arrived.

Nov. 3. Java, Rich, Liverpool.
" Sereno, Thacher, do.
" Neptune, Picket, Gottenb.
" Dove, Ripley, Malaga.
" Sarah&Esther, Whitmore, Marsala

Cleared.

Nov. 3. Columbus, Bray, Sumatra.
" Orbit, Green, Genoa&Legh.
" Agnes, Harding, Matanzas.
" Palladium, Larcom, Azores.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. DECEMBER 31, 18.. No. 2.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

A portion of the News-Letter will be appropriated for such advertisements as require to be kept in existence; such as letters of administration, orders of courts; copy rights; new publications; notices of removals; new establishments of business; formation and dissolution of partnerships; sales of real estates, &c. &c. at the usual prices charged in this city.

It will be perceived that the two outside leaves have not been paged; these are intended, at the close of a volume, to be separated from the twelve inside pages, and attached as an Appendix, or bound separate.

POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.

'Tis curious to find in the overgrown town,
While through its long streets we are dodging,
That many a man is in his trade settled down,
Whose *name don't agree with his lodging*;
For instance, Jack *Munday* in *Friday* street dwells,
Mr. *Pitt* in *Fox* court is residing;
Mr. *White* in *Brown's* buildings, green grocery sells,
While *East* in *West* square is abiding;

Mr. *Lamb* in Red *Lion* steeet perks up his head,
To *Lamb's*, Conduit street, *Lyon* goes courting;
Mr. *Lover* at *Battle* bridge hires him a bed,
While *Moon* is in *Sun* street disporting;
Bill *Brown* up to *Green* street to live now is gone,
In *Stanhope*-mews *Dennett* keeps horses—
Doctor *Low* lives in *High* street, Saint Mary-le-bone;
In *Brown* street one Johnny *White's* door sees.

In *Knight Rider* street, you've both *Walker* and *Day*,
In *Castle* street, *Champion* and *Spearman*:
In *Blackman* street *Lillywhite* makes a display,
In *Cheapside* lives sweet Mrs *Dearman*.
But still much more curious it is, when the streets
Accord with the names of their tenants;
And yet with such curious accordance one meets,
In taking a town tour like Pennant's.

For instance, in *Crown* street, Geo. *King* you may note,
To *Booth*, in May *fair*, you go shopping;
And *Porter*, of *Brewer* street, goes in a boat
To *Waters*, of *River* street, Wapping!
Mr. *Sparrow*, in *Bird* street has feather'd his nest,
Mr. *Archer*, in *Bow* street woos Sally;
Mr *Windham*, in *Air* street gets zephyr'd to rest
Mr. *Dancer* resides in *Ball* alley.

Mr. *Fisher* on *Finsbury* fixes his views,
Mrs. *Foote* in *Shoe*-lane works at carding;
Mr. *Hawke* has a residence close to the *Mews*,
And *Winter* puts up in *Spring*-gardens.
In *Orange* street, *Lemon* vends porter and ale,
In *Hart* street, Jack *Deer* keeps a stable;
In *Hill* street, located, you'll find Mr. *Dale*,
In Blue *Anchor* row, Mr. *Cable*.

In *Paradise* row, Mr. *Adam* sells figs,
Eve in *Apple-tree*-yard rooms has taken;
Mr. *Coltman*, in *Foley* street fits you with wigs,
In *Hog* lane you call upon *Bacon*.
Old *Homer* in *Greek* street, sells barrels and staves,
While *Pope* in *Cross* lane is a baker;
In *Liquorpond* street, Dr. *Drinkwater* shaves,
In *Cow* lane lives *A. Veal*, undertaker.

DYSPEPSIA.

"Boston folks are full of notions," is a saying which time and truth have made proverbial. It is equally true, and almost as notorious, that Boston folks are addicted to dyspepsia. What a satisfactory cause is thus suggested for that character which has been cast as a reproach upon this ancient place! Notions are the legitimate offspring of indigestion. A dyspeptical man is always full of them, why not a dyspeptical community also? Churches of superb and everlasting granite, with a wooden steeple, or a fence of unplaned boards, jammed in, perhaps,

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. DECEMBER 31, 18 . No. 2.

as if by beetle and wedge, between stables, taverns, tippling houses, and muddy streets; a capitol of painted brick; a market spacious, splendid, and durable, but all on one side—here are some of the fruits of this tremendous disorder. It is its prevalence which renders the otherwise crafty citizens of the Emporium so prone to running after strangers of distinction, foreigners with titles, mountebanks, merryandrews, tragedians, and pickpockets; making so much of swindlers and charlatans, and neglecting modest men of merit. *U. S. Lit. Gaz.*

ANECDOTE.

"Why do you not pay me that six and eight pence, Mr. Mulroony?" said an attorney to an Irishman; who replied, "Why, faith because I do not owe you that same." "Not owe it to me, yes you do, it's for opinion you had of me." "That's a good one, indeed," replied Pat, "when I never had any opinion of you in all my life."

JOHN KNOX.

The London Star, of Sept. 28, 1825, contains an account of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the monument to this "chief instrument, under God, of the reformation of Scotland." This monument is to be erected in the Merchants' Park, Glasgow, in view of the Cathedral.

STATE PRISON.

The Massachusetts State Prison must be in a flourishing state—for, from the labour of the convicts, the *profit*, for one year ending on the 1st inst. amounts to more than ten thousand dollars. *N. Y. Gaz.*

There is error, we apprehend, in making a Penitentiary a *money-getting* concern, and we therefore conceive that such an institution may yield a net profit of even more than ten thousand dollars per annum, and yet be as a Penitentiary in any thing but a very "flourishing" state. The establishment at Charlestown is under excellent management, as a great work shop; every thing in it seems to be well conducted, as far as depends upon the Superintendent and his deputies. A personal inspection of it, however, some time ago, induced the writer of this to believe that the accommodations, food and privileges, of the tenants of that place of condign *punishment*, were equal, if not superior, to those which are ordinarily enjoyed by workmen, in Europe at least, in extensive manufactories—and very little inferior, in actual comfort, to those enjoyed on board ships of war in the service of some nations, if not in ours. All these comforts produce the usual result of well fed labour—*productiveness*; but do they *punish or prevent crime?* That is the test of the relative utility of Penitentiaries.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE HATFIELD ELM.

The Elm in Hatfield, Mass. is supposed to be the largest in New England. It measures in circumference thirty-four feet, at two feet from the ground; at the height of five feet, the smallest place in the trunk, the circumference is twenty-four feet six inches. There is a cut in the tree, four feet from the ground, which tradition says was made by the Indians, for the highest rise of water in the Connecticut river.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. *Suffolk*, ss. At a Probate Court, held at Boston, in said County, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five,

WHEREAS *Willard Badger*, Administrator of the goods and estate of JOSEPH SPEAR, late of Boston, Mariner, deceased, intestate, has this day presented for allowance the second account of his administration upon said estate,

He the said *Willard Badger* is hereby directed to give public notice in the newspaper called the American Traveller, printed in said Boston, two weeks successively, that said account will be passed upon at a Probate Court, to be held at said Boston, on Monday the ninth day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. that all persons interested therein may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, either for or against the allowance of the same.

Witness my hand, the day and year above written. JOS'H HALL, *Judge of Probate.*

REMOVAL.

CHARLES A. SPRING, has removed to No. 29 Water street

REMOVAL.

LIVERMORE & DUNN, have removed to No. 23, Kilby street.

To Let.—Chambers No 10, Water-street, recently occupied by them.

BOOKS FOR NEW YEAR.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128, Washington-street, have just published the following New Juvenile BOOKS, which they offer at liberal discounts by the dozen, or hundred, namely :—

Poetry without fiction ; for children between the ages of three and seven ; with the conversations of a mother with her children, intended to make the latter comprehend what they learn, and to convey such instruction as may arise out of each subject. 50 cts.

Tales of the Pemberton Family ; for the use of children. By Amelia Opie. 50 cts.

Helen of the Glen, a tale for Youth. 62 cents.

Warning and Example, or the Story of Mrs. Neville and her Grandchildren. 62 cts.

Little Henri, a German Tale : translated from the French of M. Lambert. 50 cts.

New Tales for Boys. By Madame Delafaye. 50 cents.

New Tales for Girls. By the same.—

Little Flora ; by Elizabeth Somerville, author of many approved works. 50 cts.

Harry and Lucy concluded ; being the last part of Early Lessons, by Maria Edgeworth, in 3 vols. $2,62.

Extract from the Author's Preface. "These volumes are intended for young people, from the age of ten to fourteen. They complete the series of "Early Lessons ;" an humble work, from which no literary fame can be acquired, but which I have been most desirous to complete, from the belief that it will be more useful than any other in my power. I have had another motive for finishing it ; one, which, though it may be no concern of the public, I may be permitted to name. Harry and Lucy was begun by my father, above fifty years ago, for the use of his own family, and published at a time when no one of any literary character, excepting Dr. Watts and Mrs. Barbauld, had even condescended to write for children. That little book was, I believe, the very first attempt to give any correct elementary knowledge or taste for science in a narrative suited to the comprehension of children, and calculated to amuse and interest, as well as to instruct.

"I have endeavoured to pursue, in this Conclusion of Early Lessons, my father's object in their commencement—to exercise the powers of attention, observation, reasoning, and invention, rather than to teach any one science, or to make any advance beyond first principles. The essential point is to excite a thirst for knowledge, without which it is in vain to pour the full tide even to the lips. As Dr. Johnson said to Boswell, when he was describing the pains his preceptors had taken to give him learning—

"Sir, anybody can bring a horse to the water, but who can make him drink ?"

"The varying occurrences of domestic life, the frequent changes of scene, and the different characters of the children, with all their hopes and fears in the pursuit of their own little schemes and experiments, will, I hope, produce sufficient action to create interest, and to keep awake attention. No pernicious stimulus has been given, no deception or cajolery employed to effect our purpose. All attempts to cheat children, by the false promise that they can obtain knowledge without labour, are vain and hurtful. The gods sell every thing to labour, and mortals, young or old, must pay that price. The wages of industry should, however, be rendered as certain as possible ; for the pupils will exert themselves in proportion to their hopes, that their efforts will be recompensed by the pleasure of success. I have taken all the precautions in my power to secure to each effort of attention its just reward.

"Much that would be tiresome and insufferable to young people, if offered by preceptors in a didactic tone, will be eagerly accepted when suggested in conversation, especially in conversations between themselves : in these there is always a certain proportion of *nonsense* ; an alloy, which is necessary to make sense work well Children can go on talking to one another much longer than they can bear to hear the address, however wise or eloquent, of any grown person.—The great preceptor, standing on the top of the ladder of learning, can hardly stretch his hand down to the poor urchin at the bottom, looking up to him in despair ; but an intermediate companion, who is only a few steps above, can assist him with a helping hand, can show him where to put his foot safely ; and now urging, now encouraging, can draw him up to any height within his own attainment."

The Boston Picture Books, No 1 to 12, being new and neat small Toy Books for Children, retailed by the dozen only, or by the groce 125.

Also a very large collection of Books for Children of all ages, published in different parts of the U. States ; and in England.

REMOVAL.

BALL & DAVIS would inform their friends and the public, that they have sold out their stock at No. 429, Washington-street, formerly No 2 Newbury-street, and have taken the chambers on the north corner of Kilby and Central-streets, where they have for sale a general assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES A. SPRING, has removed to No. 29 Water street.

REMOVAL.

LIVERMORE & DUNN, have removed to No. 53, Libby street.

To Let.—Chambers No. 10, Water-street, recently occupied by them.

BOOKS FOR NEW YEAR.

Mussey & Parker, 128, Washington street, have just published the following New Juvenile BOOKS, which they offer at liberal discounts by the dozen, or hundred, namely —

Poetry without fiction; for children between the ages of three and seven; with the conversations of a mother with her children, intended to make the latter compose, and they learn, and to convey such instruction as may arise out of each subject. 50 cts.

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Marriages

IN THIS CITY.

Amariah Coy to Emeline Spear
Simeon Sever of Braintree to Maria Bagley
Elias J. Craig to Harriet Neil
Peter Atherton to Mary Copeland
Alexander Hammond to Mary Benner
Edgar W. Davies to Mary Blake
Jos. Warren Jr. to Eunice Hale
Stephen Vialle Jr. to Martha L. Gould.

MARRIED, in Newstead, by Rev. Mr. *Crooks*, Mr. Ichabod *Crane* to Miss Susannah *Hook*.

By hook or crook
This loving pair
Are bound in wedlock's chain,
What is a hook
Without a crook,
Or *hook* without a *crane*?

In Swanzey, Mass. on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Jonathan K. Brown to Miss Sally Mason, daughter of Mr. Benajah Mason.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Dec. 29.

Dec. 22. Lydia Russell, 59 years.
" Priscilla Badger. 46 years.
" Mary Knowles, 24 years.
" Mary Story, 65 years.
" Catharine Stevens, 93 years.
" Eben. C. H. Cook, 7 years.
23. Elizabeth Powars, 71 years.
" Edward Burk, 14 months.
" ——— Coombs, 1 week.
24. Geo. Williams, 14 years.
" Hannah L. Singleton, 49 years.
" Edward O. Baker, 24 "
" Cynthia Smith, 33 "
25. Charles Guild, 59 "
" Horatio A. Preston, 12 "
" Mary Mansfield, 42 "
26. Harriet Smith, 29 "
" Allen Crocker, 75 "
" Charles B. Nottage, 3 months.
27. David Flinn, 5 years.
" Elizabeth Clouston, 58 years.
28. Sarah Spalding, 20 years.
" Eliza Murray (infant.)
" Ellen Wallake, 65 years
" Catharine L. Borland, 32 years.

DIED.

In Andover, Mass. 22d inst. Mr. Joseph Dane, aged 72. He was a soldier in Col. Prescott's regt. at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In Burlington, Dr. William Paddock, aged 38; for some years a respectable practitioner in that place, and Lecturer on Botany in the Medical Institution.

In Charleston, S. C. Rev. Hooper Cumming, late of New-York.

In Baltimore, Mr. John Elliot, in the 105th year of his age.

In Tolland, Con. Gen. Elijah Chapman, aged 73. Gen. Chapman was the first Sheriff of Tolland, and held that office from the incorporation of the county in 1786, until his resignation in 1809. He served in the Revolution from the commencement to the close of the war.

In Virginia, Peter Bowdoin Esq. aged 64.

In Preston, Ct. Mr. Ephraim Herrick, aged 100 years. He rode post from the office of the New-London Gazette, 15 years, and performed the duty with ease to himself and acceptance to his customers until he was 75 years old. He lost an arm in the service of his country in the revolutionary war.

QUEBEC, *December* 8.

The funeral of his Lordship, Joseph Octave Pelessis, Roman Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, took place yesterday, the 7th. instant, with the ceremonies and respect due to the rank of the deceased, and in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

HISTORY OF BOSTON.

JUST published by ABEL BOWEN, and for sale at his Office, No. 2, Congress-square, HISTORY OF BOSTON, the Metropolis of Massachusetts, from its origin to the present period, with some account of the Environs. By CALEB H. SNOW, M. D. Embellished with engravings. 1 vol. octavo—400 pages.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JEREMIAH FITCH & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 21st. ult.—All persons indebted to said firm are called upon to pay the same, and all persons having demands against said firm, are requested to present them to JEREMIAH FITCH, No's 38 and 40 Central street who will duly settle and adjust the same. JEREMIAH FITCH.
RICHARD S. HOWE

JEREMIAH FITCH would inform his friends and the public, that he continues the business at No's 38 & 40 Central-street, where he has for sale a very extensive assortment of WOOLEN, COTTON & SILK GOODS, by the package or piece.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. JANUARY 7, 1826. No. 3.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

A portion of the News-Letter will be appropriated for such advertisements as require to be kept in existence; such as letters of administration, orders of courts; copy rights; new publications; notices of removals; new establishments of business; formation and dissolution of partnerships; sales of real estates, &c. &c. at the usual prices charged in this city.

It will be perceived that the two outside leaves have not been paged; these are intended, at the close of a volume, to be separated from the twelve inside pages, and attached as an Appendix, or bound separate.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An article on Telegraphs shall appear next week, with several others, which were received too late for this paper.

POETRY.

For the Boston News-Letter.

NEW YEAR.

Once more revolving Earth, around the Sun,
As from Eternity, its race has run;
And to Eternity perhaps may fly,
Thro' Gulphs of ether round the winding sky.

Globe of my birth, all hail thy bright career,
Which thus upon us brings the new-born year;
Altho' thy children die, by Fate or Quack,
Thou carriest all thy baggage on thy back.

Huge piles of bones, with health, and hopes, and fears,
With all the "Lumber of six thousand years,"
Enrich thy soil; and keep the balance true,
By killing old ones to support the new.

Such is the will of Heaven; and I'll no more
Thy transient, fleeting, flashing Gems adore;
But stick close to thee, till by age I'm hurl'd
From thy cold regions to a milder World.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1826. OLD S.

ANECDOTE.

About two months after the failure of the Eagle Bank, a respectable looking gentleman called into a lottery office and inquired if bills of that bank would be taken for tickets, and stated that he had a five dollar bill of that description, which he had just ascertained was uncurrent. He was asked how long the bill had been in his possession, the reply was, only two or three weeks, that he lived a little way into the interior and took it of a traveller whom he had entertained for a night. Somewhat surprised that a person, apparently in good circumstances and of considerable intelligence, could be ignorant of the failure of that bank, a by-stander inquired if he took a *newspaper*. The stranger replied, he formerly took one, but thinking himself unable to *afford* the *expense*, he had a few months before discontinued it.

Gard. Chron.

BIG WALNUT TREE.

The Big Walnut Tree, which for many a year filled so large a space in the traveller's eye, as he passed through the fertile town of Hanover, Chatauque county, on his way to Ohio, was, some three years since, by a terrible wind, tumbled to the ground. This giant of the forest, whose girth was about thirty feet, was seized upon by a speculator, who hollowed out a a piece of its trunk, and converted it into a grocery; and this mighty giant, who had withstood the rage of the el-

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NEW YEAR.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ements and the frowns of a thousand winters, was now compelled to bear in its bosom the inebriating draught, to dispense the intoxicating fluid, and to hear the twice-told tale. To pluck this remnant of the age aborigine from so ignoble an employment, from a thraldom so vile, some men of enterprize have stepped forward, and are now engaged in removing this remnant from Hanover, by way of the canal, to the famed metropolis of this state; to be there fitted up, not for the sale of esquebaugh, pumpkin pies, and Ohio cigars, but to dispense to the fashionable on the battery, the choicest confectionary, the racy champaigne and the exhilirating cigar of Havana.—*Black Rock (N.Y.) Gaz.*

LAW SUIT.

A case of some interest, as relating to passengers and steam-boats, was tried before Judge Irving, on the 24th inst. and was brought by Alfred Pool against Capt. Thomas Wiswall, of the steam boat James Kent. It appears that the defendant came on board the Kent at Hudson, when bound to this city. He applied for a birth at bed time, when he was refused, on the ground that he had not paid his fare. He contended that he paid his fare almost immediately on his coming on board the boat, but being a stranger, did not think it necessary to put down his name for a birth. Harsh words ensued, which terminated by an offer on the part of the plaintiff to pay his fare a second time, which the captain refused, but contended that he should put him on shore, and about 1 o'clock in the morning, actually forced the plaintiff in the boat, and landed him at a lonely spot, far from a house, and twenty miles from the city, keeping his baggage as security for the passage. The jury after a charge from the judge, against the legality of the captain's conduct, brought in a verdict of $75 damages for plaintiff. *N. Y. Adv.*

PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

A bill passed the lower house of the Legislature of South Carolina on the 16th inst. amending the law prohibiting the introduction of free persons of colour, which provides that on the arrival of all packets or merchant vessels at any of the ports of the State, from any foreign port, having on board any coloured persons, employed as stewards, cooks, &c. the Sheriff of said district shall repair on board such vessel, and order the captain of the same to remove his vessel into the stream, at a distance of not less than 150 yards from the wharf, and to load and unload the same with lighters; and a penalty of $1000 to be imposed for neglect or refusal.

A resolution has passed in the Virginia House of Delegates, permitting free persons of colour, of general good conduct and character, and such as have wives and children, to remain in the State. The law was formerly that none, but those who had performed some signal action, should be allowed the privilege. *Courier.*

SHIP-BUILDING AT BATH.

It is stated in a Bath paper of Nov. 15th that during the two preceding days, there had been 10 launches of fine vessels from the ship yards of that thriving town—one a brig fully rigged.

MALTA.

The city of Malta, possessing great natural fortifications, was rendered by the wealth, power, and perseverance of the knights, one of the strongest places in Europe. The outer wall is from 45 to 75, and even 100 feet high in some places, immensely thick, and founded upon the rock; the inner wall is still higher, and as thick, the whole built with the greatest solidity and regularity; the gateways are lofty and magnificent, rising above the rest of the wall, and ornamented with carvings of immense size: it may give you some idea of these walls to state that they now afford a place of residence to many thousands of the Maltese people; there were left arched spaces extending into the thickness of the walls; the front of these arches they fill up with a stone wall and this converts them into a house at once.

Messrs. Editors,

SINCE my last communication respecting the rate of increase of population in this and three other cities, a fact has come to my knowledge, of which I was then ignorant, viz. that when the census of 1820 was taken, the soldiers at the two forts, and the sailors on board the ship Independence, then laying in our harbour, were enumerated in it. Since that time the ship has been removed, and the number of soldiers at the forts greatly reduced, so that a loss of 474 of inhabitants has arisen from these causes. The population of Boston in

1820 was therefore	42,824
do. 1825	58,281
Gain in five years	15,457
or at the rate of	,361
Providence in the same time gained at the rate of	,355
New-York	,350

Pos.

From the report of the Indian Agent, it appears there are no less than 38 schools established in the Indian country by different societies, to aid in supporting which the U. S. pay $13,550. The whole number of scholars are 1,159; number of teachers 281, including their families.

EARTHQUAKE.

A violent earthquake was experienced at Port-au-Prince, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th Nov. It was preceded by a rumbling noise from the South East, and continued four or five seconds. The shock was, according to the representations of some of the oldest inhabitants, more violent than that of the year 1770, which nearly destroyed the whole city. Fortunately there was no material injury sustained.

THE REBELS.

THE REBELS, OR BOSTON BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.—By the author of Hobomok.

Here the free spent of Mankind at length,
Throws its last fetters off; and who shall place,
A limit to the quarter's unchained strength,
Or cut his swiftness in the forward race.—*Bryant.*

Just published and for sale by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & Co.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The large and valuable lot of Land situated on the south east side of Pitts street, adjoining the site to be occupied by the new Congregational Society, and containing about 20,000 feet. It may be divided into 12 or 15 convenient lots for dwelling houses, with ample front and requisite yard room for wood house and other conveniences. It will be sold in portions to accommodate purchasers desirous to build, or to a single purchaser on favourable terms. The short distance from the centre of business and their retired position from the main streets, renders these estates very eligible both for the man of business and of leisure. For terms and further particulars enquire of DAVID WOODMAN, No. 45 Hanover street. 1i&os3m Jan. 7

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts. *Suffolk*, ss. At a Probate Court, held at Boston, in said County, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five,

WHEREAS *Willard Badger*, Administrator of the goods and estate of JOSEPH SPEAR, late of Boston, Mariner, deceased, intestate, has this day presented for allowance the second account of his administration upon said estate,

He the said *Willard Badger* is hereby directed to give public notice in the newspaper called the American Traveller, printed in said Boston, two weeks successively, that said account will be passed upon at a Probate Court, to be held at said Boston, on Monday the ninth day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A M. that all persons interested therein may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, either for or against the allowance of the same.

Witness my hand, the day and year above written. JOSH HALL, *Judge of Probate.*

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Salmon Perry to Miss Mary W. Pollard
Saml. G. Goodrich of Hartford to Miss Mary Boott.
Henry Reed to Mrs. Rhoda Crosby
Nathaniel Tead to Miss Sarah Swain
John Bennett to Miss Sally Durant
Thos. W. Baker to Miss Louisa D. Mansfield
David W. Hall to Miss Mary M. Griffin
Haskell Bancroft to Miss Mary Mann.

In Pittsfield, Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith, of Boston, Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology in the Berkshire Medical Institution, to Miss Eliza, daughter of H. C. Brown, Esq. high Sheriff of the County of Berkshire.

At Chester, N. H. Mr. Amasa Potter, of Boston, to Miss Abigail Morse.

At Walpole, N. H. Mr. Francis Fisher, of Boston, to Miss Lydia Kittredge, daughter of Dr. J. K.

In Bridgewater, by Rev. Mr. Hodges, Mr. Freedom Whitman, of Boston, to Miss Clarissa Allen, of East Bridgewater.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Jan. 6.

Dec. 27.	Jeremiah Dacey	24	years
29.	John Burbank	50	,,
,,	George Martin	2½	,,
30.	Caroline Charles	8	,,
,,	Eliza Tidd	37	,,
31.	Sarah Nason	66	,,
,,	Wm. W. Brett	3	,,
Jan. 1.	Edward D. Searle	4	,,
,,	Olive Hill	17	,,
,,	Jona. F. Greenwood	31	,,
2.	Sarah Leachman	3	months.
,,	Joseph Eliot Henry	2½	years.
,,	Jane K. Richardson	80	,,
,,	Sarah A. Pollock	9	months.
4.	Samuel Morse	56	years.

DIED

In Worcester Gaol, Dec. 27, Mr. Thomas Knowles, a *poor debtor*, aged 82. He cited his creditor to appear a few days since, when it was expected he would take the poor debtor's oath; but from previous sickness and confinement, operating on the infirmities of old age, his mind was so disordered that the oath could not be administered. His creditor was present, but did not see fit to discharge him.—*Yeoman.*

In Attleborough, Mr. Joseph A. Richards, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. R. was one of the few surviving Frenchmen who came to our assistance in the war of the revolution; through which, he served with honour. After peace was declared, he settled in Attleborough, where he has ever since supported the principles which he fought for in his youth. He was universally esteemed by all his friends—his house was ever open to the distresses of his countrymen.

In Londonderry, N. H. in the 90th year of his age, the Hon John Bell—a man distinguished by an intuitive soundness of judgment, great decision of character, and inflexible integrity. He was a leading member of the New Hampshire Legislature from the commencement to the close of the Revolutionary War, and after the establishment of the State Constitution a member of the Senate and House of Representatives. He was father to the late Governor of that State, and the present Sheriff of Rockingham.

Anne Moore.—Last week terminated the life of Anne Moore, of this town, the pretended *fasting woman*, in the 78th year of her age. About the beginning of the year 1807, this extraordinary impostor lived at Tutbury, a village in Staffordshire, where she first excited public attention by declaring that she lived without food, and having offered to prove the truth of her assertion by submitting to be watched for a considerable time, she was at last detected in her imposture by a professional gentleman of the name of Fox, who discovered that her daughter was in the habit of conveying her food daily, and concealing it under the bed clothes. *Macclesfield Courier, Oct .6.*

HISTORY OF BOSTON.

JUST published by ABEL BOWEN, and for sale at his Office, No. 2, Congress-square, HISTORY OF BOSTON. the Metropolis of Massachusetts, from its origin to the present period, with some account of the Environs. By CALEB H. SNOW, M. D. Embellished with engravings. 1 vol. octavo—400 pages.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty eighth day of November, A. D. 1825, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the *United States of America*, ABEL BOWEN, of the said District, has deposited in this Office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, *to wit:*

A HISTORY of BOSTON, the Metropolis of Massachusetts; from its origin to the present period. With some account of the Environs. By CALEB H. SNOW, M. D. Mons Idæus ubi et gentis cunabula nostræ.—*Virgil.* Embellished with Engravings.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching, historical and other prints."

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. JANUARY 14, 1826. No. 4.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

A portion of the News-Letter will be appropriated for such advertisements as require to be kept in existence; such as letters of administration, orders of courts; copy rights; new publications; notices of removals; new establishments of business; formation and dissolution of partnerships; sales of real estates, &c. &c. at the usual prices charged in this city.

It will be perceived that the two outside leaves have not been paged; these are intended, at the close of a volume, to be separated from the twelve inside pages, and attached as an Appendix, or bound separate.

POETRY.

THE MINIATURE.

WILLIAM was holding in his hand
The likeness of his wife,
'Twas drawn by some enchanted wand,
It seem'd so much like life.

He almost thought it spoke—he gaz'd
Upon the picture still,
And was delighted and amaz'd
To view the painter's skill.

This picture is just like thee, Jane,
'Tis drawn to nature true;
I've kiss'd it o'er and o'er again,
It is so much LIKE YOU.

And has it kiss'd thee back, my dear?
Ah no, my love, said he;
Then, William, it is very clear,
It 's not at all LIKE ME.

FEMALE ENTERPRIZE.

While we were sitting in the City Clerk's office, a few moments, the other day, a tall, slender-waisted young lady, who vibrated between 35 and 40, rigged in capacious green calash, a long bottle-green *shawl*, high-heeled shoes, and other fashionable appurtenances, tripped through the door so light and airy, that a stoic would feel the melting influence of female witchery, and asked, in an imperative voice, if "this was the place to be published?" Being answered in the affirmative, she bashfully twisted her toothless jaws somewhere into the vicinity of her bosom, and told the gentleman she wished to be published forthwith. He informed her ladyship that it would require fourteen days, to make it lawful; but she remonstrated against such cruelty, by assuring him that her betrothed husband was confined in jail, and he could not be released, till they were married. The idea of law seemed to have a provoking influence on her buoyant spirits; but, rather than to fail of realizing such prospective connubial bliss, she finally consented to leave her name, and wait with patience the appointed time;—but remarked, with a sigh, as she took her leave, these were *hard times, when one was in distress!*

A second lady, of middle age, with a fair, melancholy face, well dressed, and obviously in the deepest trouble, begged to inquire whether one Patrick O'—— had recently been published? While the clerk was searching the records, she began a pitiful story of her wrongs; how this same base Patrick O—— had forsaken her,—and how much she had suffered by his dissipation and neglect;—but the greatest of all her afflictions arose from

The Boston Mud-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. JANUARY 14, 1826. No. 1.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ANNA BOWEN, NO. 3, CORNHILL SQUARE.

a report that he had just been published to another dear one! On being assured that no such circumstance had transpired, accompanied with an opinion that the story was all a hoax, made up to teaze her, she brightened up in a twinkling,, took a bold stand. and declared what she would do in retaliation for such treatment, if he did get married; and away she went with spirits at the boiling point, and her language truly scalding to the lovers of decorum.

The third and last, who made her debut ere the second had fairly been forgotten by the gentlemen present, was a formidable-sized sylph, of about two hundred pounds weight,—a genuine pot-luck boarder,—all feathers and ribbon, but, unfortunately, too hoarse to articulate her words distinctly—for which she "wished to be excused"—with a short courtesy, as much as to say, your servant, sir.—"Pray, sir, is my publishment finished?" said this fat dame of a notable street, with a second courtesy.

The thing was produced, and altho' she seemed to eye the four-and-sixpence, as it passed into the officer's hands, with more than ordinary sensibility, another courtesy, more rapidly executed than the former, was a conclusive evidence of her thankfulness that things were nearly completed, and away she went in a halo of joy.

The following epitaph, extracted from Professor Griscom's "Year in Europe," was copied by him from a tomb stone in the church-yard of Brading in the Isle of Wight.

EPITAPH.

Forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear,
That mourns thy exit from a world like this:
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,
And stay'd thy progress to the seats of bliss.

No more confin'd to grov'ling scenes of night,
No more a tenant pent in mortal clay;
Now should we rather hail thy glorious flight,
And trace thy journey to the realms of day.

The population of Upper Canada, is found by the Census of 1825 to be 157,741, giving an increase of 6,444 in one year.

In France it requires an immense capital to establish a printing press. An enormous duty, amounting in some cases to 60,000 dollars, is to be paid for a patent or license which may be revoked at the king's pleasure.

The governor of Indiana, in his message to the legislature, states, that the common school lands in Indiana consist of 608,207 acres, which, at $2 per acre, would produce a fund of $1,216,444, producing at 6 per cent. interest, an income of $72,986. There are also 40,960 acres of college lands granted to the State. The population of Indiana has nearly doubled within the last five years. In 1800 the Territory contained 5000 souls; in 1810, 24,000; and in 1825, it is estimated at 250,000. The state can muster 40,000 citizen soldiers.

Post Office Department.—The profits arising from the Post Office department, during the year ending on the 1st of July last, were $45,476; while the loss to the government in the year ending July 1, 1823, was £55,580! There has been 1040 new post offices established since the 1st of July 1823; and the number of agents employed in the operation of the department is upwards of 15,000.

The number of deaths of persons belonging to Nantucket, during the year 1825, was 241; this number includes 38 who died abroad, and *one hundred and fourteen* young children!—viz.

Under 10 years of age - -	114
Between 10 and 70 - - -	92
Above 70 - - - - - - - -	35=241

Although this mortality is supposed to be greater than that of any preceding year, yet it must be principally imputed to the prevalence of diseases incident to children, who were swept off in a remarkable manner by measles, whooping cough, cholera, &c.

In Belfast, Me. 80 deaths occurred during the last year. Belfast contains 2839 inhabitants; and there are 171 dwelling houses, besides numerous warehouses, stores, shops, offices, &c. within ½ a mile of the lower bridge.

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The following epitaph, extracted
from Professor Griscom's "Year in
Europe," was copied by him from a
tomb stone in the church-yard of
Bunting in the Isle of Wight.

EPITAPH.

Purples, blue shade the colorless rose,
That reserve thy soft form a world like this,
Purples the west that would have kept thee here,
And may'st thy progress to the seat of bliss,
Be more cordial to greet hearts of mine,
By more a season past in mortal way;
Than should we rather feel thy gladness flight,
And trace thy journey to the realms of day.

The population of Upper Canada,
is found by the Census of 1825 to be
157,741, giving an increase of 6,414 in
one year.

Port of Boston.

Jan. *Entered.*

1. Warren, Smith, Cronstadt.
   Cyprus, Gammons, Messina and Palermo.
2. Mary-Catherine, [Br.] Lyle, Halifax.
6. Washington, Norris, Halifax.
7. Forest, Foote, Liverpool.
   Arcturus, Dill, Lisbon via Portland.
   Geo. Henry, Bourne, Halifax.
   Marion, Cole, Aux Cayes.
   Amity, Linnel, Turks Island.
   Export, Bray, Rio de la Hache.
   Jew, Lovell, St Croix.
   Eagle, Grows, Martinique.
8. Wm. Penn, Bignoll, Honduras.
   Oracle, Webb, Demerara.
   Nestor, Whitney, Cronstadt.
   Pan Matanzas, Blanchard, do.
11. Globe, Smith, Cronstadt.
    James and Caroline, Eaton, Tobago.

Jan. *Cleared.*

2. Mentor, Mann, Batavia.
   Dover, Rider, Jacmel.
3. Vine, Grozier, Liberia & Pernambuco.
   Ranger, Armstrong, St. John, N.B.
4. Eliza, Bunker, St. Domingo.
   Telemachus, Crosby, St. Thomas.
5. Francis, Otis, do.
6. Sarah Maria, Cole, Matanzas.
7. Diana, Lapham, Amsterdam.
   James, Holmes, Rotterdam.
   Fame, Cann, Halifax.
10. Sarah, Torrey, Surinam.
    Gen. Turner, Hammond, C. de Verds and Africa.
    Mary Catherine, [Br.] Lyle, Halifax.
11. Pedler, Spearman, Africa.

Jan. *Coastwise.**

5. Ship Thos. Fowler, Barnet, Savannah.
   Brig Grampus, Bangs, Charleston.
7. Ship Louisa, Lyon, Mobile.
   Brig Elk, Emery, Norfolk.

* Those mentioned as having cleared for coast-wise ports are presumed to be bound to those ports for the purpose of loading for foreign ports—no other coastwise clearances will be reported.

Telegraphic Notice.—At the commencement of the second year, the Telegraph Subscription book will be handed to the Mercantile community generally, for their continued patronage and support.

By the Conductor.

Wreck.—Brig Clarion, Crowell, from Marsala, cargo of 100 pipes, 200 half, 200 qr. and 68 half qr. pipes wine, 5 tons steel, 35 tons barilla, on her passage from Holmes' Hole to this port, was run down by a large brig on Thursday morning Jan. 5, at half past 4 o'clock, 8 leagues N. E. from Cape Cod, while under easy sail on a wind, blowing a gale, from N W. and was lost. The unknown brig was running before the wind, under a press of sail, and struck the Clarion on the weather bow, her stem cutting through the waist and two or three of the deck plank ; the vessel remained in contact but a few minutes ; and as they separated, Capt. Crowell hailed the other to heave to, as he was sinking, and fired a pistol ; but he does not know as she did heave to : he could neither see her nor hear any answer. All hands on board the Clarion were immediately set to work at the pumps, staving wine pipes forward, stopping the aperture with old clothing, wool, &c. by which means, and keeping her before the wind, she was kept above water for some time. At daylight, a brig was seen to leeward ; made a signal of distress, and run down to her, and when within a short distance, lowered the long boat and all hands got into it and were taken on board the brig, which proved to be the Delta from New Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday. Nothing was saved by the crew but the clothes they had on ; all their exertions to keep her free proving ineffectual, and when they left her she was fast settling in the water. Nothing was seen of the unknown brig after the separation. Edward R. Davis, one of the crew of the Clarion, is missing, supposed to have got on board the unknown vessel.

LAUNCH.—The Brig HARDY, of 290 tons a handsome and well-built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Cottle, in North Salem, on Monday last. She is owned by Ropes, Reed and Co. of Boston.—*Es. Reg.*

A company is to be formed in New York, for the purpose of raising vessels or their cargoes, and application is to be made to the legislature this winter to incorporate the same, with a capital of $500,000.

Famine in Brazil. A Savannah paper of Friday last is received by the ship Pheasant. The Br. ship Loyal Sam arrived there on the 29th, in 19 days from Maranham, the captain of which states that the whole country and inhabitants, extending north from Pernambuco, being several provinces including Bahia, are in a state of great suffering, being out of provisions and water, and that from the excessive drought, the crops are nearly or quite destroyed. No freights to be had. The ship General Brock, of Liverpool, after a detention of two months, had sailed with her cargo incomplete.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Mr. Ferdinand E. White, of this city, to Miss Dorothy H. Gardner, daughter of John Gardner, Esq. of Leominster.

On Sunday evening last, at the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Burns, Mr. John Sullivan to Miss Jane G. Hardy, third daughter of the late Mr. Joshua Hardy.

Frederick Nutting of Westminster, Vt. to Miss Elizabeth J. Penniman.

In Nantucket, Charles B. Ray to Miss Clarissa Folger; Paul B. Macy to Miss Ann F. Barnard.

In Fall River, Mr. Nathan Davis to Miss Clarissa, daughter of Mr. John Bowen.

In Bridgewater, by Rev Mr Hodges, Mr. Freedom Whitman, of Boston, to Miss Clarissa Allen, of East Bridgewater.

At Minot, Me. Master Winslow Small, aged 17, weighing 90 lbs to Miss Polly Small, aged 20, weighing 150 lbs.

At Deerfield, on Thursday last, by Rev. Mr. Willard, Mr. Rufus GUNN, to Miss Betsey BALL, both of Deerfield.

The arms of Cupid are but feathered darts
Shot from his pliant bow at youthful hearts;
But ah! what fate awaits us, lovers, all,
When Hymen holds a *Gunn* well loaded with a *Ball*.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Jan. 12.

Jan. 5. Susanna F. Barber, 62 years.
" Caleb Lamson, 25 years.
" Sarah E. White, 7 months.
" 6. John Kent, 25 years.
" John Gilbert, 53 years.
" Seavert Johannason, 31 years.
" 7. Abigail S. Hayward, 59 years.
" Maria Louisa Kendall, 8 years.
" Nathan A. Tufts, Jr. 4 months.
" 8. Eleanor Johnson, 72 years.
" Elizabeth Williams, 85 years.
" William E. Marshall, 23 years.
" Sarah Knott, 32 years.
" 9. Mary Tuttle, 34 years.
" Child of Geo. Everett, 3 weeks.
" Ephraim Searle, 36 years.
" Sarah Puffer, 19 months
" John Blanchard, 24 years.
" 10. Harriet W. Grosvenor, 2 years.
" Jabez G. Fisher, 2 years.
" 11. Margaret Adams, 89 years.
" Samuel Swift, Jr. 42 years.

DIED

In Drewsville, N. H. Mr. James Hawkley, aged 73, a soldier of the revolution, and a worthy and honest man—an Englishman by birth—for many years he fought for his King, came to this country before the revolution, and at the commencement thereof enlisted as a soldier in the American army He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, Monmouth and Stillwater, and valiantly fought the battles of freedom to the close of the war.

Gallipolis, (Ohio) Dec 3—LONGEVITY.—Died, in Harrison township, in this county, on Tuesday the 22d ult. Mrs. Anne Bailey. From the best accounts we have had, she must have been at least 115 years of age. According to her own account, her father was a soldier in Queen Anne's war— on getting a furlough to go home he found his wife with a fine daughter in her arms, whom he called Anne, after the Queen, as a token of respect. In 1714 she went from Liverpool to London, with her mother, on a visit to her brother. While there, she saw Lord Lovett beheaded. She came to the United States the year after Braddock's defeat, aged then 46 years. Her husband was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. After that, to avenge his death, she joined the garrison, under the command of Col. Wm. Clendenin, where she remained until the final departure of the Indians from the country. She was always noted for intrepid bravery. Col. Clendenin says, that, while he was commander of the garrison where Charleston, Kanhawa, is now located, an attack by Indians was hourly expected. On examination, it was believed that the ammunition on hand was insufficient to hold out a siege of any length. To send even two, three, or four men to Lewisburg, the nearest place it could be had, a distance of 100 miles, was like sending men to be slaughtered; and to send a larger force was weakening the garrison. While in this state Anne Bailey volunteered to leave the fort in the night, and go to Lewisburg. She did so, and travelled the wilderness where not the vestige of a house was to be seen, arrived safe at Lewisburg, delivered her orders, received the ammunition, and returned safe to her post amidst the plaudits of a grateful people.—*Free Press.*

Sir David Ochterlony, whose decease has been lately mentioned in the papers, is said to have been one of the most popular British Generals ever in India. He was, like Admiral Coffin, a native of Boston, and a graduate from our free schools. Several persons are now living who were his school-fellows.

He rose in the world by his talents and by those excellent habits which have been, and we hope ever will continue to be the characteristics of the youth of Boston—and which are better to them than the inheritance of an estate.

THE REBELS.

THE REBELS, OR BOSTON BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.—By the author of Hobomok.

Here the free spirit of Mankind at length,
Throws its last fetters off: and who shall place,
A limit to the quarter's unchained strength,
Or cut his swiftness in the forward race.—*Bryant.*

Just published and for sale by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & Co.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol I. JANUARY 21, 1826. No. 5.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

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It will be perceived that the two outside leaves have not been paged; these are intended, at the close of a volume, to be separated from the twelve inside pages, and attached as an Appendix, or bound separate.

POETRY.

The following Ode, for the celebration of the Franklin Typographical Society, was written by Mr. Fessenden, and sung by Mr. Williamson.

THE PRESS.

While the Press is the theme of our festival lay
We *should be* sublime, and we *will be* sonorous—
To the top of our voices we'll quaver away,
And hope this assemblage will shout in the chorus.

CHORUS.

That Art, 'tis confest,
Is the brightest and best,
Which preserves and proclaims and transmits all the rest—
Unblest with the rays, [rest—
Which flow from its blaze,
The Sun of the Mind would soon set in the West.

The matchless Invention of great Doctor Faust
Should make the World vocal to honour his name—
His praises should rhetoric's topics exhaust
And poetry's powers should emblazon his fame.

CHORUS.

That Art, &c.

You may boast of *Steam-engines* of forty-ass power,
But the Press leaves ten thousand of these far behind,
In truth they should hardly be nam'd the same hour,
For one deals in *matter* the other in *mind*.

CHORUS.

That Art, &c.

The terror of Tyrants, and Freedom's best friend,
The Press ne'er by Freemen was rated too high,
Let them prize it, till Time with Eternity blend,
As dear as the apple of Liberty's eye.

CHORUS.

That Art, &c.

O then while the Press is the theme of our lay,
We *would be* sublime, and we *will be* sonorous—
To the top of our voices we'll quaver away,
And let all Columbia shout in the chorus.

CHORUS.

That Art, 'tis confest,
Is brightest and best,
Which preserves and proclaims and transmits all the rest—
Unblest with the rays, [rest—
Which flow from its blaze,
The Sun of the Mind would soon set in the West.

For the News Letter.

THE COUNTRY INN.

A shower beginning, our carriage drove up to the porch of a country inn. The greatest consternation was apparent in the tavern when we alighted: The landlord run to the door:—the miller and his associates left the bar-room, to take a more conspicuous station at the sign-post—the hostess with her chubbed daughters placed themselves, advantageously, with one eye at a broken pane of glass, while a regiment of ragged, barefooted boys blocked up the door-way.

Every man in the country bears a title: our honest host was *Ensign* Rumroy, who gave us the prettiest room in the house:—told us he was "happy, vastly, to wait on such gentlefolks," accompanied with many other warm expressions of gratitude for the honour we had unconsciously

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

done him by calling. Men, women, and children, had now generally caught the alarm, that something extraordinary had taken up quarters at Ensign Rumroy's, and began to flock in with the rapidity of militia minute men. The tavern, indeed, was literally running over full, ere we were cleverly seated. One after another took a peep at our company through the half open door,—and some, by dint of crowding, took a second peep. Our carriage and horses were as much incommoded as ourselves. Some expressed an opinion that I was own brother to the President of the United States, otherwise, it could not be possible to possess an equipage so grand. Others, equally tenacious of their hypotheses, conjectured that I was a distinguished general from Europe,—while a third suggested the idea that I was "a Hoang merchant, from China," because I wore a silk coat.

Presently, a big bellied old gentleman, dressed in a neat pair of satin breeches, a cocked beaver and an ivory-mounted staff, made towards the drawing room—the whole group giving way to the right and left as he moved through the assembly. There was an air of social familiarity depicted in his countenance, which prepossessed us in his favour, the moment his jocund physiog came into view. He walked directly up to me, and said, smilingly, he was "glad to see us, and sincerely hoped for better acquaintance," said he "supposed we were from Cambridge, from our *Walkerian* pronunciation." He then spoke of the fair weather, and earnestly inquired what news we had brought from the metropolis. The landlord, all this while, kept snug possession of one corner, marvelling at our appearance, but finally observed, in a sort of bashful gesticulation, that the gentleman addressing me, was Esq. Grinder, the patron of the place. "Yes," said the esquire, twirling a little silver watch-key, "I have been a magistrate in this place, eight and twenty years, a representative to the general court ever since the birth of my daughter Nabby. Eight or ten years ago, however, was the most critical of my public life:—it was a period when the most energetic measures were required;—when talents were as necessary in the general court, as soldiers in field;—aye, a trying time;—may hap you recollect, when the question was agitated whether it was constitutional to order the militia beyond the limits of the state, when the enemy were just on 'tother side, as a body may say. I gave my opinion openly, before more than a dozen strangers of distinction, whether constitutional or not, justice argued more forcibly than law, that the colonels, captains and corporals, to a man, should be compelled to go across. Now the governor was a little afraid of losing a bit of a salary if he displeased the people, so he never adopted my plan. One of my daughters, who received a liberal education, read all the news prints while the general court was in session, yet she has repeatedly declared upon her honour, there was not a syllable of my speech in one of them."

Having complimented the loquacious squire on his patriotism, he went on to observe that he was "the oldest settler in town;—that where his house then stood, was formerly nothing but a bog—such as *discovered* by Sir John Carr in Ireland;—that he was owner of the tavern, but declined keeping it, much as he loved literary company, on account of his extensive acquaintance with general court men and ministers, by whom he should be continually incommoded, were it publicly known abroad, that he kept a bar of liquors."

Achilles Murat, son to the sister of Napolean and the late King of Naples, now resides within a few miles of the Floridas, Tallahassee. He is spoken of as a man of intelligence, enterprise and industry, accommodating himself to the manners and habits of the people. He passes by the title of Colonel, has become popular in his neighbourhood, and intends becoming a citizen of our country.

Boston, 19th Jan. 1826.

Mr. Editor,

You gratified many readers, by inserting the Boston Memorial for limited liability of Stockholders in Manufacturing Corporations. It was intended as a brief expression in favour of the limitary principle. It was presented to the Legislature with more than one hundred signatures of individuals and firms, comprizing a large portion of the intelligent, rich, and active People of Business. It is hoped that another memorial for the same object will be made; as it is known that great numbers, to whom this was not presented, for want of time and opportunity, would subscribe to its prayer.

Under your welcome to the use of your columns, it was intended to offer some remarks; but, better than was then aspired to, has since been done in a wise and illustrative Memorial, on the same subject, from Salem, signed by nearly a hundred individuals, and showing distinction to be engaged in the cause. The Salem Memorial, which the Court have received and ordered to be printed, it is hoped will be transferred to other papers. It will be found interesting to all readers who have at heart the cause of

GENERAL GOOD.

Port of Boston.

Jan. *Entered.*

13. Brig Beaver, Grover, Surinam.
Schr. Camilla, Linnel, Honduras.
14. Brig Ontario, Loring, Cronstadt.
Schr Apollo, Crowell, Halifax.
„ Franklin, Higgins, SantaMartha.
15. Brig Fenelon, Woodbury, Havana.
„ New Castle, Wilkinson, Gibraltar.
„ Victory, Lindsey, Amsterdam.
Schr. Billow, Barker, Halifax.
17. „ Washington, Howard, Halifax.
Ship Columbia, Atwill, Liverpool.
19. Brig Ann, Campbell, Agudilla, P. R.
Sch. MadeiraPacket, Orne, St. Michaels.
Brig Wave, Killey, Bremen.

Jan. *Cleared.*

12. Brig Duxbury, Newell, Gibraltar.
Sch. Ostrich, Crowell, St. Jago, Cuba.
13. „ *Missionary Packet, Hunnewell, Sandwich Islands

**This is a beautiful pilot-boat built schooner, intended for the use of the American Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands. She will not return to the U. S.*

Sch. Gleaner, Leach, St. Thomas.
„ Union Packet, Watts, Havana.
„ Sarah and Maria, Hall, Nassau.
14. „ Alfred, Baxter, Tampsico.
„ Yorick, Hopkins, Santa Martha.
Barque Pallas, [new] Brewster, London.
Brig Pembroke, Mayhew, Cowes.
17. „ Jew, Lovell, St. Croix.
„ Hope & Sally Ann, Myrick, Jacmel
Sch. George, Snow, Martinique
„ Susan, Morgan, Port au Prince.
„ Exchange, Given, Matanzas.
18. „ Adams, Prouty, Rochelle.
19. „ Rover, Morris, Port au Prince.

Cleared Coastwise—to take freight for

Jan. *Foreign Ports.*

16. Brig Edward, Bradford, Charleston.
18. Ship Trescott, [new] Burrows, „

Jan. *Sailed.*

16. The new United States sloop of war BOSTON, Capt. Hoffman, for N. York, to receive her crew and wait the orders of government.

HISTORY OF BOSTON.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty eighth day of November, A. D. 1825, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the *United States of America*, ABEL BOWEN, of the said District, has deposited in this Office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, *to wit:*

A HISTORY of BOSTON, the Metropolis of Massachusetts; from its origin to the present period. With some account of the Environs. By CALEB H. SNOW, M. D. Mons Idæus ubi et gentis cunabula nostræ.—*Virgil.* Embellished with Engravings.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned: and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching, historical and other prints."

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The large and valuable lot of Land situated on the south east side of Pitts street, adjoining the site to be occupied by the new Congregational Society, and containing about 20,000 feet. It may be divided into 12 or 15 convenient lots for dwelling houses, with ample front and requisite yard room for wood house and other conveniences. It will be sold in portions to accommodate purchasers desirous to build, or to a single purchaser on favourable terms. The short distance from the centre of business and their retired position from the main streets, renders these estates very eligible both for the man of business and of leisure. For terms and further particulars enquire of DAVID WOODMAN, No. 45 Hanover street. 1t.eo5m Jan. 7

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Francis C. Lowell, Esq. to Miss Mary L. Gardner, daughter of Sam'l Gardner, Esq.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev Mr. Young, William Parker, Esq. counsellor at law, to Miss Julia Maria Stevens, eldest daughter of Isaac Stevens, Esq.

On Thursday evening, Mr. William Cobb formerly of Barnstable, to Miss Abigail Warren of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wayland, Mr. William Manning, to Miss Mary Smith Richardson.

Mr. Phineas Edgerton, formerly of Hadley, N. Y. to Miss Elizabeth M. Denmond, formerly of Holderness, N.H.

In Hanson, Mr. Edwin Chapman of Boston, to Miss Huldah Ramsdell of H.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Jan. 19.

Jan. 11. Tobias L. Amber, 3 weeks.
" Oliver Bonner, 4 years.
" 12. Ann Wales, 43 years.
" 13. Mary Juliet, 4 months.
" Alexander Hale, 7 months.
" Ruth Gray, 53 years.
" Lucretia Hastings, 7 years.
" Wm. Francis Patten, 2 years.
" 14 Rebecca Homer, 95 years.
" Elizabeth Dobson, 28 years.
" Levi Mahony, 8 years
" 15 Francis Brown, 57 years
" Sarah Mackay, 66 years.
" 16 Joslin, 5 years
" 17 Martin Nolen, 64 years.
" Patrick Leonard, 26 years.
" Elizabeth Hedgland, 62 years.
" 18 John Roulstone, 48 years.
" Moses Eayrs, 80 years.

DIED

At Plymouth, on the 5th inst. after a short illness, WILLIAM DAVIS, Esq. This gentleman has been long and extensively known and esteemed as a respectable merchant.—To this line of life he was early dedevoted, and the few simple principles to which he adhered, industry, probity and perseverance, made his successful course an instructive example, and, united with many kindred virtues, rendered him a valued and endeared member of the community. He was cordially attached to his native town, and engaged, with unwearied assidnity, in the various municipal labours, to which he was called, in early life, and which, for many successive years, were assigned to him. He occasionally represented the town to the General Court, and, in the years 1812 and 1813, was a member of the Executive Council. Political distinction, however, was never an object of his pursuit, and to calls of this character he always yielded with reluctance. From the faithful and discreet discharge of his various duties, from the numerous employments, which his activity and energy produced or promoted, from his animating influence to encourage exertion in others, and the habitual interest which he manifested in its successful issue, he was an important member of the circle in which he moved, and his death has left a void, which may not be readily supplied, and has filled many hearts with sadness His cheerful temper and social habits, and the facility with which his sympathies became accommodated to the situation and feelings of others, made his company and conversation always acceptable to persons of every age and condition. His friends have the consolation that their recollections of him will be pleasant, and, bending with humble resignation to the stroke, which removes him for a time, from their view, will be grateful that he received and reciprocated so large a portion of the best of human enjoyments, kindness and good will. —*Cent.*

On the 16th Dec. on his plantation in St. Mathew's Parish, (S.C.) in the 70th year of his age, Col. Elnathan Haskell, a native of Rochester, (Mass.) He served in the Revolutionary Army throughout the whole war, having entered it shortly after the battle of Lexington, and never leaving it until it was disbanded, holding during that time many posts of honour and distinction. After our independence was secured, having the command of a regiment, he was among the most active in surpressing the rebellion which took place in Massachusetts.

In Saco, 28th, John Allen, M. D. Doct. Allen was born in Waterford, in Ireland, 1752. In 1739, he emigrated to the United States. In 1790, he commenced preaching at Baltimore, under a license from Bishop Francis Asbury. From Baltimore, he went to Charlton, in the county of Worcester, where he located himself, ann during his residence there, he boarded with the eminent Doct. Philips, by means of whose library, and being possessed of a very retentive memory, he acquired an extensive knowledge in the theory of medicine, and being highly delighted with the science of his new profession, he at once resigned his pretensions as a preacher of the Gospel. In 1792, he removed to New-Gloucester (Me.) where he first commenced the practice of physic & surgery, where he remained unusually successful in his profession, until the death of Doct. Josiah Fairfield of Saco, who died 24th of June, 1794, Doct. Allen removed to Saco in the year 1795, where he resided until his demise.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. JANUARY 28, 1826. No. 6.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

From the Albany Argus.

Messrs. Editors.—A ten dollar note, of the bank of Lansingburgh, came a few days since into my possession, with the enclosed lines written upon the back of it. I have transcribed them, and they are at your service. The poet added to the inscription, the declaration, that "this bill was received by me, as the prize for my 'Ode to the Moon,' from the editor of the Boston Telegraph, Jan. 26, 1825." Y.

Go, thou bane of Genius! go!—
Go, thou necessary ill!
Let thy grov'ling minions know,
Genius can despise thee still!

Tho' his coat be threadbare worn,
Tho' his merit be denied,
Tho' his heart be deeply torn,
And his character belied.—

Tho' grim poverty assail,
And neglect and care oppress,
Daring Genius will not quail,
E'en in utter wretchedness!

He hath that within him burning,
Which sustains him 'gainst thy frown;
Thee and all thy votaries spurning,
For a glorious renown:—

Without my knowledge or my suit—
All unsought, thou cam'st to me;
The first pecuniary fruit,
Of my unhired minstrelsy.

Unregretted now thou goest;—
My servant—not my god—thou art;
And by thy inscription showest
Thou'rt not the idol of my heart.

Go not to th' o'erreaching knave,
Nor the avaricious spirit,
Nor licentious passion's slave!—
Seek and bless neglected merit.

Bear thy comforts to the poor—
Solace those who roam forlorn—
Seek virtue's unfrequented door,
And bless the suffering child of scorn.

If oppression strive to wring
Thee from unprotected need,
Tell him, that remorse shall bring
Curses on his heartless deed.

Should the miser seek to gain,
And secure thee with his pelf,
Tell him, that a deep disdain
Marks the wretch who lives for *self*.

Or should profligacy aim
To arrest and squander thee,
Tell him, that contempt and shame
Shall disgrace his memory.—

Go! and as thou goest tell
Every kind and generous heart,
That I warmly wish it well,
And would gladly now impart
Thousands such as thee to bless
Every child of wretchedness.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1826.

NEWS.

It is really interesting to observe the strong efforts which are made in this country, for propagating intelligence. The number of papers in the United States is astonishing: nothing is more difficult than to keep pace with the news of the day, if we attempt to become familiar with the whole in circulation. Each editor is striving to make his productions take with the public, and when he can no longer give a different arrangement to

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

his ideas, for the manufacture of a new article, more striking than the last, he never hesitates to borrow from his more prolific neighbours. One paragraph after another is bounded about the continent till it becomes threadbare, and when it has become too familiar for further copying, there follows a succession of similar relations, destined to undergo the same journey.

Readers are invariably expecting something new in periodicals, and this is right enough;—still, however, it is lamentable they are obliged to learn such a catalogue of old things in a new dress. Originality is the life of a paper, but hard necessity often obliges editors to dose their customers so frequently that patrons often times grow weary of their best exertions.

There are many well conducted papers in each state, and an equally large number which have a reputation solely because the editor inserts nothing of his own. There are too many of this cast for convenience. What editor can feel an ambition to raise a character thus? There are others, who relate what they know nothing about, and as often what they care nothing about.

We are not strangers to those affairs of business which have a tendency to divert the mind from study; one cannot always feel in the spirit for writing well, and, when this is the condition of an individual, it is much to his credit not to make abortive attempts. There are times when an editor is actually forced into a harbour, like a government ship, for repairs; but if sheer necessity operates so forcibly as to keep him upon the ocean of continual editorial drudgery, there is no wonder why he labours at the oars and faints before he reaches the shore.

The number of Deaths in Salem in 1825, was	280	
Lost at sea &c.	40	—320
No. of births reported by the Board of Health		400
Population by the last census		12,706

The deaths in the city of Washington in 1823, were 356; in 1824, 225. In the month of December last only 15 deaths occurred. This is considered as an evidence of the salubrity of the climate in a city which contains 16,000 inhabitants.

The number of deaths in Charleston, the last year, was 840—353 whites and 487 blacks. The number of deaths in Baltimore was 1545—9 between 90 and 100 years of age, and 2 above 100.

Finances of New-York.—It appears by the state treasurer's report, that the receipts (including balance of previous year 183,433,47) during the year amount to $1,894,186 80. Payments during the year, 1,645,756 20. Balance in the Treasury, $248,430 60. Of the receipts the following were the principal items—Canal Tolls, $521,343 94; Salt Springs, 79,067; Auction duty, 286,952 38; State taxes, 116,449 58; Lotteries, $20,000; Taxes on incorporated companies, 18,242 89.

Among the receipts into the Treasury of Maryland for the year ending Dec. 1, 1825, were the following:—State Lotteries, *twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty-three dollars;* Licenses to dealers in Lottery tickets, *three thousand and two hundred dollars!*

Bookselling.—The house of Longman & Co. Booksellers, in London, sell five millions of volumes yearly. They employ 60 clerks, pay £5,500 (25,000 dollars) a year for advertisements, and give constant employ to no fewer than 250 printers and bookbinders.

Among the petitions before the New-York Legislature is one for the incorporation of a company to make a Ship Canal in the Hudson River to Albany.

☞ The article on Revolutionary Forts will be continued, in our next number, page 79.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—On Tuesday and Wednesday last, an action for a Breach of Promise of Marriage was tried before the Supreme Judicial Court, now in session in this city, Chief Justice Parker presiding. The suit was brought by Jerusha Day against Howard Mann, both of Wrentham. The parties were of unimpeached respectability. Mr. Mann is now married to another lady. Council for the Plaintiff, Messrs. Hubbard, of Boston, and Mr. Fiske, of Wrentham; Council for the Defendant, Mr. Richardson of Dedham. Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages $550.

Ten dollar bills of the Eagle Bank, Boston, altered from a one, are said to be in circulation.

A Post Office has been established in Byfield parish, Newbury, and Benjamin Colman, Esq. appointed Post Master.

Mr. William B. Giles, of Virginia, has consented to be a candidate for Representative in Congress for the district long represented by Mr. Randolph.

It is related of Professor Mezzofanti of Bologna, a celebrated linguist, that he speaks *thirty-two* living and dead languages, very accurately, in a variety of dialects; he has also acquired one language which is neither written nor printed, that of the Gipsies; this language is believed to be only a corrupt dialect, of some Parias of Hindostan.

Two volumes of a splendid work entitled The Natural History of Mammalia is publishing in Paris; it is in folio, with 240 original figures, drawn and coloured from living animals by Messrs. Geoffroy, St. Hilaire and Frederic Cuvier. Fifty of these animals have never been before described by any naturalist.

A GOLDEN MEDICINE.

A poor woman, who had seen better days, understanding from some of her acquaintance that DR. GOLDSMITH had *studied physick*, and hearing of his great humanity, solicited him in a letter to send her something for her husband, who had lost his appetite, and was reduced to a most melancholy state, by continual anguish. The good natured poet waited on her instantly and after some conversation with his patient, found him sinking into that worst state of sickness, *poverty*. The Dr. told him he would send him some pills in about an hour, which he believed would prove efficacious. He immediately went home, and put *ten guineas* into a chip box, with the following directions: "These must be used as necessities require: be patient, and of good heart." He sent his servant with this prescription to the comfortless mourner, who found it contained a remedy superior to any thing Galen or his pupils could administer for his relief.

HISTORY OF BOSTON.

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JOHN W. DAVIS,

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Mr. Charles Hubbard, to Miss Amelia I. Ripley.

Mr. John Story, to Miss Harriet Gaines.

On Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Wisner, Mr. Isaac Means to Miss Huldah P. Lord, daughter of Tobias Lord, Esq.

Mr. Joseph Mann, to Miss Martha Park.

Mr. Amos Cummings, to Miss Rebecca Hopkins.

Mr. Jonathan Stanly, to Miss Sophronia Simpson.

By Rev. Mr. Barrett, Mr E. G. Swan to Miss Eliza A. Bradlee, daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Bradlee.

In Charlestown, on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Ezekiel H. Parker to Miss Sarah Smith, both of Lynn.

In Roxbury, the Rev. Henry H. F. Sweet, of Palmer, to Miss Elizabeth Henshaw.

In Worcester, Rev. Thomas R. Sullivan, of Keene, N. H. to Miss Charlotte C. Blake, daughter of the late Hon. Francis Blake, of Worcester.

In Bolton, Mr. George H. Cunningham, of Boston, to Miss Mary Ann Woodbury, of B.

In Haverhill, N. H. on Tuesday, Capt. Thomas G. Hiller, of Boston, to Miss Pamelia Osgood.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Jan. 26.

Jan. 19. Alice McKanna, 4 years.
,, John D. Shattuck, 8 months.
,, William Rice, 19 years.
,, 20. James Smith, 4 years.
,, 21. Mary Ann Smith, 4 days.
,, Henry R. May, 2 months.
,, 22. Othniel French, 59 years.
,, Abigail Dean, 48 years.
,, Nancy Gray, 82 years.
,, Thomas Hudson Vose, 34 years.
,, Adrian Peters, 12 months.
,, 23. James V. Babson, 26 years.
,, Thirza Mallet, 44 years.
,, 24. James O. Goudy, 12 months.
,, 25. Minah Prescott, 28 years.
,, Ellen Williams, 2 years.
2 Still-Born.

In our last paper we have Oliver Bonner, 4 years, it should be Olive Bonney, 4 years.

DIED

In Newark, on the 25th ult. Mary Thompson, a coloured woman, aged *one hundred and seventeen years and eleven months*; she was born at Newark, January 1, 1708.

In Ireland, Maj. James Allen. He served under Generals Braddock, Amherst, and and Wolfe, in the first American war. He was at the storming of Ticonderoga, where his father was killed, and was at the taking of Montreal.

In Exeter, the 12th inst. Mr. Stephen Reynolds, in the 77th year of his age. He faithfully discharged the duties of town clerk for forty years ending the first of June, 1824.

In New Prospect, N. J. Mr. Jacob Bamper, aged 70. He was one of the few remaining patriots who suffered and toiled in the service of his country, to establish its freedom and Independence. At the battles of Monmouth, Bridgewater, and Brandywine, he distinguished himself with his compatriots, and was imprisoned at Jamaica, and on board of the old Jersey ship, when if the spirits of those brave patriots who were murdered on board could rise from their hallowed sanctuary, they would tell a tale of horror which would make the cheeks of their sons crimson with shame, and their bosoms glow with patriotism to redress their wrongs.

Awful Occurrence. On Monday night the 26th ult. on the premises of Wm. Johnson, in Nicholas county, Kentucky, Mr. Joshua Taylor, a Revolutionary Soldier, in the 75th year of his age, was sleeping in a small frame house, built for his special accommodation, which took fire accidentally about 7 o'clock—the fire being discovered, every endeavour to extinguish it, and to rescue the old inhabitant from the flames, was made use of; he was found sitting in his arm chair, but so much injured by the effects of heat and suffocation, that he survived only one hour, and died perfectly sensible.

In Oxford, Eng. Constantine Demetriades, aged 70, a native of Greece. His property, upwards of £1000 he has left to four Patriarchs of the Greek Church, with directions that his soul and the souls of his father and mother may be prayed for continually during 160 years after his decease.

Port of Boston.

Jan. *Entered,*
20. Ship Rasselas, Austin, Cronstadt.
21. Brig Chas. & Ellen, Ramsdell, London.
22. Brig Noble, Maxwell, Cronstadt.
24. Sch. Miranda, Johnson, St. Peters.

Jan. *Cleared.*
20. Brig Rising States, Curtis, St. Thomas.
Sch. Shylock, Minot, St. Thomas.
21. Sch. Adams, Lane, do.
Sch. St. Michaels, Foster, St. Pierres.
Brig Marion, Cole, Aux Cayes.
Ship Boy, Greene, Havana.
23. Brig Warbler, Chaffee, St. Jago, Cuba.
Sch. Jas. & Caroline, Eaton, St. Thomas.
25. Brig Africa, Hiler, Brazils.
Brig Gen. Bolivar, Cobb, Smyrna.

Cleared Coastwise—to load for foreign ports.
Jan.
21. Ship Warren, Snow, Petersburg, Va.
Brig Nimrod, Hill, Charleston.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

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POETRY.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

Oh! Woman's Love's a holy light,
And when 'tis kindled, ne'er can die;
It lives—though treachery and slight
To quench the constant flame may try.

Like ivy, where it grows 'tis seen
To wear an everlasting green:
Like ivy, too, 'tis found to cling
Too often round a worthless thing.

Oh! woman's love—at times it may
Seem cold or clouded, but it burns
With true undeviating ray,
Nor ever from its idol turns.

Its sunshine is a smile—a frown
The heavy cloud that weighs it down;
A tear its weapon is—beware
Of woman's tears, there's danger there.

Its sweetest place on which to rest,
A constant and confiding breast.
Its joy to meet—its death to part—
Its sepulchre, a broken heart.

Pool's Remember Me.

From the Kent Herald.

EPIGRAM.

A baker once into his basket did peep,
And perceiv'd a young child lying in it asleep;
A wit, passing by, his astonishment heeded,
And archly observ'd, "he found more than he *kneaded*."
The baker replied, "nought on earth can be truer,
For he who needs bread, needs no children, I'm sure."

For the News-Letter.

THE JAIL.

No one can think of a Jail, in the general acceptation of the term, without associating with it all the horrors of a narrow cell, a grated window and those cheerless hours which are pregnant with melancholy.

A naturally amiable young lady, who became the dupe of a designing lover, by a series of misfortunes, was reduced to the mortifying dilemma of descending from the opulence of a wealthy father's house, to the menial drudgery of a common servant. But her poverty—her fallen condition and the accumulation of those endless woes which are the result of seduction, could not screen her from the malicious persecutions of her superiors.

The mere loss of some trifling article, induced her hard hearted mistress to throw her into prison for a supposed theft, and, when she saw her delicate frame exposed to the cold damps of a wretched abode, still tormented her almost senseless victim with continual threats of greater vengeance, if she continued to deny the crime of which she was accused.

The months passed away, and the poor forgotten Mary, who once delighted the fondest parents,—who gave life to every circle, and who administered to the wants of the needy, became a perfect maniac. An unfit subject for the deliberation of a court, she was suffered to remain in the same disconsolate apartment, the very pic-

The Boston Weekly Gazette,

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CONTENTS.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

Oh! Woman's Love's a holy theft,
And when 'tis hinted, we're cut dis;
If thro'—through creeky and slink
To pass the common door my;
Like we, when it grows to seem
To wear an evening gown;
Like we, 'tis hard to stay
The ears tread a various thing;
Oh! woman's love—it runs a race
Soon cold or clouded, but it burns
With true enduring rays
See eyes from its own
It's rapid as a river's
The heavy cloud that weighs it down,
A tear its weapon is—be sure
Of woman's tears, there's danger there.

In several place as while so red,
A constant and enduring breast,
To Jay to more—in search to pass—
In separate, a broken heart.

Poet's Corner, No.

News for A few Words.

EPIGRAM.

A lawyer once into his office rode,
And meeting of a young child living in it asleep;
A boy, quoth he to a neighbour at hand,
And wouldst thou be a lawyer, boy?" "In truth sir,"
The lawyer replied, "except on earth can be done,
For he who never learns never or studies, can

ture of wild despair. The story of her crime had been forgotten. The mistress alone remembered the maid whom she had persecuted; but neglecten the object of her malice, and only thought of her when conscience prompted her unfeeling heart with the wickedness of her conduct—for she never believed Mary was guilty of a crime; but she had gratified a revenge for some trivial mistake, which was construed into contempt of her character.

Mary died—and in prison too, and she was borne to the grave without a friend to pay the last tribute of a tear. Justice has an abiding place: virtue never goes unrewarded in the world beyond the skies. Misfortunes followed the family of Mary's persecutor, in quick succession. Her husband died in a fit of apoplexy; her only child was drowned in a well, and the creditors stript the splendid dwelling of the proud mistress. She was driven, in turn, to the servile toils of a neighbouring kitchen, and in these sad moments of reflection which bring the misdeeds of a past life into bold relief before the eye, she mourned in the bitterest grief for the sad exit of Mary. It was too late: there was no retrieving what had passed—yet her heart never melted for the cruelty which she had measured to a defenceless orphan, till she was herself plunged into the same prison where Mary breathed her last.

SUMMARY.

It is ascertained by the report of the Engineers that a perpetual water power can be constructed in Salem, capable of putting in motion sixty mill powers, each sufficient to drive one pair of six feet mill-stones.

A great Central Canal, from East to West, in Pennsylvania, is contemplated in that State.

An application has been made by Mr. Charles Gilfert, for an incorporation for the erection of an *Opera House*, in the city of New-York.

Naval Academy.—A bill has been introduced and twice read in the U. S. Senate for the purpose of establishing a Naval Academy for the instruction of Midshipmen and other officers in the Navy. The bill provides that it shall be placed under the direction of a Captain of the Navy, with several professors and teachers in a manner similar to the organization of the Military Academy at West Point.

There are born in Paris about 22,000 children annually; above two thirds of these are put out to nurse in the country; of these the mortality, during the first year, is three out of five; while of the 7000 to 8000 nursed in Paris, more than half die within the year. In populous quarters of Paris, the mortality is about nine out of ten in the first year. In the country where good air, cleanliness, and comfort are united, as in Normandy, the mortality during the first year is only one in eight. At the Foundling Hospital at Paris, it is stated, that of the immense numbers received annually, there only remains 180 at the age of 10.—*Christ. Obs.*

A committee of the legislature of Maryland, has recommended an appropriation of $1,000,000 to the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal—500,000 to a Lateral Canal or Rail Road to Baltimore—and 500,000 to Susquehanna Canal. Money can remove mountains—explode rocks—and make rivers change their courses.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The large and valuable lot of Land situated on the south east side of Pitts street, adjoining the site to be occupied by the new Congregational Society, and containing about 20,000 feet. It may be divided into 12 or 15 convenient lots for dwelling houses, with ample front and requisite yard room for wood house and other conveniences. It will be sold in portions to accommodate purchasers desirous to build, or to a single purchaser on favourable terms. The short distance from the centre of business and their retired position from the main streets, renders these estates very eligible both for the man of business and of leisure. For terms and further particulars enquire of David Woodman, No. 45 Hanover street. li&os3m Jan. 7

ture of wild despair. The story of her crime had been forgotten. The prisoners alone remembered the maid whom she had prosecuted; but engrossed on the object of her malice, and only thought of her when conscience prompted her pulsating heart with the wickedness of her conduct—for she never believed Mary was guilty of a crime; but she had gratified a revenge for some trivial mistake, which was construed into contempt of her character.

Mary died—and in prison too, and she was borne to the grave without a friend to pay the last tribute of a tear. Justice has an abiding place; vengeance goes unrewarded in the world beyond the skies. Misfortunes follow'd the family of Mary's persecutor, in quick succession. They increased daily in a fit of apoplexy; her only child was drowned in a well, and the credulous script the splendid dwelling of the proud mistress. She was driven, in turn, to the servile task of a washerwoman's kitchen, and in these sad moments of reflection which bring the misdeeds of a past life into bold relief before the eye, she mourned in the bitterest grief for the sad exit of Mary. It was too late: there was no retrieving what had passed—yet her heart never melted for the cruelty which she had measured to a defenceless orphan, till she was herself plunged into the same prison where Mary breathed her last.

SUMMARY.

It is ascertained by the report of the Engineers that a perpetual water power can be constructed in Salem, capable of putting in motion sixty mill powers, each sufficient to drive one pair of six feet millstones.

A great Central Canal, from East to West, in Pennsylvania, is contemplated in that State.

An application has been made by Mr. Charles Gilbert, for an incorporation for the erection of an Opera House, in the city of New-York.

NEW YORK. The real and personal estate in New York county is valued, in an official document, at one hundred and one million, one hundred and sixty thousand and forty six dollars. Albany county, the seat of Government, stands next highest in point of value, and is put down at ten millions, two hundred and sixty one thousand, eight hundred and fifteen dollars.

A tax on Auction Sales has been proposed in Maine.

The Varioloid or Small Pox prevails extensively among the slaves at New-Orleans.

Poulson's (Phila.) American says, a subscription has been set on foot, in Frederick county, Virginia, with a prospect of success, for the purpose of erecting a marble Monument to the memory of Gen. MORGAN, the distinguished warrior of the Revolution, whose remains lie in the Presbyterian Grave-Yard, Winchester, of which place, or vicinity, he was a native.

The Mechanics Bank of New-Haven, Conn. having fulfilled the terms of its charter, by expending $50,000 on the Farmington Canal, has commenced its operations. The bills are handsomely executed, with elegant vignettes, and have striking portraits of Washington, Hillhouse, and Whitney, on the margin.

Mrs. Mary Stocker, in the 103d year of her age, is now living in Galway, N. Y. She never saw any Tea till she was 17 years old, nor a Potatoe till she was 20.—When Tea first came into use, the women used to carry cups and saucers in their pockets when they paid a visit. The men were, at first, afraid to plant Potatoes, lest it should be impossible to root them out.

The Savings Banks in England have invested in the public funds a capital of more than *twelve millions* sterling, clear of all the sums withdrawn from them.

An English paper of Nov. 18, says On this day of the month, in the year 1807, there was a violent fall of snow. A fiddler, near Alston Moor, returning home in the evening, took shelter in a hovel, which in a short time was completely overwhelmed; the next day, when nearly deprived of hope, the thought struck him of having recourse to his fiddle, when, striking up a tune well known in that part of the country, which he continued to play with slight intervals for two or three hours, he was heard by some shepherds, who guessed his situation, and extricated him from his perilous abode.

Another way of raising the Wind. On Thursday evening, a white man enticed a black lad into a house in the suburb Lacourse. No sooner had the boy passed the door, than he was seized and gagged; a good coat was taken from his back, and about nine dollars out of his pocket; he was then beaten and turned into the street. The perpetrator of this villany thought, at the time, that his victim was a slave, whose oath might not be taken, and thus no fear of detection need exist. However, the white man's cunning proved here at fault. The black lad is free, and lost no time in making his complaint to a magistrate, which has brought about the arrestation of the robber.—*N. Orleans paper.*

Intemperance.—At a late meeting of an association for the suppression of intemperance it was stated, on the authority of actual investigation, that more than 2,500,000 gallons of distilled liquors are annually consumed in this Commonwealth—at an expense of about 1,229,000 dollars. It would be easy, from these facts, to calculate the number of individuals and families, whose health, reputation and property, are annually sacrificed on this altar of infamy. Who is not appalled at the ideas suggested by this arithmetic of wretchedness?

A counterfeiting establishment was discovered on Saturday evening last, at No. 6, Catharine slip, New York, and four men engaged in the concern were secured. Apparatus for coining on a large scale, tools for engraving plates for notes, and some of the stock in trade in an unfinished state were found.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

On Sunday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Barrett, Mr. Edward Fitch Hall to Miss Mary Elizabeth Peirce, daughter of Joseph H. Pierce, Esq.

Mr. Alexander Hopkins to Miss Catharine Veazie.

By the Rev. Mr. Ware, Mr. Israel Lombard to Miss Mary Nickerson.

On Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Dwight, Mr. Thomas Kilham, of Hillsboro', N. H. to Miss Eliza B. Tileston of Boston.

In Topsfield, Mass. on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dennis, Mr. Solomon Wilds, of this city, to Miss Ruth Bradstreet, of the former place.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Feb. 2.

Jan. 25. James Devenlin, 2 years.
" Stephen Gorham, 79 years.
" 26. Child of Sylvia Gordon.
" Samuel Trusdel, 4 weeks.
" Harriet Bricknel, 5 years.
" Mary Freeman, 32 years.
" 27. Caleb S. Barstow, 5 months.
" Jeremiah Hacket, 27 years.
" Elizabeth Woodman, 53 years.
" Michael Quinn, 5 years.
" Sarah Giddes, 24 years.
" John Burgess, Jr. 4 years.
" Cloassia Green.
" George S. Conant, 12 months.
" 29. Child of Edw. Saubern, 5 weeks.
" Samuel Cobb Homer, 17 years.
" James Morgan, 46 years.
" 31. Mary Littlefield, 6 years.
" William. H. Mansdell, 8 months.
" Francis Eaton, 11 months.
" Betsy Hill, 56 years.
Feb. 1. Sarah Buttler, 18 months.
" Martha Manson, 50 years.
2 Still-Born.

DIED

In Philadelphia, on Friday evening, Jan 27th. after a short illness, William M'Corkle Esq. late Editor and Proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, in the 50th year of his age.

Port of Boston.

Jan. *Entered*,
28. Ship Ninus, Frye, Calcutta.
Sch. Romp, Small, Maracaibo.
" Morning Star, Smith, Maranham.
29. Ship America, Davis, Liverpool.
Brig New Packet, Hoyt, St. Domingo.
30. Brig Juniper, Parsons, Surinam.
[Whole number of Arrivals in January, from foreign ports, is 42.]

Jan. *Cleared.*
27. Brig Ultima, Rowe, Surinam.
28. Brig Reliance, Pruden, Maranham.
Sch. Billow, Barker, Halifax,
31. Sch. Bannister, Crowell, Vera Cruz.
Brig Orient and Nancy, Hanclin, St Pierres.
Ship Nautilus, Haskell, London and Canton.
[Whole number of Foreign Clearances in January, 48.]
Feb 2. Brig Louisiana, Cooper, Lisbon.
Brig Eagle, Grows, Fort Royal, Mart.
Sch. Polly-Rider, Mayo, Cape Haytian.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Pendleton & Bowen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to W. S. Pendleton, who is authorized to settle the accounts of the concern. Those indebted will please make immediate payment. W. S. PENDLETON.
ABEL BOWEN.

Boston, Jan. 31, 1826.

W. S. PENDLETON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the above Business will be carried on by him in Conjunction with his Brother, who will add to the Establishment the advantage of

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

Orders for Printing on Copper, or Designs and Printing on Stone, will be attended to with care and fidelity, on application at the Establishment in Harvard Place, opposite the Old South. To those whose occasions require Fac Similes, Maps, Circulars, &c, to which this art is peculiarly adapted, Specimens will be exhibited, and all information given by applying as above.

ABEL BOWEN respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues his business at No. 2, Congress Square, in Congress Street, where all orders for ENGRAVING AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTING will be thankfully received, and promptly attended.

THE REBELS.

THE REBELS, OR BOSTON BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.—By the author of Hobomok.

Here the free spirit of Mankind at length,
Throws its last fetters off: and who shall place,
A limit to the quarter's unchained strength.
Or cut his swiftness in the forward race.—*Bryant.*

Just published and for sale by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & Co.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. FEBRUARY 11, 1826. No. 8.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

A portion of the News-Letter will be appropriated for such advertisements as require to be kept in existence; such as letters of administration, orders of courts; copy rights; new publications; notices of removals; new establishments of business; formation and dissolution of partnerships; sales of real estate, &c. &c. at the usual prices charged in this city.

POETRY.

SONG.

The ring you gave, the kiss you gave,
The curl of raven hair,
Pledges of truth, and gifts of love,
Where are they now?—oh where?

The ring is broken—and by whom?
The kiss has been profaned;
And many, many bitter tears
That shining curl has stained!—

Yes, each and all are wholly changed,—
More changed they could not be;
But the worst change is that which time,
False one! has wrought in thee.

L. E. L.

For the News Letter.

An interesting young lady of this City, related the following story to me a few evenings since, which possesses sufficient interest, I believe, to entitle it to a place in the City Record.

About forty years ago, a gentleman from the western section of Massachusetts, a lawyer by profession, of the finest talent, who also possessed a noble person, became attached to a young lady from the interior of South Carolina, visiting the Northern states, for the recovery of her health. Their acquaintance, after suitable preleminaries, ripened into that ardent affection which is really the foundation of all the domestic happiness and all the virtue that enriches the world. She returned to her father's in October, to make preparations for completing the happiness of the man of her choice. Full of hope for the felicity of the future, in possessing the dearest being on whom his fond eyes had ever gazed, he took leave of his family at the close of the following December, with the expectation of returning in the spring with the object of his love.

The very afternoon on which he arrived at C. within half a mile of his betrothed Isabella, an early acquaintance of his youth, who had been settled in that remote quarter of the world, as it was then called, nearly twenty years, and who had accumulated a princely fortune by his own persevering industry, accidentally saw him alight at the hotel. No argument would prevail, and he was unconsciously carried in his friend's carriage to his beautiful mansion, skirted by a grove of orange trees, ere he could send his card to the lovely Isabella, who expected his arrival would be as punctual as his correspondence. Love, of the purest character, always looks with confidence, and this led the fair Isabella for the first time, to wonder why Charles could be so forgetful of his promise.

At the hour of six, she cast a gloomy

The Boston Telegraph,

AND

CITY RECORD.

eye towards the road which Charles should have come, but she could only weep for a disappointment she could not control.

Mr. P. was scarcely seated in the parlour of the hospitable friend, ere the house was attacked by a lawless band of runaway negroes, who carried slaughter and death wherever they moved. The destruction of the whites was the great object of their midnight prowlings, while the booty which they acquired from the pillage of the wealthy, only increased their thirst for human blood, and added to their stock of the implements of death.

The alarm was accompanied by a general shriek, which resounded through the whole house, and the butchery among the servants of the kitchen, instantaneously roused the guests to a scene of their truly forlorn condition.

There was not a single individual who possessed a weapon, except the gentleman who owned the premises, who caught his fowling piece, while the company simultaneously sought for safety by flying from the apartments Mr. P. in pursuit of the assailants, who fired several balls into the very room where he was sitting, leaped through a window, to the ground ; as he turned the corner of the house, his generous host unluckily supposed him one of the murderous gang who were dealing destruction to his family, and took a fatal aim, which killed him dead upon the spot. A moment after, the robbers dispersed, believing themselves empowered by numbers, when it was discovered that he had unhappily shot an ounce ball directly thro' the heart of his accomplished friend. The confusion now can scarcely be conceived ; horror transfixed the whole assembly !

Mr. P. was laid out the next morning in the same room from which he escaped, when he met the fatal charge. His features were dignified in death, and he resembled a sleeping man, rather than a clay-cold corpse, destined for an early grave.

The whole district was alarmed the following morning, by a relation of the atrocities at the mansion. Hundreds of people came to view the melancholy spectacle of the youthful stranger. Among others, the lovely Isabella, who was ever alive to the disasters of others, accompanied her aged father to the seat of such barbarity. Her young heart throbbed to aching, as she drew near the stranger's remains. The napkin was removed from his once cheerful face, now pale in death —and as she gently leaned towards the bed to shed a tear of sympathy— she saw her own dear Charles ! O ! the agony of soul ! She only breathed " 'tis Charles—my own dear Charles !" and fell dead.

The Wellington Tree.—We are informed by a literary gentleman to whom his Majesty lately condescended to show some of his curiosities, that the King has at Windsor a royal chair, composed entirely out of the trunk of the famous elm, by which the Duke of Wellington stood at the battle of Waterloo. We may say of it that it would not shame any Monarch to be crowned in such a seat. The history of the tree is curious. When Mr. Children, one of the Curators of the British Museum, visited the plain of Waterloo about seven years ago, he found the tree in question marked for destruction by the proprietor of the soil, who told him that so many people came to visit it, that the produce of half an acre of land was annually lost in consequence. A bargain was soon struck, and Mr. C. became the owner of this precious piece of timber, which yields in value only to the Shakspeare mulberry tree. Mr. C. we understand, has supplied the cabinets of several of his literary friends with choice slices from this *arbor Vellingtoniensis.—London paper.*

The whole taxable property in the State of Ohio is returned at 58,000,000 dollars—and the real estate in the *county* of New York is returned at the same sum.

From Noah's (N. Y.) Advocate.

Breaches of the Marriage Promise.—Of late we have not had many trials for a breach of the marriage promise. In 1824 more false swains and fickle damsels were brought before juries on these solemn occasions than at any former period, and parties began to think it high time to understand each other fully on subjects of such singular delicacy, in order that that there might be no mistake in the premises. To such lengths did these constructive marriage promises go that a tender look, a piercing glance, an accidental tread on the toe, an invite to a sleighing or quilting party, were immediately surmised into an intention to commence addresses, which, by implication, was to be followed up by matrimony; and in default of which, by construction, was to result in damages.

In the late trial of Miss Day against Mr. Mann, in Boston, the opening counsel did not in fact show an actual promise of marriage, but he inferred that such promise had been made from the fact that the lady "made preparations for celebrating the nuptials—purchased her wedding garments, ornaments, &c.—bought her silver and Liverpool brass and iron ware—spoke for her china, and engaged some cabinet furniture—and in fact laid out the greater portion of a legacy of $500 left her by her father in obtaining the various articles necessary for housekeeping" It seems, however, that she had ordered the publication of the banns to be postponed for a fortnight, in order to collect her small debts, and in the mean time her faithless swain married to another, and the jury gave her $550 damages.

Cases of bold and open seduction seldom come before our courts, for the best reason we hope, that they seldom occur; but we are not disposed to ridicule those who have the courage to appeal to the laws for protection against those heartless characters who sport with the feelings and fame of women; they have no alternative but to submit or resist, and submission may lead to a repetition of the outrage and imposition on others.

A large and valuable Cotton Factory in Slatersville, R. I. owned by Almy, Brown, and Slaters, carrying about 5000 spindles, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday Feb. 1st, with most of its contents. Loss estimated at 50,000 dollars. The fire was communicated through the pipe of the furnace.

The Washington Factory, in Coventry, R. I. was consumed on Thursday Feb. 2d. The fire was communicated from a blacksmith's shop underneath the building.

In the present Government of Maine—of the Council 4 of the 10 are new Members—of the Senate, 10 of the 20 do.—of the House, 100 of the 147 do.

The State Prison of Maine, with 79 convicts, cost in 1822—$9571, and earned 9294—balance 277.

Lotteries.—The law prohibiting the sale of Lottery Tickets in Connecticut, has been repealed, and a substitute provided by which no one can sell tickets without paying into the public treasury $100 for a license.

On Tuesday last, a sleigh was exhibited in State-street of a capacity sufficient to contain twenty-five grown persons; the seats were covered with buffalo skins, and provided with moveable backs; it had also an elevated seat for the driver. Six elegant horses were attached to this vehicle.

THE REBELS.

THE REBELS, OR BOSTON BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.—By the author of Hobomok.

Here the free spirit of Mankind at length,
Throws its last fetters off: and who shall place,
A limit to the quarter's unchained strength,
Or cut his swiftness in the forward race.—*Bryant.*

Just published and for sale by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & Co.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Mr. William J. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, to Miss Almira B Jones, of Boston.

In Dorchester, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Harris, Mr. Robert Vose to Miss Abigail Pope, daughter of Col. John Pope; Mr. George D. Russell to Miss Mary Ann Parcher.

In Weymouth, by Rev. M. Bent, Mr. Benjamin Bates, of Weymouth, to Mrs. Grace Mehuren, of Hingham.

In Salem, Mr. Isaac Hobson to Miss Mary F. Oliver; Mr. Alexander White, of Beverley, to Miss Nancy P. Holman.

In Nantucket, Charles Macy 2d, to Miss Mary Jenkins.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Feb. 9.

Jan 28. Lawrence Stearns, 50 years.
29. Henry Erving, 3 months.
Feb. 1. Isaac Gardner, 27 years.
,, Mehitable S. Welles, 41 years.
,, 2. John Forbes, 45 years.
,, Jane K Andrews, 56 years.
,, 3. Sarah Hood, 50 years.
,, Nathaniel Doak, 65 years.
,, James Broomfield.
,, 4. Elizabeth Andrews, 59 years.
,, Catharine Craddock Brinley, 19 ys.
,, 5. Child of Henry Johnson, 2 days.
,, 6. Rosamond C. Draper, 9 months.
,, Child of William Grubb, 3 days,
,, 7. Nathaniel E. Bell, Jr. 22 years.
,, 8. Susanna Mayhew, 78 years.

DIED

In Derby, Con. Capt. Joseph Hull, aged 75, father of Commodore Isaac Hull. Capt. Hull was one of those worthies who fought for liberty, in times that tried men's souls. He was always an ardent friend of his country, and her republican men and measures.

REV. DR. BENJAMIN WADSWORTH.

The funeral of the late Dr. WADSWORTH of Danvers was attended on the 23d ult. by a very numerous and respectable concourse of citizens of that and the adjacent towns. Dr. W. was born in Milton, in this State, on 19th July, 1750, O. S. He was remarkable from his earliest years, for tenderness of conscience and seriousness of deportment—and at about the age of 16 he entered Harvard College, to obtain a liberal education, with a view to qualify himself for the sacred office of the Gospel Ministry, on which his heart had for many years been placed. He graduated in 1770, and was employed in teaching a school about a year, and then took up his residence in Cambridge, in order to attend to the study of Theology. He was soon licensed as a Preacher, by the Association of Congregational Ministers in the vicinity of Milton; and in October, 1772, was ordained as Pastor of the First Church in Danvers, where he uninterruptedly laboured until March last, when he was seized with the disorder which terminated his long and useful life. And it is a most remarkable fact, that during this long lapse of years, he was not detained by ill health from the pulpit more than three or four Sabbaths; and until March last, never had the advice of a physician.

As a scholar, Dr. W. was distinguished by the sprightliness of his imagination, and the purity and ease of his style. As a preacher, of the Gospel, he was plain and practical in his discourses, and was strongly opposed to controversy. Although a firm believer in the great doctrines which have been generally embraced by the New-England churches from their earliest days, no man was ever more free from the charge of bigotry and censoriousness. He was emphatically a peace-maker; and his great aim was to impress the hearts and consciences of his hearers with those great truths which are so clearly revealed in the Scriptures. He was indeed a "son of consolation."—

——"by him, in strains as sweet as angels use
"The Gospel whisper'd peace."—*Observer.*

Port of Boston.

Feb. *Entered,*
5. Brig George, Symonds, Trinidad.
6. Brig Agnes, Harding, Matanzas.
Brig Peregrine, Turner, Rotterdam.
7. Brig Sarah Louisa, Nash, Carthagena.
Brig Hope, Snow, Gottenburgh
8. Brig Wm. Henry, McKenzie, Martinique.
9. Sch. Sylvia, Trott, St. Croix.

Feb. *Cleared.*
3. Brig Sultana, Williams, Gibralter.
4. Brig Rapid, Stevens, Copenhagen.
7. Brig Leander, Gill, Amsterdam.
Sch. Franklin, Higgins, Santa Martha.
Sch. Selina and Jane, Thompson, Madeira.
Ship Diamond, Turner, Havana and Europe.
8. Brig Wm. Penn, Bignoll, Honduras.
Sch. Charles, Flamboeck, St. Peters.
Sch. Madeira Packet, Page, St. Michaels.
9. Sch. Washington, Howard, St. John, N. B.
Brig Harriet, Henchman, St. Thomas.
Ship Iris, Hulen, Rotterdam.

Cleared Coastwise, to load for foreign ports.
Feb.
4. Brig Rice Plant, Foster, Charleston.
Ship Shepherdess, Reed, N. Orlerns.
8. Brig Forest, Foster, do.
Brig Arcturus, Jefferson. do.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. FEBRUARY 18, 1826. No. 9.

$3 pr. ann.] " TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

For the News-Letter.

SONG OF MANANA,

Queen of Tammany, the celebrated Indian Chief, extracted from a manuscript Opera, in three acts.

AT early dawn, to rouse the chace,
Or active join the flying race;
To climb the mountain's awful brow,
Or swim the rapid stream below;

Beneath the wave to dive for shell,
To deck my mossy couch or cell;
All these are sweet, but not to me
So sweet, as is my Tammany.

At eve to lure the finny prey,
As through their coral groves they stray;
Or, on their oozy beds supine,
They in the radiant sunbeams shine;

Beneath the moon's pale light to rove
The aloed wood or palmy grove;
These, these are sweet; but not to me
So sweet as my dear Tammany.

Georgia Wedding.—It appears from the Darien paper that a Mr. John Odena lately invited his friends to his wedding, and a ball which he gave in honor of the event. The company assembled, the magistrate and fiddlers were present, as well as the bride and bridegroom. The bride being solicited to receive the ring, she peremptorily refused, observing that she had changed her mind. The company thinking the bride had only been seized with a momentary whim, ordered the musicians to strike up, "haste to the wedding," when she and John Odena immediately began dancing, and all the company joined in. The bride, after the dance, still continued to refuse her hand to John Odena, and the lady hostess of the house, fearful, perhaps, that some unpleasant disputes might arise, entered the room with a club, and drove the whole company out into the street.—*Bali. Am.*

HOPE.

From the celebrated Dr. Spurzheim's Lectures on Phrenology.

Is there any thing in man which may be styled hope? It is a feeling necessary in every situation; what would a man do without hope? Are we not sometimes infinitely more happy whilst hoping for a thing than after its enjoyment? Is it not necessary to possess this feeling? Philosophers and others have spoken of many impulses to action as desires, but there is something in man not to be confounded with desire. Each power in itself desires, but we have not hope in proportion to what we desire. There are some who have this feeling in the highest degree, even sometimes to become deranged; others who have not quite so much of it, but are continually scheming—building castles in the air; they form plans and immediately think they must be realised; they think and immediately begin to act, without reasoning—without caution; this is the abuse of the application of this fundamental power.

The Boston Notion-Bulletin,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. FEBRUARY 15, 1850. No. 3.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PUBLISH." [IN ADVANCE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY JAS. BOND, No. 3 CORNHILL SQUARE.

POETRY.

SONG OF MANOA.

Where art thou dancing, in crowds the gayest,
Or where join the flying race?
To whom dost thou secretly now incline,
Or where the rapid stream below?

Beneath the waves to dive for shells,
To deck my young cousin or self?
All these are to be, but not to me
So sweet, as is my Tamony.

At sea to hear the Siren's song,
At theatre some comic song sung?
Or, on their many boats rowing,
They in the regions Indiana adore?

Beneath the waves pale tiger lurks
The flood wood or flying arrow?
There, there are fewer, for me to see
So sweet as my dear Tamony.

Georgia Wedding.—It appears from the Darien paper that a Mr. John Odiorne lately invited his friends to his wedding, and a ball which he gave in honor of the event. The company assembled, the magistrate and fiddlers were present, as well as the bride and bridegroom. The bride being solicited to receive the ring, she peremptorily refused, observing that she had changed her mind. The company thinking the bride had only been seized with a momentary whim, ordered the musicians to strike up, "I hate to

There are others who so easily despair that they never hope: if they undertake a thing they scarcely ever hope to succeed. You may discover the organization in a most positive way; look at both sides of veneration and you will easily perceive a great difference in the developement of individuals. You will see that this celebrated part is variously developed in different individuals, very large in some, very small in others. Some have the middle part very much developed and the lateral parts depressed; and the lateral parts will be strongly developed in others. (Several casts were shown, in which great differences of these organizations were evident.) You see here a great developement of cautiousness, but not much of hope; looking at such an individual I should say, that he fears more than he hopes. Some individuals are very fearful, scarcely ever hope to succeed. There are some persons who make various projects, various plans, and then give them up; they do not consider them beforehand, and in such persons you may always expect to find a large developement of hope; there are others again who undertake very little. If I see an individual with a large developement of hope, and if I see also acquisitiveness large, I know he will undertake things from selfishness, and so of the other powers, being combined we may trace somewhat of the application of the primitive feeling, but this is not our object now.

This feeling in common life is very important; it is essentially the parent of the religious sentiments: it is this power which disposes man to hope for future life, that gives him a "longing after immortality;" we are so often deceived in this life that we hope for something better in another. There is a natural feeling in man to hope for things, and Christ himself taught man to hope for something better in a future state. In conversing with persons of religious habits, you will find some who hope much, others fear very much, and you will be sure to find this cerebral part large in the former persons.

Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard, is now in Yorktown, Westchester county, N. Y. suffering the pains of a lingering consumption, and, like Otway, starving amidst plenty; not having the common necessaries of life. A few dollars, sent by the friends of American talents, to Coffin, would cheer him; and afford comparative comfort during the last sad days of declining life. We hope the benevolent people of Boston, whose bard he is, will improve this opportunity to assist a meritorious sufferer.—*Statesman.*

Another Cotton Factory burnt.—On Wednesday evening last the cotton factory owned by Mr. Daniel Reed, situated near Attleborough City, was destroyed by fire. The factory had just been filled with machinery and put into operation.—*Prov. Pat.*

Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Litchfield, Connecticut, it is stated in the New York Observer, has received and accepted a call to become Pastor of the New Society in Hanover street, in this city.

From the New-York Gazette, May 21, 1750.

"THIS is to acquaint the publick, that there is lately arrived from London, the Wonder of the World, *an honest Barber and Peruke-Maker,* who might have work'd for the King, if his majesty would have employed him: It was not for the want of money that he came here, for he had enough of that at home; nor for the want of business that he advertises himself, BUT to acquaint the Gentlemen and Ladies, that such a person is now in town, living near Rosemary Lane, where gentlemen and ladies may be supplied with the goods following, viz. *Tyes, Cuts* and *Bob Perukes*: Also, ladies *Tatematongues* and *Towers*, after the manner that is now wore at Court.

By their humble and obedient servant,
JOHN STILL."

Port of Boston.

Feb. *Entered,*

10. Brig Harriet, Gardner, Havana.
,, Lexington, Brewster, Lisbon.
11. Sch. Charlotte, [Eng.] Boss, Halifax.
Sch. Mary&Catherine,[Eng.]Kelley,do
12. Ship Sally Anne, Edes, Smyrna, [Passenger in the Sally Anne, Estwick Evans, Esq. who left this country about a year since to assist the Greeks.]
12. Brig Juno, Hodges, Maranham.
Brig William, Smith, Matanzas.
13. Brig State of Maine, Davis, Rio Janeiro.
14. Brig Olive, Kingman, Surinam.
Brig George, Munro, Havana.
Ship Susan, Miner, Antwerp.
Sch. Mary, Chandler, St Croix.
Sch. New Packet, Colby, Porto Rico.
Brig Gov. King, McKown, Madeira.
Brig Dido, Kelley, Cette.
Brig Susan Jane, Norris, Bristol, Eng.

Feb. *Cleared.*

10. Brig Ontario, Loring, Havana and Europe.
11. Brig Syren, Crowell, Gib. and Genoa.
13. Brig St. Thomas, Clark, St. Thomas.
14. Sch. Pan Matanzas, Blanchard, Matanzas and Europe.
15. Sch. Alert, Gorham, Havana.
Sch. Miranda, Johnson, St. Peters.
Brig Noble, Maxwell, Havana.
Brig Celon, Ford, Valparaiso.
Brig Cypher, Howes, Copenhagen.
16. Brig Geo. Henry, Bourn, Halifax.

REMOVAL.

GEDNEY KING, Mathematical Instrument Maker and Importer, has removed to 118 State street, opposite Broad street. For sale a large assortment of articles in the above line, for cash or approved credit
Feb. 9.

REMOVAL.

J. P. ROBINSON has removed to the new stone store, No. 39 N. Market street, where he has for sale a general assortment of English and American Goods, cheap.
Feb 14.

NOTICE.

The Apollo Society, respectfully inform their subscribers, that on account of the indisposition of several of the members, the concert is unavoidably postponed until the fourth Tuesday in the month.
Feb. 13. S. A. WARREN.

A. P. HEINRICH informs his friends and the public, that he intends giving his *Finale* or *Farewell Concert* within two weeks. He shall do himself the honour to furnish such particulars, as the generosity of those, who have offered to aid him, will permit. Feb. 7.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MARINE TELEGRAPHIC
SHIPPING LIST.

The immense quantity of shipping which this great Commercial Country possesses, the communication maintained throughout its vast extent of Sea-board, and its constant and growing connexion with the whole mercantile world, have developed new relations, as well among ourselves as with foreign countries, and given an interest beyond all precedent to every means of facilitating this intercourse.

A Publication exclusively devoted to Marine Intelligence seems likely to be of peculiar service at the present day. It is superfluous to detail minutely the advantages expected to result from a semi-weekly Publication like the one now proposed. Its utility is obvious to every person engaged in commercial pursuits. The leading objects of the Shipping List will be to furnish a semi-weekly record of foreign and domestic arrivals and departures, in all the Seaports throughout the Union, embracing in a particular manner the arrival and departure of American vessels in foreign ports—vessels left—spoken, and destination—advertisements of vessels for sale, freight, or charter—vessels up for foreign or domestic ports—sailing of regular packets—letter-bag notices, together with every species of Shipping Memoranda interesting to the Commercial or Mercantile Community.

This Shipping List will be commenced on the first of March next, and published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, upon a large half sheet, similar to Lloyd's List, London, at $3 per annum, or $2 semi-annually in advance, by

JOHN R. PARKER,
Conductor of the Marine Telegraph.
JOSIAH E. CLOUGH,
Printer, next door to the Custom House.

Boston, Feb. 15, 1826.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The large and valuable lot of Land situated on the south east side of Pitts street, adjoining the site to be occupied by the new Congregational Society, and containing about 20,000 feet. It may be divided into 12 or 15 convenient lots for dwelling houses, with ample front and requisite yard room for wood house and other conveniences. It will be sold in portions to accommodate purchasers desirous to build, or to a single purchaser on favourable terms. The short distance from the centre of business and their retired position from the main streets, renders these estates very eligible both for the man of business and of leisure. For terms and further particulars enquire of DAVID WOODMAN, No. 45 Hanover street. 1i&os3m Jan. 7

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

On Monday evening, by Rev. Mr. Wisner, Mr. C. S. Fisk to Miss Julia Maria Gleason.

Mr. Massena Webb to Miss Martha Lane.

Mr. Lemuel Pitts to Miss Emeline Bartlett.

Mr. Rob't Williams to Miss Almira Fowler.

By the Rev. Mr. Burns, Mr. Matthew Rotch to Miss Mary Shea; Mr. James Haley to Miss Rachel Spencer.

By Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. Hans Jacobs Meregan, to Mrs. Margaret Gill.

In Beverly, on Sunday evening last, Seth Bass, M.D. of Boston, to Miss Ann Harmon, of Beverly.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Feb. 16.

Feb. 8. Elizabeth Ann Smith, 17 years.
" 9. Isabella Alexander, 14 months.
" Asa Payson, 54 years.
" 10. Henry F. Sears, 9 months.
" Dea. Josiah Salisbury, 45 years.
" Hon. Elihu Lyman, 43 years.
" 11. Daniel Wood, 23 years.
" 12. Francis R. Whittemore, 2 months.
" Col. John Everett, 25 years.
" Lucy Lewis Henshaw, 5 days.
" 13. Mary Carter, 38 years.
" Maria A. Ferriter, 13 months.
" Rebecca Edwards, 61 years.
" John Alexander Boston, 75 years.
" 14. Catharine Carroll, 2 years.
" Charles Wright Sharon, 4 years.
" 15. Ruhamah Vose, 57 years.
" Catharine Sawyer, 70 years.
" 16. John Battis,
" Nancy Horton, 31 years

DIED

In Greenfield, Mary Newcomb, wife of Col. R. E. Newcomb, and only surviving daughter of Gen. Joseph Warren, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. She inherited the personal, as well as mental qualities which are said to have distinguished the patriot.

In Portland, on Wednesday morning last, Hon. John Frothingham, aged 76 years, for many years a Counsellor at Law in this town, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for this county, from 1804 to 1811, at which time that Court was dissolved. He has held many respectable and responsible offices in this community, and discharged them all with fidelity and unqualified testimonies of approbation.

Portl. Paper.

COL. JOHN EVERETT.

The decease of Col. *John Everett* is deeply lamented by an extensive and respectable acquaintance. His rare talents became prominent in his school education, having been early habituated to mental cultivation; possessing by nature a clear mind, he seemed to attain with much apparent ease, what to many was an Herculean labor. He entered Harvard University under peculiar advantages and fair promise; was soon distinguished for his literary attainments, and graduated with the wreath of distinction, which the government conferred in giving him one of the first parts in the commencement exercises. He was eminently beloved by his class, and on his entrance into life, he seemed destined to receive the preferment of the public, and to walk in the higher honours of his country.

He was appointed Aid to the late Gov. Eustis, and had just finished his course of law studies under the guidance of the Hon. D. Webster, and was admitted to the bar. Possessing liberal principles of politics, an open, generous disposition, and an ardent love of country, he soon embraced those views which he conceived to be for the true interest of the people. His industry and perseverance in his literary pursuits were peculiarly commendable. An early developement of mind and comprehension had, in some measure, fitted him to enjoy the confidence of more mature judgment and age. His premature death is a public loss, and his relatives and friends will long remember him, who was, in an eminent degree, endeared to them by all the tender ties of social and lasting affection.—*Trav.*

REMOVAL.

EDWARD CLARKE & CO. have removed to the corner of Central and Kilby streets. Dec. 12.

THE REBELS.

THE REBELS, OR BOSTON BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.—By the author of Hobomok.

Here the free spirit of Mankind at length,
Throws its last fetters off: and who shall place,
A limit to the quarter's unchained strength,
Or cut his swiftness in the forward race.—*Bryant.*

Just published and for sale by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & Co.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. FEBRUARY 25, 1826. No. 10.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

LOVE, HOPE, AND BEAUTY.

Love may be increased by fears,
May be fanned with sighs,
Nurst by fancies, fed by doubts;
But without Hope it dies!

As in the far Indian skies
Dies the young cocoa-tree,
Unless with the pleasant shade
Of the parent plant it be.
So Love may spring up at first,
Lighted at Beauty's eyes;—
But Beauty is not all its life,
For without Hope it dies. L.E.L.

UPS AND DOWNS.

Mr. Editor,—I am an *up and down* fellow, as you do know, full of life, and *up* to any thing.—Last night, thinking of the misfortune of losing a good horse, I began to reckon *up* and set *down* the vicissitudes of life. *Up* and *down* mean in many cases the same thing, and frequently when you see a man *up*, he is in fact *down*. For instance, neighbour A. tells me he is *up*, and about a little, but quite *down* with a cold. A man barrels *up* and salts *down* his beef or pork—he eats *up* a thing and it goes *down*—I let *down* my bars and put *up* my cattle—a man trips another *up* or he trips him *down*, and so we go *up* and *down* continually. I have seen many a young lady that was called *up* to the notch, set *down* for a dunce, and rightly, and many an one who was *up* till eleven in the evening, and *down* till ten in the morning for fashion's sake. There are too many young fellows who, with haughty airs, are knocking *down* all opposition, "so as to be called *up* to the life." *Down* with your dust, says one, and heads *up*, that's your sort; while another class sit *up* and keep housed *up* to read and obtain knowledge, so that they may at last settle *down* upon some foundation.—When I see a lady show the modesty of her sex, and not as she walks the streets flirt and swing with her head *up*, I set her *down* for something—But when I see one *up* to all kinds of "monkey shines," as the saying is, creating a good deal of surf as she passes, I can't help saying to myself "*down* with her house." Lately I have read many accounts of failures in our cities. If the merchants are breaking *down* so, I am thinking the business is about breaking *up*. In fact, such is the world and human nature, that we can't tell who is *up* or *down*. A man will appear to be well *up* on the ladder of *fortune*, when the fact is, he is just beginning to tumble *down*—a pretended friend may stand at your shoulder to *boost* you *up* as you think, when he is only there to pull you *down*: and one will praise you *up* where he thinks you will *hear* of it, and run you *down* where he thinks his interest is a little served by it; and if you trade with some, they will, lawyer like, "stuff you *up*," that they are giving you a bargain, and if possible shave you *down* to the last copper.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. FEBRUARY 23, 1850. No. 10.

[$2 per ann.] "TO DISCOVER AND TRANSMIT." [25 CENTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ANDS. DOWNS, No. 2 CORNHILL SQUARE.

POETRY.

LOVE, HOPE, AND BEAUTY.

Love may be learned by fears,
May be found with sighs,
Bought by forms, but by deeds
But without these tokens!

As in the far Indian state,
Dies the young year-born,
Leaves with the glowing shade
Of the parent plant it be
Be love may spring up at first—
Upheld at Beauty's eyes;
But Beauty is not all the life,
For without Hope it dies.

F. E. E.

UPS AND DOWNS.

Mr. Editor,—I am an up and down fellow, as you do know, all of life, and up to my thing.—Last night, thinking of the misfortune of being a good horse, I began to reckon up and set down the vicissitudes of life. Up and down mean in many cases the same thing, and frequently when you see a man up, he is in fact down. For instance, neighbour A. tells me he is up, and about a little, but quite down with a cold. A man barrels up and sells down his beer or pork—he eats up a thing and it goes down—I lot down my bars and put up my cattle—a man trips another up or he trips him down, and so we go up and down continually. I have seen many a young lady that was called up to the parlor, set down for a dance, and rivalry, and many an one who was up till eleven in the evening, and down till ten in

And now, Mr. Printer, as you have set yourself *up* as a kind of monitor over the public to put *down* every thing of an unjust nature, and to *watch* the morals of society, I shall give *up* the rest of this to you. I want to see good men held *up* and bad men put *down*—I want to see honesty *up* and villany *down*—and you must be right *up* and *down* in these things. Every man should look well to one. I am coming *down* in a few days to pay you *up* for your paper, and mean to have it sent *up* to me until I run *down*. Lastly, peace be to all, and as the "mortal foe" death will soon turn us all *up-side down*, may every one have something laid *up* when he is laid *down*; at least have an assurance, that though his body goes *down*, his soul goes *up*.—*N. H. Gazette.*

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The Bank of England continued liberal in its discounts; it had issued one and two pound notes, and every exertion was making to supply the void caused by the numerous failures of private banks.

The total number of failures of country banks up to the present time is 61, of which five have re-commenced business and ten have appeared in the *Gazette* as bankruptcies. There have failed in London six banking houses, of which one has re-opened. So great a number within so short a period, for the crisis has not lasted more than three weeks, has not occurred before since the first introduction of Banking.

The *Pilot* had been brought forward at the Adelphi Theatre, London, and is spoken of as a "clever production." "The performance," says the critic, "of Mr. T. P. Cooke, in Long Tom Coffin, is one of extraordinary merit, as is also that of Mr. J. Reeve, in Captain Burroughcliff, a genuine Yankee *riglar*."

A young man named Metcalf recently undertook, for a bet of 200 sovereigns, to run 12 miles in 72 minutes. He won the match by 27 seconds, having performed the first ten miles in 59 minutes and 22 seconds.

Sir Hudson Lowe, who recently went to Vienna, is said, in the Paris papers, to have solicited the honour of being presented to the Emperor and the Arch Duke, but was refused, and ordered not to prolong his stay in the capital.

The English papers say that the mint was at work night and day coining sovereigns. A new issue of shillings was about to take place.

The celebrated painter, David, died at Brussels on the 29th of December. His family intended to embalm his body, and apply to the French Government for leave to have his remains deposited in his own country.

Intelligence has reached England of the arrival of Capt. Franklin and his party, in good health, at Lathabocke, where they intended to pass the winter.

The Emperor Alexander died on the morning of the first of December, and all the accounts of his illness and death are such as to leave no doubt of the fact that he died a natural death.

PERKINS'S STEAM GUN.—The late arrivals from England, have furnished us with accounts of the successful experiments performed by our ingenious countryman, Perkins, with his new invented steam gun, before a committee, appointed for the purpose, by the Duke of Wellington. The report of the explosion resembled the loudest thunder. In the first experiment, the balls discharged against an iron target, at the distance of 36 yards, were scattered to atoms. In the next experiment, the balls were driven through eleven one inch planks, placed at the distance of an inch from each other. Then they were propelled through a plate of iron, one quarter of an inch thick. In this experiment with musket balls, it was ascertained, that, with a little additional apparatus, the steam gun would discharge about a *thousand* balls per minute. This important invention will effect a great change in the mode of carrying on war.

And now, Mr. Prater, as you have set yourself up as a kind of monitor over the public to put down everything of an unjust nature, and to watch the morals of society, I shall give up the rest of this to you. I want to see good men held up and bad men put down—I want to see honesty up and villany down—and you must be right up and down in these things. Every man should look well to me. I am coming down in a few days to pay you up for your paper, and mean to have it sent up to me until I run down. Lastly, peace be to all, and as the "moral (or" death will soon turn us all upside down, may every one have something laid up when he is laid down ; at least have an assurance that though his body goes down, his soul goes up.—N. H. Gazette.

PROMISING EXPECTANCY.

The Bank of England continued liberal in its discounts ; it had issued one and two pound notes, and every exertion was making to supply the void caused by the numerous failures of private banks.

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The Pride had been brought forward at the Adelphi Theatre, London, and is spoken of as a "clever production." "The performance," says the critic, "of Mr. T. P. Cooke, in Long Tom Coffin, is one of extraordinary merit, as is also that of Mr. J. Reeve, in Captain Harrowby." a young man named Metcalf recently undertook, for a bet of 200 sovereigns, to run 12 miles in 72 minutes. He won the match by 27 seconds, having performed the first ten miles in 59 minutes and 22 seconds.

Sir Benton Leeve, who recently went to Vienna, is said, in the Paris papers, to have solicited the honour of being presented to the Emperor and the Arch Duke, but was refused, and ordered not to prolong his stay in the capital.

The English papers say that the rain was at work night and day coining sovereigns. A new issue of shillings was about to take place.

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The Emperor Alexander died on the morning of the first of December, and all the arrangements of his illness and death are such as to leave no doubt of the fact that he died a natural death.

Panorama Saw in Cuba.—The late arrivals from England have furnished us with accounts of the successful experiments performed by our ingenious countryman, Travers, with his new invented steam gun, before a committee, appointed for the purpose, by the Duke of Wellington. The report of the explosion resembled the louder thunder. In the first experiment, the balls discharged against an iron target, at the distance of 30 yards, were scattered 30 atoms. In the next experiment, the balls were driven through eleven one inch planks, placed at the distance of an inch from each other. Then they were propelled through a plate of iron, one quarter of an inch thick. In this experiment with more heat, it was ascertained, that with a little additional apparatus, the steam gun would discharge about a thousand balls per minute. This important invention will effect a great change in the mode of carrying on war.

A late census gives to Russia, including Poland, of which country the Grand Duke Constantine was Viceroy, at the time of his brother's death, a population of fifty-two millions of souls.

The "*New Times*" remarks that the promulgation of the pacific message of President ADAMS, had a salutary effect to add to the stability of the funds, and only vexed the Bears of the Press and the Exchange whose business is to beat them down.

Ibrahim Pacha has been appointed Commander in Chief of the war against the Greeks.

The Pensions to the American Loyalists were in payment in London in January.

Extraordinary Longevity.—One of the late London papers furnishes us with an account of the death of a Russian at the advanced age of 168. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the Throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. At the age of 93, he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years. The two youngest sons, of this marriage, were 86 and 62 respectively, in 1796, the oldest of his other sons in the same year, were 95 and 92 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 138 descendants.

Port of Boston.

Feb. *Entered.*

16. Sch. Alice & Nancy, Brown, Honduras.
17. Sch. Climax, Warner, Moran, Mart.
18. Albion, Drew, St. Croix
Ship Brilliant, Williams, Sumatra.
Brig Four Brothers, Dixon, Havana.
19. Brig Commerce, Evans, Havana.
21. Sch. Billow, Barker, Halifax.
22. Brig Spartan, Eastabrook, London.
Brig Pioneer, Ward, Rotterdam.

Feb. *Cleared.*

17. Brig Aurora, Nye, StThomas&StCroix.
18. Brig Quincy, Winslow, Antwerp via Salem
Sch. Charlotte, Boss, Halifax.
Sch. Mary and Catharine, Kelly, do.
Brig Daniel Webster, Burgess, Genoa, via Salem.
21. Sch. Lucy & Margarets, Westcot, Hav.
Ship Palladium, Cloutman, Matanzas & Europe.
22. Brig Friendship, Davis, Gibraltar.
Brig Wolga, Hooper, Matanzas&Europe.

Cleared Coastwise.

21. Brig America, Glover, Charleston to load for Europe.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The large and valuable lot of Land situated on the south east side of Pitts street, adjoining the site to be occupied by the new Congregational Society, and containing about 20,000 feet. It may be divided into 12 or 15 convenient lots for dwelling houses, with ample front and requisite yard room for wood house and other conveniences. It will be sold in portions to accommodate purchasers desirous to build, or to a single purchaser on favourable terms. The short distance from the centre of business and their retired position from the main streets, renders these estates very eligible both for the man of business and of leisure. For terms and further particulars enquire of DAVID WOODMAN, No. 45 Hanover street. li&os3m Jan. 7

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JOHN B. PARKER,
Conductor of the Marine Telegraph.
JOSIAH B. CLOUGH,
Printer, next door to the Custom House.
Boston, Feb. 15, 1826.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Mr. Peter Lear to Miss Elvira Rogerson.

By Rev. Mr. Dean, Martin Dill, Esq. of Wellfleet, to Miss Hannah Holbrook.

By Rev. Mr. Wisner, Mr. Joshua Glidden to Miss Eliza Ann Mansfield.

By the Rev. Mr. Barrett, Mr. Ralph Fisk to Miss Nancy Roby.

By Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. Asa Cobb, of Barnstable, to Miss Mary G. Oliver of Boston.

In Cambridge, Mr. John Floyd, to Miss Nancy Floyd, both of Boston.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Feb. 23.

Feb. 16. Elias Brown Payne, 5 months.
" Julian Sanders, 14 years.
" Reuben Clark, 39 years.
" Eliza Gould, 53 years.
" Phebe Kennedy, 24 years.
" 17. William Fairservice, 22 years.
" William S. Nott.
" 18. Elijah Pollard, 32 years.
" Aaron Pierce, 43 years.
" Rose Duner, 77 years.
" Sarah Williams, 64 years.
" Joseph Low, 63 years.
" John A. Lucas, 3 years.
" 19. Samuel R. Green, 10 months.
" Daughter of Thos Gray, 4 weeks.
" Maria Ball, 67 years.
" 20. George Dix.
" Moses Batchelor, 36 years.
" 21. Andrew Welsh.
" William Henry Pearson. 17 m'ths.
" Charles Sprague, 31 years.
" Ruth Ridgway, 86 years.
" 22. Charles Leavitt, 31 years.
" Son of Jos. Goodhue, 3 months.

DIED

In Germantown, Penn. 4th Feb. Mrs. Dorothy Somerlot, aged 100 years, 10 months and 2 days. She was born in Germany, and came to this country in her 14th year. She has been a widow about 35 years—has had 10 children, 59 grand children, and 28 great, great grand children.—Her memory, sight, hearing and understanding, continued unimpaired till her death. 36 years ago, she made her shroud with her own hands, and laid by 20 Spanish dollars, as a preparation for her funeral, but death was so slow in its approach, that the intended shroud, when opened, was found decayed beyond a possibility of use.

In St. Augustine, E. F. where he had gone hoping to recover his health, on the 20th of January last, Mr. RICHARD S. HOWE, late of the firm of Jeremiah Fitch & Co. of this City, in the 33d year of his age. Mr. Howe's intellectual powers would have entitled him to eminence in any profession. To a perception clear and discriminating he added a judgment always cool yet always prompt and decisive, and that power of carrying into effect his own determinations, which so evidently designates men formed for superiority. His knowledge of human character was usually extensive and accurate. Thus gifted by nature, it will readily be believed that he was rapidly rising to mercantile eminence. His social character was yet more worthy of remembrance—a firm and most disinterested friend, a kind and dutiful son, an affectionate relative, and a modest and conscientious christian, his memory will be cherished until the last survivor of the circle within which he was known shall fall beneath that stroke, which in a land of strangers has laid him thus prematurely low.

" Go to your sculptur'd tombs ye great,
In a' the tinsel trash of state ;
But by thy honest turf *I'll wait*
Thou *man of worth.*
And weep the ae best fellow's fate
E'er lay in earth."

The demise of Capt. JAMES M. ELFORD, of Charleston, S. C. will be severely felt by his family, and much regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintance. His usefulness was acknowledged and duly appreciated. His death wss sudden and unexpected ; he was apparently well in the evening, and was enjoying himself with his domestic circle, by his own fireside, when seized by a spasmodic affection which terminated his existence in a few minutes, in January last. Capt. Elford was the inventor of the much used Polar Tables, teacher of Navigation, and from his genius has emanated the Marine Telegraph, and the Telegraphic Flags, so highly approved by the Commercial part of the community, by the universal adoption among the Shipping in this country, and extensively used by English, French and other foreign vessels. The family of the deceased depend upon a continuation of that patronage, which the father experienced, and so justly merited. P.

Alexander Berkley, a native of Scotland, who came to this country at the age of 15, died in Virginia on the 22d of October, 1825, aged *one hundred and fourteen years.* At the age of 110, he recovered the perfect use of his sight, which had been partially injured, and entire blindness ensued thirty days after. His wife, whom he married in his 21st year, died on the 9th of January last, aged *one hundred and eleven years.* They had lived together 93 years and had 14 children, 12 of whom lived to mature age.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD CLARKE & CO. have removed to the corner of Central and Kilby streets. Dec. 12.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. MARCH 4, 1826. No. 11.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

From Noah's N. Y. Advocate.

THE MERRY HEART.

I would not from the wise require
The lumber of their learned lore;
Nor would I from the rich desire
A single counter of their store.
For I have ease and I have health,
And I have spirits light as air,
And more than wisdom, more than wealth,
A merry heart that laughs at care.

Like other mortals of my kind
I've struggled for dame fortune's favour,
And sometimes have been half inclined
To rate her for her ill-behaviour.
But life was short—I thought it folly
To lose its moments in despair;
So slipp'd aside from melancholy,
With merry heart that laugh'd at care.

And once, 'tis true, two witching eyes
Surpris'd me in a luckless season,
Turn'd all my mirth to lonely sighs,
And quite subdued my better reason;
Yet 'twas but love could make me grieve,
And love's you know, a reason fair,
And much improv'd as I believe,
The merry heart that laugh'd at care.

So now, from idle wishes clear,
I make the good I may not find;
Adown the stream I gently steer,
And shift my sail with every wind,
And half by nature, half by reason,
Can still with pliant art prepare,
The mind attun'd to every season,
The merry heart that laughs at care.

Yet, wrap me in your sweetest dream,
Ye social feelings of the mind,
Give, sometimes give your sunny gleam,
And let the rest good humour find.
Yes, let me hail and welcome give
To every joy my lot may share,
And pleas'd and pleasing let me live
With merry heart, that laughs at care.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

MR. EDITOR,—The following facts lately came to my knowledge while journeying from Quebec to Boston; if they possess any interest, they are at your service.

Mr. and Mrs. A. of P. with their daughter Eliza, embarked on board the steam boat Congress, at St. Johns, for the city of New York; by the politeness of an acquaintance they were introduced to an English family bound to the same place. This family consisted of a gentleman and lady, a Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and a young lady whom they had adopted as their own child, and whose education and more extended information was the primary object of their visit to the United States. Every hour evinced the interest which the acquaintances had taken in each other at first sight, and the young ladies were constantly together promenading the deck and laying plans for mutual pleasure, when they should arrive at New York. Toward evening Mr. and Mrs. A. and Mr. and Mrs. Smith joined the young ladies; the parents of each were delighted with an intimacy which promised so much happiness to their children, and gazed with equal pleasure on these young and sportive creatures just entering upon life, which, to their vivid minds seemed all a fairy scene.

The evening breezes began to fade away, and the chill from the lake was so severe that Mr. Smith, unable to prevail upon his daughter to go below, put his travelling cloak upon her and buttoned her up to the chin in it ; she skipped gaily along to Miss Eliza, to show the grotesque figure she made in her new equipments. Eliza stood leaning over the gunwale, and as Miss Smith came up to her, her father said "Eliza, I will go for your shawl and hat, step away from here—I fear your foot will slip and you will fall into the lake." At that moment he left them and went into the cabin : after some little delay he found the shawl, and hastening back, just as he came on to the deck, two or three voices cried out, "she is over, she is over." Distracted with his feelings, he threw himself into the small boat which was just let down and rowed to the stern of the vessel, the body seemed to float on the surface, he stretched his full length fom the boat, and in his eagerness grasped it :—it was merely the shawl that had floated ;—the body had sunk forever.

He sunk back into the boat and clasping his hands in the agony of his heart, exclaimed, "my God ! my daughter ! !" Oh no, cried the sailor near him, "it is the English girl."—He could hear no more, the violence of contending emotion deprived him of sensation, and he was taken into the cabin to be revived by the attentions of his wife and the daughter he had so lately thought lost to him forever. Every exertion was made to recover the body of the unfortunate young lady, but in vain. In a thoughtless moment as she tripped along by the side of the boat, her foot slipped and she was precipitated into a watery grave. Nothing could exceed the intense and aggravating affliction of Mr. and Mrs. Smith : this was the child of their adoption ; the object in whom was centered all that made life a blessing to them. They returned immediately to England, mourning in the deepest sorrow, the loss of their adopted daughter, whose sainted spirit is now beyond this vale of tears, and they are left to feel, there is nothing true but Heaven. A. S.

GRECIAN HEROINES.

In a work entitled "a visit to Greece in 1823 and 1824, by G. Waddington, Esq." some notice is taken of the heroines of the modern Greeks.

The heroine Bobolina.—This woman succeeded to the large fortune of her husband, which was in Spezzia, and displayed much zeal in the beginning of the Revolution, having equipped several vessels for the naval service. She formed an early connection with Colocotroni, and entered the city of Tripolizza, while its streets were yet reeking with blood ; she was on horseback, astride, in the manner of the Orientals and Amazons ; she is reported to have received no small portion of the plunder obtained there. By marrying her daughter to Capitan Panos she obtained the rank of Capitana. Unlike the romantic idea of a heroine, she is old, unmannerly, ugly and avaricious.—Two mints have been established at Spezzia and Napoli, under her auspices, and large quantities of forged Turkish coin have been privately imported into various parts of Asia. Attempts have been made to imitate the Spanish dollar, but without success, on account of the badness of the execution. From this lady's ingenuity every false coin is proverbially called a *Bobolina*.

Another heroine named Mando is an inhabitant of Miconi. She maintained many soldiers at the siege of Tripolizza, and greatly contributed to the success of the contest. She is a tall, thin, unattractive person, about five and thirty.

A young Greek girl of great beauty, marched with her brethren in male attire, against Yussuf Pacha and the Sulliotes. She was taken prisoner, but Yussuf being loth to send so beautiful a head to Constantinople, retained her among his slaves. On her discovering her sex, the Pacha admitted her to the vacant sofa of his fourth wife.

A porter bottle, corked and sealed completely air tight, when sunk to the depth of 120 fathoms, by a gentleman who lately crossed the Atlantic, was drawn up full of water, without having the seal removed.

Mrs. Spinning, of the town of Cato, presented her husband lately with four daughters at a birth, three of whom are doing well.

In Buffalo, N. Y. the returns of the census show that there is only one female to three men. This will encourage emigrations.

The sacred white elephant of Ava, has a prime minister, secretary of state; inferior secretaries; an obtainer of intelligence &c. besides a guard of one thousand men. The trough out of which he eats, is of solid gold.

The new steamboat Caravan, owned by Mr. Gilman, of Cincinnati, run upon the rocks of the grand chain in the Ohio, on the 31st of January.

A southern paper says, "Mr. Abner Deale, of Perquimans county, N. C. while driving an unruly yoke of steers, down hill, accidentally stumbled and fell; the steers took fright, and ran the cart directly over his head."

BRAZILIAN VICE CONSULATE, *Boston, for the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.*

The undersigned is directed by J. S. REBELLO, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to make known, that not only War was declared against Buenos Ayres on the 10th of Dec. last by the Emperor, but that also the ports of the United provinces of Rio de Plata, (River of Plate) were declared as blockaded on the 17th of same month; and official communication has been transmitted to foreign agents, that the public may be thus informed.

B. P. TILDEN.

February 21, 1826.

The Connecticut pedlars have been supplying the Ohio tobacco growers with liberal supplies of *mullein seed*, at the enormous price of *one dollar* a gill, for genuine tobacco seed. One long favoured fellow took several hundred dollars at one time for his cargo.

Singapore, in the East Indies, has been ceded to the British East India Company.

A middle aged woman committed suicide in Theatre Alley, on Thursday evening last; we are unacquainted with particulars.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128 Washington street, have just received "The Last of the Mohicans; a Narrative of the year 1757."—By the Author of the Pioneers, Pilot, &c. &c.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING,

A Literary Album, for 1826, with 13 splendid engravings, by Corbould, Westall, Berjeret, &c. with nearly 100 original articles, in prose and verse, from the pens of the leading literary characters of the age,—is just received from London, by

MUNROE & FRANCIS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The large and valuable lot of Land situated on the south east side of Pitts street, adjoining the site to be occupied by the new Congregational Society, and containing about 20,000 feet. It may be divided into 12 or 15 convenient lots for dwelling houses, with ample front and requisite yard room for wood house and other conveniences. It will be sold in portions to accommodate purchasers desirous to build, or to a single purchaser on favourable terms. The short distance from the centre of business and their retired position from the main streets, renders these estates very eligible both for the man of business and of leisure. For terms and further particulars enquire of DAVID WOODMAN, No. 45 Hanover street. 1i&os3m Jan. 7

REMOVAL.

GEDNEY KING, Mathematical Instrument Maker and Importer, has removed to 118 State street, opposite Broad street. For sale a large assortment of articles in the above line, for cash or approved credit. Feb. 9.

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E. C. PARKER.

February 21, 1826.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

On Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Wm. Ryonson to Miss Elvina Smith.

Mr. Wm. J. Lovett to Miss Abigail H. Stodder.—Mr. Thomas Baxter to Miss Mary Clark Emmes.

By the Rev. Mr. Dwight, Mr. Joshua Benson to Mrs. Eliza Griffin

In Weymouth, Mr. Enoch Lovell, merchant of this city, to Miss Mary Wildes.

In Portsmouth, N.H. Capt. John S. Sleeper, of Boston, to Miss Mary F. Noble.

In Fredericksburg, Va. Capt. John Preble, of sch. Hero, of Boston, to Miss Sally Bancroft.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Mar. 2.

Feb. 22. Mary Ann Livermore, 13 days.
,, 23. Mary Clough, 3 years.
,, William Jackson, 40 years.
,, Mary White, 75 years.
,, 24. Abigail Wetherle, 47 years.
,, Ann Bradford, 61 years.
,, James C. Kendall, 19 years.
,, Elizabeth Fellowes, 38 years.
,, 25. Richard Chamberlain, 66 years.
,, Judith Fowle, 71 years.
,, 26. Ebenezer Tufts, 64 years.
,, Elizabeth Rich, 4 months.
,, 27. Moses Dunlap, 31 years,
,, Mary E. Homer, 5 months.
,, 28. Abby B. Presby, 17 years.
,, Wm. Blight, 24 years.
,, Mary Ann Fox, 10 years.
Mar. 1. Mary Field, 64 years.
,, Catharine Dix,
,, Hannah Ware, 48 years.

DIED

On the 11th ult. at Charlemont (Va.) Mrs. Anne Bankhead, wife of Charles L. Bankhead, Esq. and grand-daughter of Ex-President Thomas Jefferson.

In Milton, Mrs. Hester Gill, widow of the late Gen. Jacob Gill, aged 85.

In Westford, widow Betty Fletcher, aged 95. She lived to say, Arise, daughter, go to thy daughter, thy daughter's daughter hath a daughter—had 13 children, 114 grand and great grand children—over 80 of her connections followed as mourners to the grave. She retained her sight and memory till her death—was beloved and respected by all who knew her, and left a character worthy of all to imitate.

In West Cambridge, the widow Bemis, aged 99. She was followed to the grave by grandchildren's grandchildren. Her faculties of seeing and hearing were but little impaired.

In Concord, on Thursday last, Dr. Charles Jarvis, of this city, aged 25.

In England, Nov. 16, 1825, Lt. Col. John Lindall Borland, late of His Britannic Majesty's service, eldest son of John B. Esq. late of Cambridge, Mass.

The last Mail from the West brought the news of the death of Judge Todd, one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States. He was a gentleman as distinguished for his amiability and rectitude in private life, as for his ability in the line of his public duty.—*Wash. paper.*

In Medfield, Col. Ephraim Wheelock, in the 93d year of his age. He served his country four years in the French and Indian war of 1756; held a commission under Gov. Barnard in 1761, and served thro' the war. He commanded a regiment at Ticonderoga, in 1776, and, after serving his time out, he was honorably discharged from the Revolutionary Army.

Port of Boston.

Feb. *Entered.*
23. Brig Rambler, Corey, Smyrna, &c.
25. Sultana, Thomas, St. Ubes.
Sch. Laban, Thatcher, P. au Prince.
Brig Sabra, Snow, Messina.
Charles, Davis, Gibraltar.
Kanhawa, Lee, Trinidad, C.
27. New Packet, Fales, Trieste, &c.
Ship Ganges, Evans, Batavia & Manilla
Sch. Charles, Plamboeck, Halifax.
28. Brig Venus, Shaw, Honduras.
Richmond, Rice, Cape Haytien.
[Whole number of foreign arrivals in February—43].
Mar. 1. Brig Mary, Pratt, Messina.
Brig Padang, Ingersoll, Pernambuco.
Mary & Eliza, Talbot, Matanzas
Deborah, Cooper, Cadiz.
Sch. Eliza Ann, Richardson, St. Peters
4. Brig Aurora, Coffin, Lisbon.
Geo. Henry, Bourne, Halifax.

Feb. *Cleared.*
24. Brig Margaret, Simmons, Rotterdam.
Sch. Quincy, Stodder, Cape Haytian.
25. Alice & Nancy, Brown, Honduras.
Billow, Barker, Halifax.
Brig Hannah, Bartlett, Bremen.
Ship Pagoda, Brewster, Calcutta.
27. Rasselas, Austin, do.
Brig Peregrine, Stetson, Hav. & Europe.
[Whole number of foreign clearances in February—44]
Mar. 1. Brig Trim, M'Kenzie, Trinity.
Brig Sarah Louisa, Studley, St. Michaels
2. Brig Wm Henry, Paty, St. Pierres.
Sch. Indus, Glover, Cape Hayti.

Cleared Coastwise.

Feb. 24. Ship Eugene, Dickerson, Charleston, to load for a foreign port.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. MARCH 11, 1826. No. 12.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

From the London Literary Gazette.

A MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION.

Translated from the French of La Martiniere.

Would you wish to get well without failing
Of I know not what ill, which, I know not for why,
For this fortnight has made you look feeble and ailing!
I prescribe you to buy,
How much I can't say, of a root I know not,
To mix of I know not what simples a potion,
Found I know not what herbs, and of them make a lotion;
Which applied piping hot,
Will for aught that I know
Make you eat, drink, and sleep, as a fortnight ago;
But this I can venture for certain to say,
Half the doctors in London prescribe the same way.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

Notwithstanding most of our readers have probably read the last of the Mohicans, we cannot resist making a short extract. Uncas, the son of Chingachgook, and last of the Mohicans, is slain by an artful Huron, and buried by his nation according to the Indian customs. There is something irresistibly touching and simple in the lament of Chingachgook over the grave of the last of his race, as well as in the consolations of Hawk-eye, who, like him, is a renowned warrior. In delineating the Indian character, Mr. Cooper is very happy. The simplicity of their style, their striking comparisons to nature and noble thoughts make them an interesting race.

"Chingachgook become once more the object of the common attention. He had not yet spoken, and something consolatory and instructive was expected from so renowned a chief, on an occasion of such general interest. Conscious of the wishes of the people, the stern and self-retained warrior raised his face, which had latterly been buried in his robe, and looked about him, with a steady eye. His firmly compressed and expressive lips then severed, and for the first time during the long ceremonies, his voice was heard, distinctly audible.

'Why do my brothers mourn!' he said, regarding the dark race of dejected warriors, by whom he was environed; 'why do my daughters weep! that a young man has gone to the happy hunting grounds! that a chief has filled his time with honour! He was good. He was dutiful. He was brave. Who can deny it? The Manitto had need of such a warrior, and he has called him away. As for me, the son and the father of Uncas, I am 'a blazed pine, in a clearing of the pale-faces.' My race has gone from the shores of the salt lake, and the hills of the Delawares. But who can say that the serpent of his tribe has forgotten his wisdom! I am alone—'

'No, no,' cried Hawk-eye, who had been gazing with a yearning look at the rigid features of his friend, with something like his own self-command,

The Boston Weekly Magazine,

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POETRY.

From the London Literary Gazette.

A MEDICAL PARADOXICON.

Translated from the French of Le Maréchal.

Would you wish to get well without taking
Of Lime not what it is, I know not for certain,
For this draught has made you look ghastly and
sallow?
I prescribe you to buy,
How much I can't say, of a one I know not,
To mix of I know not what simples a portion,
Found I know not what how, and of them make a
potion;
Which applied plump be,
Will for Angus that I know
Shave you out, dilute, don't stop, as a fortnight
ago;
But this I can venture for certain to say,
That the doctor in London practice the same
way.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

Notwithstanding most of our readers have probably read the last of the Mohicans, we cannot resist making a short extract. Uncas, the son of Chingachgook, and last of the Mohicans, is slain by an awful Huron, and buried by his nation according to the Indian customs. There is something irresistibly touching and simple in the lament of Chingachgook over the grave of the last of his race, as well as in the consolations of Hawk-eye, who, like him, is a renowned warrior. In delineating the Indian character, Mr. Cooper is very happy. The simplicity of their style, their striking com-

but whose philosophy could endure no longer ; ' no, Sagamore, not alone. The gifts of our colours may be different, but God hath so placed us as to journey in the same path. I have no kin, and I may also say, like you, no people. He was your son, and a red-skin by nature ; and it may be, that your blood was nearer ;—but if ever I forget the lad, who has so often fou't at my side in war, and slept at my side in peace, may He who made us all, whatever may be our colour or our gifts, forget me. The boy has left us for a time, but, Sagamore, you are not alone !'

" Chingachgook grasped the hands that, in the warmth of his feeling, the scout had stretched across the fresh earth, and in that attitude of friendship, these two sturdy and intrepid woodsmen bowed their heads together, while scalding tears fell to their feet, watering the grave of Uncas, like drops of falliug rain.

" In the midst of the awful stillness with which such a burst of feeling, coming, as it did, from the two most renowned warriors of that region, was received, Tamemund lifted his voice, to disperse the multitude."

Contrast.—Maj. Stevens, the dwarf, measures in height thirty-one inches, and is between 25 and 30 years old.—His proportions are just and his features fair : his voice squeaking and effeminate,and in his conversation creates interest as much, perhaps, from the singular littleness of his person as from the solidity of his observations. He converses freely and answers with readiness any questions put to him.—He endeavours to say something often times pretty smart. The jokes of Maj. Stevens are always stoutly lauded.

Col. Mc N—— of the army, is upwards of six feet six inches; and every way of the noblest proportions.—His immense chest, his legs, his arms, the intelligent expression of his countenance, and, in short, the whole of his person, constitute a figure the most majestic and imposing. *Ægis.*

Liberality.—Mr. Jacob Woolfgang, of Codorus township, (Penn.) owned one fourth of ticket No. 24517, which drew the capital prize of $100,000 in the late grand State Lottery of Maryland, and after receiving his portion of the nett amount he presented *one thousand dollars* to the teamster who purchased the share for him.

Supreme Court.—The March term of the supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts for the counties of Suffolk and Nantucket, commenced in this city on Tuesday last. Present, Chief Justice PARKER, Judges PUTNAM, WILDE, and MORTON. The Grand Jury and the Petit Juries were empannelled, and discharged till called for. It being a law term of the Court no jury-cases will be tried until towards the close of the term.

Isaac B. Desha.—It is stated in one of the Western papers, that Isaac B. Desha, the murderer of Baker—who has twice been convicted by a jury of his country, of this horrid crime, but who, by the shuffling of his father and friends, has as often been screened from the halter, and a new trial granted, has finally been *released from prison !—Statesman.*

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from Mr. Reynolds, Capt. Symmes' chief engineer, and pilot major to the bowels of the earth, who says he is coming to the Emporium ere long.

A Sabbath in Boston.—Without being proud of the fact, we doubt whether there is a town or city in the United States, where more general respect is paid to the Sabbath, than in Boston.

A committee has been appointed at Halifax, to promote a steam navigation between that place and Quebec.

There are 260,000 inhabitants in Vermont. The increase since the year 1800 has been 110,000.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

New York, March 4.—The great southern mail which left this city the 27th ult. has been robbed between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The agents of the Post Office have been vigilent to discover the robbers. Information of the robbery was instantly despatched to the East, and Messrs. Allens, brokers, of Philadelphia, who had deposited a number of bank bills in the post-office, on Tuesday, sent on a list of them to this city. On Friday, some of Messrs. Allens' notes were offered for exchange at a broker's office in this city, where information of the robbery had been received, by a well dressed young man, who called his name *Nichols*, who was forthwith arrested, examined, and committed to Bridewell. On his way he made several desperate attempts to escape; and a loaded pistol and two dirks were found on him.

Public Spirit.—The inhabitants of Wellfleet have subscribed $100,000 for the purpose of erecting wharves, stores, &c. for the inspection of mackerel. Sixty sail of mackerel vessels are now owned at this place.

Ebenezer Baldwin Esq. has resigned the office of Recorder of the City of Albany, and the Governor has nominated to the Senate, James M'Cowan, Esq. to fill his place.

In Hillsborough N. C. a son stabbed, and killed his father (Lewis Hunt) who was wrestling. The blow, with a Spanish knife, was aimed at an antagonist, but hit his father.

James McNaught, a gun smith, of Richmond, Va. has been committed to gaol on a charge of having shot a young man by the name of Daniel Denoon, formerly his appretice. McNaught committed suicide the night he was committed.

A comfortably rich importer, a short time since, sold an honest labourer half a barrel of sugar, and while the man went for a cart, the merchant took out about 25 lbs. The fraud was detected and he has paid dearly for the iniquity.

Two Irishmen, a little while since, hired a boat to go on a fishing frolic, below the Fort. There was a small furnace in one end, in which, it being rather chilly, towards evening, they kindled a fire. Returning, the boat took fire, and they rowed for their lives, for South Boston. By the time they reached the wharf, opposite the House of Industry, the boat was nearly half consumed. The instant they reached land, away they ran, like distracted men, to the first house, and asked of the good lady, the privilege of drawing a few buckets of water from the pump—for their boat was all in flames—and they had but just escaped in time to draw a *"booket of warter to put the d—d thing oot."*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Secretary's Office, Mar. 6, 1826.

I hereby give notice, that by a resolve of the 23d February last, each Town in the Commonwealth is entitled to a Printed Copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to survey a Canal Route from Boston to Connecticut River. The Clerks of those towns which have not yet received a copy, are requested to call for the same, or send a written order.

EDWARD D. BANGS, Secretary.

Port of Boston.

March *Entered.*

2. Sch. Mayflower, Kennard, Aquin.
4. Brig Ivanhoe, Dixey, Palermo.
6. Attentive, Moore, Havana.
7. Robert Patten, Abbot, Africa, &c.
Sch. Palladium, Sarcom, St Michaels.
Ariel, Brackett, Turks Island.
Br. Sarah Morrill, Freeman, Liverpool.
8. William, Ring, Gottenburg.

Feb. *Cleared.*

21. Brig Emilia, Silvia, Pernambuca.
Mar. 3. Ship Columbia, Cook, Havana and Russia.
4. Sch. Mentor, Eldridge, Halifax.
7. J. Q. Adams, Gage, Honduras.
Brig Monroe, Kent, Africa.
4. Sch Quincy, Hersey, Cape Haytien.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD CLARKE & CO. have removed to the corner of Central and Kilby streets. Dec. 12.

GALLERY OF THE MAIL.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Mr. Charles A. Hamilton of Worcester, to Miss Eliza A. Porter of this city.

On Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Ballou, Mr. Joseph Kendall to Miss Emeline Amelia Dow.

By Rev. Mr. Ware, Mr. Richard W. Bailey, merchant, to Miss Martha Bates.

By Rev. Mr. Young, Mr. Barzilla Homes, merchant, to Miss Mehitable Rice.

On the 22d ult. by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. Timothy Clark to Miss Mary Heath.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Mar. 9.

Mar. 2. Samuel Foster, 79 years.
" James Rayner, 1 year.
" Eliza Ann Hanscom, 28 years.
" Hannah Thayer, 84 years.
" James Sanderson, 1 year.
" Charles W. Clark, 8 months.
" Patience Humphrey, 22 years.
" Sarah Shed, 24 years.
" Christian Brown.
" Levi Peters, 9 months.
3. Thomas Entwissle, 38 years.
" Nancy Madden, 4 years.
4. John C. Freeman.
5. Reuben S. Abbot, jr. 9 months.
" Jane Philpot, 9 years.
" Son of James Class, 14 days.
" Rebecca Coolidge, 63 years.
" Hannah E. Tufts, 16 months.
6. Mary Sophia Wells, 19 years.
" Mary Robinson, 49 years.
" Darius Morton Baxter, 5 months.
" Daughter of James Deatrow, 4 days
" Elizabeth B. Godfrey, 26 years.
" Margaret Dorothy, 3 years.
" Lucretia M. Morrison, 3 years.
7. Laura Ann Maxwell, 3 months.
" Eunice Choat, 56 years.
" Isabella Coggins, 23 years.
" Mary Bird, 84 years.
" Mary Mitchel, 86 years,
" Elizabeth Thayer, 66 years.
8. Samuel Blagge, 64 years.
" Benjamin H. Haynes, 31 years.
" Harriet Francis, 26 years.
" Dolly Stevens, 77 years.

DIED

In Gloucester, on Thursday evening, Feb. 23, suddenly, Capt. William Damrell, of Portsmouth, and master of the Sloop Boston of that port, aged 36. Capt. D. was probably the largest man in the United States. He weighed about a month since, 444 pounds. His coffin was made of plank, and measured across the breast 3 feet 6 inches, and in depth 3 feet, and was 7 feet in length. The hearses in Gloucester were not large enough to admit the coffin, and his remains were carried to the grave in a cart. It required ten men to perform the rites of interment.—*Essex Reg.*

In Chelsea, on the evening of the 25th ult. Abijah Hastings, esq. in the 96th year of his age. He was born in Waltham, but early in his life he settled in Chelsea. Naturally possessed of a strong, clear mind, he was distinguished by the calmness with which he examined the subjects and the opinions, which were proposed to his attention; and amidst all the fluctuations of time and circumstance, through his long pilgrimage, he has ever been a rational and consistent politician and christian. During a number of years he was a teacher of youth: and while in the vigor of life, for a long while he sustained, with perfect integrity, the most important and responsible offices in the gift of the town. He was also once for eight months, and at another time through a year, in the army of the revolutionary war, in the capacity of ensign. His faculties, and the peculiar characteristics of his mind, he retained to the last.

In Hartford, Con. S. Putnam Waldo, Esq. grandson of the late Major Gen. Israel Putnam, aged 46. The deceased was a man of superior literary attainments. As an author, he had acquired considerable celebrity. His "Memoirs of Jackson," "Life of Decatur," "Robbins' Journal," &c. have passed through several editions.—It is said that more than fifty thousand copies of these works have been printed and sold within the last seven years.

In Andover, Pompey Lovejoy, a black, aged 102 years. Pompey was born in Boston, a slave, but lived to enjoy the blessings of liberty. He lived on the spot where he died 91 years: the wife of his bosom and partner of his cares is still living, at the age of 98, and two unmarried nieces, whom it was customary with them to designate as the *children*, live in the family, one 68 and the other 50 years of age. Pompey was the oldest man in the county of Essex, and enjoyed his intellectual faculties to the last.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128 Washington street, have just received "The Last of the Mohicans; a Narrative of the year 1757."—By the Author of the Pioneers, Pilot, &c. &c.

REMOVAL.

J. P. ROBINSON has removed to the new stone store, No. 39 N. Market street, where he has for sale a general assortment of English and American Goods, cheap.

Feb 14.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. MARCH 18, 1826. No. 13.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

From the London Literary Gazette.

SONG.

There's a shade upon that fountain;
It will not linger there;
But the cloud now resting on it
Will leave it yet more fair.

Not thus the shade may pass
That is upon thy heart,
There is no sun in earthly skies
Can bid its gloom depart;

For falsehood's stain is on it,
And cruelty and guile—
And these are stains that never pass,
And shades that never smile. L. E. L.

"*Curious Epitaph.*—The following extraordinary composition may be seen in the church-yard of Thetford, Norfolk:

"My grandmother was buried here,
My cousin Jane, and two uncles dear;
My father perished with a mortification in his thighs;
My sister dropped down dead in the Minories
But the reason why I am here, according to my thinking,
Is owing to my good living and hard drinking;
Therefore good Christians, if you'd wish to live long,
Beware of drinking brandy, gin, or any thing strong."

Human Nature.—A slander case was tried on Friday, in the Common Pleas, in which a respectable woman had been charged with stealing—The principal witness against her was a tall good looking man, dressed in a handsome olive-coloured surtout coat, buttoned up to the neck, who was produced by the defendant to justify his slander, and who swore positively that he saw the lady pilfer money from the till of the plaintiff. The first question put to the witness upon his cross examination was the very singular one of "Pray, Sir, where did you get that coat you now have on?" Witness demurred, and the court thought with some propriety that it was not an essential point, but required him to answer it—He said the coat had been lent to him by the accuser. The next question was yet more singular: "Pray Sir, where did you sleep last night?" Witness deferred again, but finally admitted "in the defendant's *stable*." What led to these questions was the fact that the counsel for the plaintiff, on looking close at the witness, discovered beneath the handsome frock a black and torn shirt, and suspected that the man was a kind of vagrant, dressed up for the purpose by the accuser, which turned out to be the fact. Verdict, 150 dollars for plaintiff.

Noah's Adv.

From the Little Falls Friend.

Singular Case.—A friend, who is well acquainted with the fact, gave us the following information: A young man named Davenport, aged about 19, and a resident of West Brunswick, was returning home from his day's work in usual health on the evening of Thurs-

day the 9th ult. but was found dead (or apparently so,) the next morning, in the road about 100 rods from his father's house. On the 11th, a coroner's Inquest was called, who pronounced the cause of his death unknown. From this time the body was observed to discover various signs of gradually returning life, and after the funeral ceremonies on the 12th, the coffin being opened for the view of spectators, the corpse presented a most unusual appearance—the color had returned to the cheeks—the countenance like that of a person in quiet sleep—and large drops of sweat were standing on the forehead! The young man's father refused to have him buried—Physicians were called and several experiments were tried, in the hopes of restoring the vital spark—all however proved unavailing, and after keeping him till Tuesday the 14th ult. the body was committed to the grave.

The Rev. Mr. Tenant, of New Jersey, many years ago, we believe, put on a similar appearance, and his friends kept him nine days, delaying, from day to day, the funeral, and making experiments to revive or resuscitate him. The physician persevered in his efforts, and entreated the family to allow him to proceed, and finally he begged them to allow but fifteen minutes longer, and in that time he revived, and lived many years.

Hydrophobia.—A very interesting of the cure of Hydrophobia, by Dr. Smith, is published in the Baltimore American. The remedy used, was *Sugar of Lead*, ten grains every thirty minutes, together with Goulard's solution (preparation of lead) blisters, dressed with ointment and lead. The most violent paroxysms, were allayed, and the patient restored.

Madame Lafasse Luquai, 37 years old, recently fell violently in love with a Watchmaker, 36 years of age, in Paris, who was attached to an amiable young lady of 23. Having repeatedly importuned the Watchmaker, to no purpose, she repaired to the apartment of the young rival, and rubbed, with a glove, oil of vitrol all over her face, neck, and shoulders, and has thus made her appear an object of hatred forever; madame has been arrested and waits for trial.

Mohicans.—We understand that the new novel will be dramatised, and from our knowledge of the competency of the gentleman who undertakes the work, we feel confident of success. Among other scenes, we understand, there will be several, peculiarly characteristic and American.

"Glenn's Falls" will be painted as exactly as possible.

"The Beaver Dams" will be given, and the economy and habits of the animal pourtrayed.

"The Indian Encampment and War Dance" will be presented in their singular originality.

"The Indian Council Fire," or legislation, will be developed with the fidelity of the admirable delineation in the novel.

The droll scene of the "Conjuror" and the "Bear" will be offered, with Indian superstitions.

"The English Encampment," and the "Striking of the Tents of an Army" will be presented.

Several songs and duets compose a part of the drama, and offer equal pleasure to the votaries of the pencil and the lyre.—*N. Y. Adv.*

O'Keefe, author of "Wild Oats," and other plays, and who is now between 80 and 90 years of age, is reduced to absolute penury, having been deprived of the £20 annuity he received from Covent Garden Theatre, by a Chancery suit in which that company is engaged.

Prof. Mezzofanti of Bologna, speaks thirty two *languages*, but Baron Rothschild can scarcely write his name: no matter, he is rich. The marriage portion of his neice was a million pounds sterling, with two millions more, at a fixed period.

A married woman, named Caen, has been executed at Newgate for murdering a man who interfered between her and her husband when they quarrelled.

A Mr. Brown, after being under water 10 minutes, was resuscitated, at Norfolk.

Mr. Tatnall, well known as an equestrian in this City, is fitting up a circus, Tivoli Garden, Philadelphia.

Five hundred dollars reward, is offered by the Post Master General, for the detection of the late mail robbers, near Philadelphia.

The Rev. Mr. Fiske, a missionary, died at Beyroot, Oct. 23, of a fever.

The influenza, so prevalent in this country, has also existed in China.

A New York paper tells a story of a sailor, who rode a whale, off the coast of Greenland, by thrusting his arm into the Spouting hole, to keep his hold. *Away rode Gilpin—away rode he.*

A work, to be entitled *Defence of the Drama*, has been issued in New York.

Port of Boston.

March *Entered.*

10. Sh. Milo, Woodbury, Liverpool.
11. Br. Superb, Sawyer, Havana.
12. Br. Sarah & Esther, Whitmore, St. Croix
    Br. Hannah, Atwood, Messina.
    Br. Jones, Leach, Pernambuco.
13. Sh. Amethyst, Bussey, Liverpool.
    Br. Mary & Eliza, Whittemore, Messina
    Br. Lady Washington, Ropes, Aux Cayes
    Br. Herald, Waterman, Smyrna.
    Sc. Glide, Cobb, Turks Island.
    Sc. Salmon, Rogers, Demerara.
    Sc. Warren, Fairfield, Porto Rico.
    Sc. Washington, Bowers, St. Thomas.
14. Sc. Albatross, Lombard, Messina.
    Sc. Jos. Warren, Harding, Havana.
    Br. Flora, McManus, Matanzas.

Feb. *Cleared.*

21. Br. Emilia, Silva, Pernambuco.

Mar. 10 Br. Cyprus, Bato, St. Jago.
    Br. Volant, Finney, Copenhagen.
    Br. Geo. Henry, Bourn, Halifax.
    Sh. Mercury, Boit, Hav. and Europe.
11. Br. Agnes, Harding, Matanzas & Eur.
    Br. State of Maine, Davis, S. America.
13. Br. Oracle, Hodge, Demerara.
    Br. Olive, Kinsman, Surinam.
    Sh. Susan, Miner, Havana and Europe.
15. Sc. Magnet, Gibbs, Gibraltar.
    Sc. Morning Star, Smith, Gibraltar.
    Sc. Sylvia, Trott, St. Thomas.
16. Sc. Combine, Ryder, St. Johns, Newf.
    Sc. Fair Lady, Atkins, Guadaloupe.
    Br. Beaver, Grover, Surinam.
    Br. Levant, Packard, Matanzas.

BOSTON BARD.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, of this city, have just published and for sale, "a Discourse delivered in Boston, March 1st, 1826, for the relief of the Boston Bard, by Hull Barton. Published by request for the further relief of the Bard.

LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128 Washington street, have just received "The Last of the Mohicans; a Narrative of the year 1757."—By the Author of the Pioneers, Pilot, &c. &c.

HISTORY OF BOSTON.

JUST published, and for sale by MUNROE AND FRANCIS, 128 Washington-stseet, History of Boston, the Metropolis of Massachusetts, from its origin to the present period, with some account of the Environs. By Caleb H. Snow, M. D. Embellished with engravings.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The large and valuable lot of Land situated on the south east side of Pitts street, adjoining the site to be occupied by the new Congregational Society, and containing about 20,000 feet. It may be divided into 12 or 15 convenient lots for dwelling houses, with ample front and requisite yard room for wood house and other conveniences. It will be sold in portions to accommodate purchasers desirous to build, or to a single purchaser on favourable terms. The short distance from the centre of business and their retired position from the main streets, renders these estates very eligible both for the man of business and of leisure For terms and further particulars enquire of David Woodman, No. 45 Hanover street. 1i&os3m Jan. 7

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

By the Rev. Mr. Wisner, Mr. Charles Oliver Anderson, to Miss Lydia Parsons Williams of Newburyport.

By Rev S. E. Dwight, Mr. J. D. Freeman to Miss Susan Tileston.

Mr. Job White to Miss Margaret Wakefield.

By Rev. Mr. Knowles, Major W. Brown to Miss Mary Brooks.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Mar. 16.

Mar. 7. James McCarty, 29 years.
9. Barth. McGowen, 32 years.
James Simmons, 28 years.
Eliza Norris.
James Malone, 40 years.
Catherine E. W. Bassett, 6 years.
George Pomroy, 23 years.
10. Ebenezer Frothingham, 45 years.
Sarah Augusta Ripley, 5 years.
Stephen Jackson, 56 years.
John Tuckerman, 65 years.
11. Samuel F. T. Row, 10 months.
12. William P. Smith, 68 years.
13. Charles A. Wederberg, 31 years.
14. Harriet F. Ayers, 3 months.
Mary Snow, 18 months.
3 Stillborn.

DIED,

In Providence, Mrs. Susannah Miller, aged *one hundred and one years.*

In New Orleans, Mr. George Gorham, aged 31, son of the late Stephen Gorham, Esq. of this city.

At Cape Elizabeth, 5th inst. Mr. James Rainbotee, a town pauper, aged CXVII years—a native of England.

In Carver, Mass. on the 6th of January, Mr. Abiel Shurtleff, aged 93 years. So late as the 21st of December, this aged pilgrim walked to Plymouth, a distance of nine miles, in four hours, where he passed several days,—remarking among other things, that he had reaped in his native fields *eighty two* summers,—where, in his youth, he had seen wigwarms and aged sachems, —and that he had been a soldier in the campaigns of 1756, at Crown-Point. His posterity is very numerous—eight children, sixty-two grandchildren, a great number of the 4th, and several of the 5th generation survive. He was born March 11, 1733, a descendant from William Shurtleff, who was killed by lightning in Marshfield, 1666.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone!—At his residence in Liberty Town, on Monday evening, the 14th ult. Major General Robert Cumming, commander of the second divison of Maryland Militia, in the 72d year of his age. General Cumming was one of that noble band of naval heroes who contributed so much to the achievement of our independence. During the revolutionary war he was taken prisoner by the enemy, and endured much suffering and distress. After the close of the war he devoted himself to the study of history, politics, and general literature; and few men in this or any other country have stored their minds with so much useful and important knowledge as General Cumming. He possessed a very retentive memory, and a sound and discriminating judgment. Every thing of a public and useful character in his neighbourhood was patronized, and indeed almost originated by him. His life was emphatically a life of *public usefulness*, which enabled him to triumph over death, looking forward with perfect composure to that reward in the world to come, which shall crown the beneficent, the humane, and the good.

COAL BED

AND 4500 ACRES OF PATENTEE LAND FOR SALE.

Divided into Eleven tracts, containing about 400 acres each, situated in Luzerne and Columbia Counties (Penn,) within a short distance of the Borough of Berwick and the Susquehannah River.

The Coal bed offers advantages to any individual or Company wishing to engage in the speculation of Coal, on account of the quantity and quality of the bed, its local situation, &c.

The proprietor is induced to offer this valuable property for sale in consequence of his capital being too limited for its general improvement.

The lands abound with Iron Ore, valuable timber &c. and are supplied with streams of water sufficient for Manufactories.

Indisputable titles will be given.

The whole or any number of tracts will be sold at a reasonable price to accommodate purchasers.

The terms and other information will be made known by applying to Geo. Mack, agent for the proprietor, Berwick, Pa.

N. B. Should any individual or company in this vicinity, wish further information in regard to the above, a line left at the office of the Boston News Letter directed to G. P. B., (who is personally acquainted with the proprietor and the relative situation of the property) will be promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.

J. P. ROBINSON has removed to the new stone store, No. 39 N. Market street, where he has for sale a general assortment of English and American Goods, cheap.

Feb 14.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

STANZAS.

I.

O! when the imperious shade of Death
Shall veil my heart,
And I be shrouded in the cold earth,
From all that's dear apart,
I ask a sigh from friends so dear—
I ask a tear from kindred near—
Nor cold neglect—nor hatred fear
From foes a smart.

II.

If, o'er my estrade grave,
When I am dead,
Some female hand will wave,
And roseate flow'rets spread;
O! when the sun is waning,
Its ephemeral rest a gaining,
May one be found a straying,
O'er my fond head.

III.

The living die—the dead they go to rest,
In the cold grave;
The young—the old—the worst—the best—
Nor rank—nor merit save.
There's pride of pomp—there's pride of fame—
There's love of worth—and love of gain,
But all is nought save a good name
When in the grave.

LEONTIUS.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

Mr. Editor.—Some years ago, a [illegible] young man, whose talents were of the first order, and whose education, though liberal, only embraced the useful niches of literature, and whose character and disposition were of an [illegible] cast, became acquainted in the [illegible]d village of W—, in the State of Connecticut. While he was there pursuing the study of law, under the guidance of a venerable Jurist, a young daughter of the Judge, whose youth and beauty were the theme of many sighing swains, favoured the attentions of the subject of this narration, Mr. Austerlitz. Educated under the immediate eye of an excellent, pious and accomplished mother, Josephine Burroughs expanded into womanhood—the admiration of men and the pride of her sex.

Mr. Austerlitz entered into an engagement with this lovely creature, and consequently brought upon his head, the hatred of several unsuccessful suitors, as well as the less dangerous envy of those who dared not aspire to the hand which they could not prevent from becoming united to his.

Having completed a professional course of studies, young Austerlitz, with a contented heart, and buoyant spirit, launched into the wide world, a stranger to diversified human character, and those mazes with which pollution fetters the devotees of vice.

Without money,—indeed without any thing, save a pure conscience, he quickly established a reputation, in a distant part of the State of New-York, for all those qualifications in a man and a counsellor, which gain upon the confidence of polished Society. Two years had passed away since he left the dear object of his bosom; entangled in the endless routine of business and at the same time actuated by a laudable ambition to lay a permanent

foundation for a character which would sustain him in future years, he never had found it possible to disengage himself, from the cares of his profession, a period sufficiently long to visit the idol of his affections, though he maintained a punctual correspondence, and regularly informed her of the transactions of each week, during this long—and, to a devoted lover, a little eternity. The preliminaries of the marriage, and even the exact day was settled by letter, and on the ninth of June, 1805, Mr. A. almost overcome with the joyful thought of soon folding within his arms, the angelic—the virtuous Josephine, commenced a jaunt to the scenes of his early boyhood, and to the residence of his dearest friend, his future wife.

It was a melting scene: the lovers met,—they wept—they smiled upon each other,—they were married—

Happiness is a phantom on the earth; it has no sure residence below. Time chases smiles away:—the grave hides many victims of despair who once believed themselves the favourites of Providence: and then a broken heart has swept them to an early tomb—for disappointments chill a feeling heart:—the fairest forms will pine away in solitude;—the soul can only live—it lives beyond the sphere of human vision, in brighter mansions than a tenement of clay.

After a pleasant, deliberate ride, through a romantic country, enlivened by a thousand new and interesting objects of contemplation for a cultivated mind, alive to all the beauties of nature, they arrived at B——ville, where they were welcomed by every kind attention which could be manifested by the inhabitants.

The warmth of love soon degenerated into ungenerous criticisms on each other's personal habits,—general characteristics, and such like trifling distinctions, till sport carried arrows in its quiver, and tears followed rebukes.

Jealousy, when it exercises a full and unrestrained control over the human heart, blasts the fairest prospects; rouses passions black; murderous crimes; unnerves the soul, and, with revengeful arm, strikes a poniard to the vitals of the object of its love and wrath.

From a variety of incidents, Mrs. Austerlitz suspected the affections of her husband were transferred to a Miss Saville, who had felt her heart greatly interested in the welfare of Mr. Austerlitz, some time previous to his marriage. To suspect or distrust the virtues of a friend, as nearly related as a husband or a wife, is the preparatory step to hatred, and all those diabolical acts which have disgraced the name of man.

Being retained as counsel in a case of much pecuniary importance, in which Miss Saville, as one of the claimants, necessarily called repeatedly to make certain statements in relation to the cause in question, the lady of Mr. A. fancied the darkest designs against her happiness, and in those paroxysms of warring passions, when furies seemed to light before her vision, accused her husband of wicked thoughts and deeds, more numerous than he had ever heard.

No arguments could lull her to repose: she was jealous of her rights;—her dignity was suffering in her own distempered imagination, and all her furious words were hurled towards him who loved her as he loved his own existence.

Poor Austerlitz,—for he began to be poor in spirit, tried to stifle the rising storm within.—Josephine would weep in her husband's absence—but in his presence, maintained what she believed a noble pride, that would not stoop to gratify a squeamish partner.

He was sick of life—the demon of insanity possessed his intellect and crazed his brain: he died;—he died a suicide.

She discovered, much too late, the error of her conduct; the veil of death was drawn forever, and took from her distracted view, the only being she had ever loved. The beautiful Josephine became a maniac, and died upon her injured husband's grave.

The celebrated Picture of the "Dinner Party," painted by Col. Sargent of this city, is exhibiting in Montreal.

The Oration of ISAAC GOODWIN, Esq. delivered at Lancaster, Feb. 21, 1826, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the destruction of that town by the Indians, has been published in the Worcester Magazine and Historical Journal.

Congress at Panama.—The Senate have confirmed the nominations of Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, and John Sargeant, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioners on the part of the U. States, to attend the deliberations of the Congress of the South-American Republics, at the Isthmus of Panama. William B. Rochester, of New York, is appointed Secretary to the Mission.

Mr. B. Louvet, nephew to the celebrated Louvet, who, with Condorcet, Brissot and Vergniaud, were proscribed, in France, May 31, 1794, is editing a weekly paper in New York, called *Le Reveil.*

This is a good season for mechanics to visit Boston, from the Country. Steady, capable men, of almost any trade, will find ready and steady employment. Great preparations for building are already discoverable in every section of the city.

It has always been understood by the citizens of the "Cradle of Liberty," that however humble any citizen may be in the community, he has a right to a hearing before he is condemned and executed.

We, the Members of Engine No. 16, having taken into consideration the ordinance passed by the Mayor and Aldermen on the 20th March, hold said ordinance unconstitutional, according to our bill of rights, and that we still hold Daniel Adams to be our lawful Captain, and shall obey him accordingly, until he shall be discharged from said Engine according to the statutes of the Commonwealth in such cases made and provided.

Per order of the Company,

Attest—AARON BREED, *Clerk.*

Since our last, we have examined the Gallery of Cuttings. This is an expensive establishment indeed, and merits more attention than we had conceived. Mr. Smith, the proprietor, is a man of fine taste, and has given such arrangement to his collection, as gives an air of elegance to every object of exhibition. To take a piece of paper and with a simple pair of scissors, make it a beatiful and correct picture, is surprising indeed. We intend recording some historical facts, relating to this art as it now appears, when the exhibition closes.

Clara Wendel, chief of a band of robbers in Switzerland, only twenty years of age, a great beauty—possessing the highest literary accomplishments, has been the cause of twenty assassinations, fourteen burglaries, and fifteen hundred and eighty-eight robberies.—She is still going on in her unheard of iniquities—bidding defiance to all authority. Her face never fails of enlisting a soldier in her cause. This is being revenged on mankind by the job, for disappointment in love.

Charlotte Curtis, of Ohio, has recovered $500 damages for slander, against Peter Van Sickle. Poor Peter feels a little cut up in his sour krout.

The Boston Circus, Washington Garden, is to be opened, for riding, and scenic representation, in a short time.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The large and valuable lot of Land situated on the south east side of Pitts street, adjoining the site to be occupied by the new Congregational Society, and containing about 20,000 feet. It may be divided into 12 or 15 convenient lots for dwelling houses, with ample front and requisite yard room for wood house and other conveniences. It will be sold in portions to accommodate purchasers desirous to build, or to a single purchaser on favourable terms. The short distance from the centre of business and their retired position from the main streets, renders these estates very eligible both for the man of business and of leisure For terms and further particulars enquire of DAVID WOODMAN, No. 45 Hanover street. 1i&os3m Jan. 7

The celebrated Picture of the "Dismal Tarry," painted by Col. Sargent of this city, is exhibiting in Montreal.

The Oration of Isaac Cooper, Esq. delivered at Lancaster, Feb. 22, 18 6, in commemoration of the 120th anniversary of the destruction of that town by the Indians, has been published in the Worcester Magazine and Historical Journal.

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Resolved, the Members of Engine No. 16, having taken into consideration the ordinance passed by the Mayor and Aldermen on the 30th March, laid said ordinance unconstitutional, according to our bill of rights, and that we will hold Daniel Adams to be our lawful Captain, and shall obey him accordingly, until he shall be discharged from said Engine according to the statutes of the Commonwealth in such cases made and provided.

Per order of the Company,

Attest—AARON BROWN, Clerk.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Mr. Henry Nye to Miss Caroline Maria Stockwell, of Gloucester.

Mr. Francis B. Winter of Bath, to Mary Cockayne.

By Rev. Dr. Lowell, Capt. Joshua Smith to Miss Sarah Drew.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Mar. 27.

March 15. Philip Lyon, 31 years.
" 16. Thos. Fitzgerald, 45 years.
" Andrew Clary, 35 years.
" 17. Gardner Maloon, 31 years.
" 18. Edward M'Lane, 64 years.
" Maria Cochrane, 8 months.
" 19. Henry Conners, 35 years.
" Hannah Stevens, 29 years.
" Sarah Cathcart, 58 years.
" 20. Son of John Williams, 16 days.
" Maria Sanders, 28 years.
" Thomas Flood, 36 years.
" Mary Augustus, 40 years.
" Child of Thos. Bottommere, 3 mo.
" 22. Anna Allen, 45 years.

DIED,

In East-Windsor, Conn., on the 6th inst., Dr. Elihu Tudor, aged 93. Dr. Tudor was the son of the Rev. Samuel Tudor of Windsor, Pawquannock) and a great-grandson of Owen Tudor, who came from Wales with the Puritans, and was one of the first settlers of the town of Windsor. Samuel, the son of Owen, with a few others, began the settlement on the east side of the river about 1677. The Doctor was born Feb. 1735, and graduated at Yale College in 1750. For nearly four years he had been the first of the living in the catalogue of that seminary. Early in the French war he joined the army as a surgeon, and was with it through the war. He was with Gen. Wolfe in the memorable campaign of 1759, and at the siege and capture of the Havana in 1762. He continued in England after the peace, attached to the army, and visited and practised in the public hospitals, to perfect his skill in his profession. At his request, he was discharged from the army, made an half-pay officer, which was continued during life, returned to this country and settled on his paternal inheritance, in 1762.

In Woodstock, Vt., Deac. Daniel Ralph, aged 79. He was one of the first settlers of the town, and served in the revolutionary war.

In Randolph, Vt. Capt. Solomon Orcutt, aged 96, an officer of the Revolution. He joined the armies of his country at the commencement of the struggle for independence, and continued in the service until the return of peace. He was concerned in several of the important engagements which occurred at that period. He was once taken prisoner, and, for several months, experienced all the rigor of a "British floating dungeon." His mental faculties, until a short time before his death, were so far unimpaired that he could relate occurrences near a century past, with correctness; and dwelt with much delight upon the scenes of the Revolution.

In Moira, Franklin county, N. Y., Mr. Thomas Mead, formerly of Middlesex, Vt. Mr. Mead was the first settler in that town, about 43 years ago, and for three years there was but one other resident within 30 miles of him—during which period he was obliged to go 33 miles to mill, guided by a line of marked trees. He was a revolutionary soldier, and was one of those who suffered severely by continental money, having lost about $3000 by its failure.

Near Cranbury, Middlesex county, (N.J.) on the 11th ult, David Stout, aged 92 years; the widow of the deceased is 83 years of age—they lived together in the bands of wedlock 66 years, having had 12 children, 63 grand children, and 63 great grand children. The whole number of their descendants now living is 110.—The deceased was the grand child of Penelope a Danish lady, who emigrated to this country about the commencement of the settlement of New-Jersey. Her husband, herself, with part of the crew, having landed from the vessel they came in, were seized by the Indians; they killed her husband and left her for dead—she recovered so far as to attempt to regain the place where they landed. On her way she fell in with two Indians; one of them was for putting her to death—the other opposed it—a conflict ensued and the hostile Indian was killed. The other took the poor woman to his wigwam and administered to her necessities until she recovered from her wounds. He then told her she might remain with him or go to her countrymen. She chose the latter, and soon after married a young man by the name of Stout, and from this connection sprung the numerous family of Stouts that now live in New-Jersey.

In New-Orleans, Mr. George Gorham, aged 31, son of the late Stephen Gorham, Esq. of Boston.

HISTORY OF BOSTON.

JUST published, and for sale by MUNROE AND FRANCIS, 128 Washington-street, HISTORY OF BOSTON, the Metropolis of Massachusetts, from its origin to the present period, with some account of the Environs. By CALEB H. SNOW, M. D. Embellished with engravings.

BOSTON: Printed by [illegible]

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. APRIL 1, 1826. No. 15.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

\- - - - I have a gush
Of wild and passionate thoughts upon my heart,
For which word's have no sound; and can it be
That these fine impulses, these lovely dreams,
Burning with their own beauty, are but given
To make me the low slave of vanity!
Heartless and humbled, oh! my own sweet power,
Surely thy songs were made for more than this!
What a worst waste of feeling and of life
Have been the imprints on my roll of time—
Too long, too much! To what use have I turned
The golden gifts, in which I pride myself?
They are profaned;—with their pure ore I've made,
An idol, whose sway is but in the breath
Of passing worshippers. Alas! that ever
Praise should have been what it has been to me!
The opiate of my heart, which has annulled
The happiness that sought but for itself.
It is in vain; the wretchedness that clings
Upon me like a curse, is in myself.
Spirit of Fame, what hast thou been to me,
But the destroyer of life's calm content?
I feel so more than ever, now thy power
Is weakened over me: once I could find
A deep and dangerous delight in thee;
But that is over. I am too much awake;
Light—but not morning's light, has burst upon me;
Such light as will burst in upon the tomb
When all but judgment's over. Oh! my heart,
My once sweet Paradise of hope and thought,
How changed thou art! What is the gift of mind
But as a barrier to so much that makes
Our life endurable, companionship,
Meeker affections, calm and gentle thoughts,
Till the vexed spirit seals with discontent,
A league of sorrow and of vanity,
Built on that future which will never be.
I would resign the words of praise which now
Make my cheek crimson and my pulses beat,
Could I but deem that when my heart is cold
And my lip passionless, my songs would be
Numbered 'mid the young minstrel's first delights,
And murmured by the lover when his suit
Calls upon poetry to breathe of love. L.E.L.

15

BULFINCH'S LIFE.

A printer, by the name of Benjamin P. Bulfinch, now of St. Augustine, has travelled through the twenty four states, on foot, and has issued proposals for publishing his life. What the man has done, no one knows, yet every one feels as though his own life had been an adventurous one, and wonders others do not view it in the same manner. We have a similar sort of feeling—and if our patronage would warrant it, should narrate the difficulties and hair-breadth escapes from constables, we have suffered in bringing the News Letter into existence. The story is a marvelous one, and when the subscribers to Mr. Bulfinch's life, have satiated their curiosity, we hope for their respectful attentions to our own subscription list.

Jacob Barker and Maj. Noah, both within the City and State of New York, seem to be at sword's points—touching the sum of six hundred dollars—or thereabouts. Now we cannot enter into the spirit of the thing, never having had the fingering of so much cash, nor have we been ruined by any of friend Jacob's red bills, but we promise to defend all editors against the inroads, encroachments and personal attacks of money lenders, the moment we are wronged ourselves. The Major understands the game to a charm, and while he exposes the misdoings of a quaker banker-bankrupt, he gives a personal interest to the columns of the

Advocate, which must increase its circulation in the same ratio, that Prof. Carter's letters from Europe, extend the subscription list of the Statesman. N. B. "This world is all a fleeting show, for man's delusion given."

It is said that one of the opera singers, the lovely,—all accomplished, none-such bewitching Signorina, in New York, has lately been married. King Charles the second, after dining upon a dish of stewed nightingales, told a gentlemen in a whisper, soon after, *never to eat a bird because it sung well.*

Thirty pairs of twins were presented for baptism at one church, in Montreal, in 1825. We are delighted at the successes of our neighbours. Nothing venture—nothing have.

DRAM-DRINKING.

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram-drinking, a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which report said he was not himself wholly exempt. "Whatever ye do, brethren," said he, "do it with moderation, and, aboon all, be moderate in dram-drinking. When you get up, indeed, ye may take a dram, anither just before breakfast, and perhaps anither after; but dinna be always dram-drinking. If ye are out in the morn, ye may just brace yerself up with anither dram, and perhaps take anither before luncheon, and some, I fear take ane after, which is no so very blamable; but dinna be always dram-dram-draming away. Naebody can scruple for one just afore dinner, and when the dessert is brought in, an' after it's taken away; and perhaps ane, or it may be twa, in the course of the afternoon, just to keep ye fra' drowaying and snozling; but dinna be always dram-dram-drinking. Afore tea and after tea, and between tea and supper, and before and after supper, is no more than right and good; but let me caution ye, brethren, not to be always dram-dramming. Just when ye start for bed, and when ye're ready to pop into't, and perhaps when ye wake in the night, to take a dram or twa is no more than a Christian may lawfully do; but brethren, let me caution you not to drink more than I've mentioned, or may be ye may pass the boonds of moderation.

A consciencious Banker says "If the use of Spirituous Liquors were to cease, the sins of the world would be reduced 90 per cent."

Two Wives.—This morning, two comely Irish women came into the police office, accompanied by a friend, who said that the youngest of them wanted a warrant against her husband for assault and battery. The story told was, that Paddy had a few months since married a young creature for his wife, and they lived peaceably together, so they did, except now and then a *row* when he was past himself with drink; until this morning, when another wife and three children came and claimed our Irishman as her own. This caused no little disturbance, as might be expected, in the domestic circle, and the poor fellow, assailed on both sides by recriminations, vented the vexation he felt by assaulting his more recent wife, driving both out of his dwelling, and locking his door against them. These sisters in affliction concluded that the only method of unkennelling their joint husband, would be to get a warrant against him, and therefore, in the best humour imaginable towards each other, they came up to the police office. The clerk, however, not being at leisure at the moment, they retired, and probably settled the matter some other way.

N. Y. American.

The Pawtucket Chronicle states, that measures have been taken to organize a company for the construction of a Turnpike road between that place and Taunton. A very considerable portion of the stock, it is said, is already taken up, and the object of the company is to be carried into immediate execution.

Accident.—Yesterday morning a daughter of Mr. Fulhan, of this city, aged about six years, was knocked down by a horse attached to a loaded cart, at the corner of Gooch and Green streets, and had her thigh broken and her right cheek very much injured, so that her life is despaired of. We understand no blame is to be attached to the driver of the horse.—*Cour.*

DOGS.

The Town Serjeant of Providence, some years since, by beat of drum, enjoined all persons to keep their dogs confined. Our City Marshall has published a law to that effect, and a dog going at large a short time since, was taken by the *Scavengers* and forcibly rescued by several men; some of them were arrested and the trial occupied a great portion of two days in our Police Court—the judge found them guilty and was about fining them, when their attorney declared his intention of appealing—the fine was not imposed, but they were bound over to the Grand Jury, who did not find a Bill against them, notwithstanding, they did by force of arms, rescue the canine animal from the scavengers.

A CARD.—The subscriber would do injustice to his feelings to leave Boston without expressing his thanks to several unknown individuals, who have forwarded small sums of money to him, for the benefit of his friend, the "Boston Bard."

Those that contributed after the lecture in School street for his benefit, are also entitled to the subscriber's warmest thanks. The Bard, after acknowledging the receipt of the same, says, "I assure you, I feel all the gratitude of a broken and contrite spirit, for your benevolent exertions in my behalf. Believe me, my friend, that charity, springing spontaneously from the heart, is the strongest, and most beautiful pillar in the edifice of christianity. I shall (if health, &c. permit,) return to Boston and Newburyport, in the course of two months."

Boston March 28. HULL BARTON.

Return of Schools.—The resolve of the General Court requiring returns to be made to the Secretary of State, on or before the first of May next, showing the condition of all the Common Schools, Academies, &c. in the State, has been referred by the Board of Aldermen to Alderman Henry J. Oliver, to report a return, in compliance with the resolve, of the Schools, &c. of this city. This gentleman's known indefatigable industry and correctness will justify us in expecting a report that will be much to the credit of the city, and the Masters and Mistresses of all the Academies and Schools in the city, we have no doubt will assist by imparting to him the number, condition &c. of their several schools, that a full return may be made.—*Cent.*

SWEARING REPROVED.—A profane Scotch nobleman, on seeing a large stone in the road which led to his country house, ordered his servant to send it to hell. "My lord," replied the servant "if I could send it to heaven, I think it would be more completely out of your lordship's way."

MUNROE & FRANCIS have it in contemplation to reprint the LIFE OF THE REV. JOHN MURRAY. It will be handsomely done, and furnished very low to subscribers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The large and valuable lot of Land situated on the south east side of Pitts street, adjoining the site to be occupied by the new Congregational Society, and containing about 20,000 feet. It may be divided into 12 or 15 convenient lots for dwelling houses, with ample front and requisite yard room for wood house and other conveniences. It will be sold in portions to accommodate purchasers desirous to build, or to a single purchaser on favourable terms. The short distance from the centre of business and their retired position from the main streets, renders these estates very eligible both for the man of business and of leisure. For terms and further particulars enquire of DAVID WOODMAN, No. 45 Hanover street. 1i&os3m Jan. 7

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Mr. Joseph Burleigh, to Miss Rebecca Dow.

Mr. Charles Petengale, to Miss Lydia Sargent.

Mr. John Myers to Miss Lucy Ann Lebart.

Capt. Kimball Easterbrook of Barnstable, to Miss Emily Easterbrook, of this city.

Joseph R. Tolman, to Mrs. Sarah Whitcomb.

Ellbridge Ross to Miss Mary Mallet.

Capt. Adam Besse, to Mrs. Betsy Vaughan.

In Dunstable, Mr. George W. Adams, to Miss Hannah Parkhurst, both of this city.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Mar. 27.

March.

22. Diana Davidson, 54 years.
23. Samuel Hemmenway, 45 years.
24. Sally Ferguson, 32 years.
    Roana Sheffield, 36 years.
    Benj. R. H. Fernald, 5 years.
    David Fisk, Jr. 22 days.
    Benj. Pike, 9 months.
25. Eliza M. Bickum, 7 weeks.
    Elizabeth Ann Cobb, 4 weeks.
26. William Dacey, 42 years.
    Delia Cobb, 19 years.
    ——— Keen, 38 years.
    Sally Reed, 34 years.
27. Lucinda Lincoln, 34 years.
    George Ryason, 19 months.
    Hannah Cunningham, 56 years.
    Reuben Perkins, 26 years.
    George Yeaton, 2½ years.
28. Daughter of Nath. Everett, 4 days.
    Hannah Hale, 71 years.
    Son of Anthony Waterman, 3 hours.

DIED,

In New York, on the 20th of March Don Thomas Stoughton, who had been for 30 years the Spanish Consul in that city; brother to Mr. Stoughton, who was for a great number of years the much respected Spanish Consul in Boston.

In New York, David S. Craig, Esq United States Consul for Panama, aged 29.

Port of Boston:

March *Entered.*

14. Sc. Albatross, Messina.
    Sc. James Warren, Havana.
16. Br. Susan, Pratt, Smyrna.
    Br. Atlantic, Howland, St. Ubes.
    Sc. Zephyr, Stevens, Messina.
    Sc. Fairy, Marble, Vera Cruz.
    Sc. George, Snow, St. Pierres.
    Sc. Union Packet, Watts, Havana.
18. Br. Samuel & John, Whitney, Honduras.
19. Br. Mary & Eliza, Ellis, Trinidad.
20. Sc. Boxer, Woodbury, Cumana.
    Sc. Exchange, Given, Havana.
22. Br. Danube, Bradford, Manilla.
23. Br. Maese, Hali, Rotterdam.
    Br. Telemachus, Crosby, Porto Rico.
    Sc Hope, Pickering, Lisbon.
24. Br. Swiftsure, Linzee, Brazils.
    Br. Turner, Havana.
    Br. Exchange, Havana,
    Sc. St. Michaels, Foster, Turks Island.
    Br. Chase, Bacon, Palermo.
    Sc. Mentor, Eldridge, Halifax.
27. Br. Cadmus, Bangs, Messina.
28. Br. Venus, Honduras.
    Barque Argo, Havana.
    Br. Dolly, Bahia.
    Br. Arctic, Havre.

March. *Cleared.*

17. Sc. Washington, Howard, St. Johns.
    Sc. Eliza Ann, Richardson, St. Peters.
    Sh. Roscius, Prior, Havana & Europe.
18. Sh. Hogarth, Sleeper, Havana.
    Br. Juniper, Parsons, Cayenne.
21. Br. Charlotte, Havana.
    Br. Ivanhoe, Trieste.
24. Br. Florida, Quincy, Havana.
    Br. Mary, Maynare, Gottenburgh.
26. Sc. Ninus, Frye, Havana.
    Sc. Warren, Fairfield, St. Thomas.
    Sc. Salmon, Rogers, Demerara.
27. Br. Globe, Smith, Copenhagen.
28. Br. George Henry, Bourne, Halifax.
    Sc. Laban, Thatcher, Port Au Prince.

LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128 Washington street, have just received "The Last of the Mohicans; a Narrative of the year 1757."—By the Author of the Pioneers, Pilot, &c. &c.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. APRIL 8, 1826. No. 16.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

A NEW-ENGLAND BALLAD.

Old Grimes is dead, that good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more;
He wore a single breasted coat
That buttoned down before.

His heart was open as the day,
His feelings all were true;
His hair was some inclined to grey,
He wore it in a queue.

Whene'er was heard the voice of pain,
His breast with pity burned;
The large round head upon his cane
From ivory was turned.

Thus, ever prompt at pity's call,
He knew no base design;
His eyes were dark, and rather small,
His nose was aquiline.

He lived at peace with all mankind,
In friendship he was true;
His coat had pocket holes behind,
His pantaloons were blue.

But poor old Grimes it now at rest,
Nor fears misfortune's frown:
He had a double breasted vest,
The stripes ran up and down.

He modest merit sought to find,
And pay it its desert;
He had no malice in his mind,
No ruffle on his shirt.

His neighbours he did not abuse,
Was sociable and gay;
He wore not rights and lefts for shoes
But changed them every day.

His knowledge, hid from public gaze
He never brought to view;
Nor made a noise town-meeting days,
As many people do.

Thus, undisturbed by anxious cares,
His peaceful moments ran;
And every body said he was
A fine old gentleman.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

THE OPENING SPRING.

Nature!—what sound is more acceptable to the philosopher, than nature.—It is an open volume, where man may contemplate the divine character of his Creator. The mountains rise in grandeur to the skies, and speak in mighty accents, the power of Him who rules the unnumbered worlds beyond the sphere of human vision. The ocean's billows roll in majesty, and lash the long resisting strand, which bounds their threatening devastations.—The sun shines brightly in the firmament,—the moon, in mildness cheers the evening shades—and still we talk of nature, with highest admiration, when all the homage of our hearts is due the one Omnipotent who framed the whole from nothing.

The spring, with opening beauties, is bursting into life again;—the flowers will soon yield up their rich perfumes—the groves put forth their budding leaves—the songsters of the vale will twitter on the spray, and this fair country, dressed in robes of verdant green, will then display the richness of her garb—the favour of its Architect—the blessing which man enjoys, where liberty has a dwelling place—where virtue reaps reward. Who does not feel devotion in his soul, when, on every side, he finds provisions for his happiness on earth,—and who is there withal so cold and cheerless, as not to worship that Infinite Being who made, controls, and regulates the whole!

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AND

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[3 pr. ann.] - [In advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ANDREW MORTON, NO. 6 CONGRESS SQUARE.

POETRY.

Henry Bainbridge Cox, who was confined in the gaol at Batavia, Genessee Co., for robbing the U. S. mail, near Baton Rouge, in the State of Louisiana, made his escape on Tuesday evening last, about nine o'clock, in Company with one *Ephraim W. Bushley*, who was confined on the charge of Forgery. A reward of $50 has been offered for the apprehension of Cox, and the like sum for Bushley, by the sheriff of this county; and in addition to the above, Mr. Cary, the P. M. in this village has offered $100 to any person who will secure the said Cox.

Cox is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, light complexion, fair hair, hazel eyes, has one of his front teeth decayed, and one projecting outwards, light built, quite active, and very talkative; had on a dark snuff brown frock coat with velvet collar, fine boots, black figured or striped vest, ruffled shirt, and black hat.

Albany Argus.

Rome, Jan. 26.

Franconi, a youth 20 years of age, the murderer of the Prelate Tragetti, was executed yesterday in the Piazzo de Popolo, in presence of an immense multitude of spectators, who filled the square and the terraces of Monte Pincio. When the sentence of death was read to him on the 24th, in the evening, he persisted, in spite of the clearest evidence, in denying the fact; but at length he confessed it. This prompt administration of justice has met with general approbation, which however does not extend to the manner in which it was executed. There exists an ancient law, by which the murderer of an ecclesiastic is to be knocked down with a hammer, on which his throat is cut, and his arms and feet separated from his body. This kind of capital punishment, which arose in the notions of the middle ages, respecting the dignity of a Priest, had not been practised, as far as I know, since the reign of Pius VI. On this occasion it was revived. Immediately on receiving the blow with the hammer, the criminal fell to the ground apparently lifeless, on which the executioners proceeded to fulfil the other parts of the sentence with a dexterity and propriety, that were really remarkable. The detached members were exposed for an hour, then put into a coffin and buried. It is said, that five other criminals sentenced to death, were to have been executed before the Carnival, because it was thought that the people would thereby be deterred from the commission of similar crimes; but it seems that his Holiness considers that this mixture of the horrible with the comic is more likely to weaken the impression of the first, than to inspire a permanent and salutary terror.

Newspapers.—Mr. Snowdon says, the *Northern Star* has lately been commenced at Warren, R. I. The editor must be a queer one. In his prospectus, alluding to his paper, he says, "It will soar as proudly to Olympian heights as though it were the great luminary around which it were the duty of all lesser lights to revolve—before which the *planets* bowed, and the *sun herself* did homage!!!" Bless us! what a disturbance among the planets—and the sun himself unsexed into the bargain, and all this on account of the establishment of a little newspaper at Warren, R. I.

The late Queen's Jewels.—The bill of a London jeweller, for a single purchase of the present King, when Prince of Wales, for the use of his bride, the late unhapy Queen, amounted to $242,820.—These jewels are stated in the London papers to have mysteriously disappeared, and the John Bull put the question plumply to that distinguished patriot, Alderman Wood, to know what has become, not only of the jewels, but of the subscriptions which he received for purchasing the late Queen a suit of plate.

Some of our brother editors have copied from the columns of the News-Letter, without giving the customary credit—a thing that snails our perriwig. When we have laboured over a manuscript, the chirography of which, from its antiquity, would puzzle any one who possesses less patience than ourselves, we desire, at least, the credit of it,—as that is the principal recompense we can expect in hard times;—viz: times when editors forget to treat their friends with civility.

Notice to Pensioners.—Instructions from the War Department have been received at the Pension Office to pay those pensioners on the books of this agency who happen to reside in other States, their semiannual stipend up to the 4th of March last and no longer. Afterwards they must be transferred to the States in which they reside, by application to the Secretary of War.
Pension Office, Boston, April 3, 1826.

The Medical Commencement in Transylvania, took place on Saturday 11th March, when the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 64 gentlemen, from the following states: Kentucky 28, Tennessee 10, Virginia 5, S. Carolina 5, Alabama 5, Ohio 3, Mississippi 2, Louisiana 2, Illinois 2, N. Carolina 1, Georgia 1, Arkansas 1. The chapel of the University was crowded with ladies and gentlemen on this occasion, and the whole exhibition afforded the highest gratification to the friends of science. The valedictory address by Dr. Drake was peculiarly appropriate, and displayed in a good degree the comprehensiveness and energy of thought, as well as beauty of style, for which the Professor is justly distinguished. *Kentucky Reporter.*

The New-York Mirror and Ladies Literary Gazette, is a finely executed paper, and contains a valuable collection of belle-lettre matter. No. 36 of the 4th volume is a beautiful specimen of typographical workmanship. Many of the articles in the Mirror, are indicative of research, and certainly show that fine talents are enlisted in its service. It is printed by Daniel Fanshaw, Murray St. N.Y. at four dollars a year, and issued on Saturdays.

The old National Advocate has passed into the editorial charge of E. J. Roberts, Esq. late an associate partner with M. M. Noah, Esq. in the office of the other Advocate, from which, he announces, he has been excluded by "extraordinary circumstances."

The sch. Susan, of Machias, which was struck with lightning, burnt to the water's edge: 100 of the 300 bales of cotton were saved. The crew got to shore in safety.

Hops.—A farmer in Middlesex co. cultivated five acres with hops the last year, and sold the crop for $2200, or $440 per acre. He plants 800 hills to the acre..

Brooklyn Theatre.—During the recess of the Chatham Garden Theatre, the company got a temporary establishment at Brooklyn, and, principally for their own amusement, performed a number of dramatic pieces. Notwithstanding the hasty and imperfect manner in which the preparations were made, and the little organization which might be supposed to exist in such a concern, the performances were of a kind highly pleasing and interesting, and were very creditable to the skill and industry of the company. It is rumoured that the entertainment which this temporary stage afforded the good people of Brooklyn, has been so highly pleasing, that they are unwilling to give it up, and contemplate building a permanent theatre at—some *future period!*

Accident.—On the 22d February, a little girl of Mr Jonas Blandin, of Townshend, Penn. aged about four years, while at play, fell upon a case knife she held in her hand, which perforated the side of her neck, and entirely separated the artery. She expired in about three or four hours.

Some of our brother editors have copied from the columns of the Sentinel, without giving the customary credit—a thing that mars our peaceful way. When we have laboured over a manuscript, the chirography of which, from its antiquity, would puzzle any one who possesses less penetrance than ourselves, we desire, at least, the credit of it,—as that is the principal recompense we can expect in hard times;—viz: times when editors forget to treat their friends with civility.

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The New-York Mirror and Ladies Literary Gazette, is a truly excellent paper, and contains a valuable collection of belle-lettre matter. No. 30 of the 4th volume is a beautiful specimen of typographical workmanship. Many of the articles in the Mirror, are

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Mr. Parker Smith to Miss Harriet Whiting.

Mr. Alfred Willard to Miss Mary L. Harring.

Mr. 'Southworth Bryant to Miss Mary Ann Jepson.

At Cambridge, by Rev. Pres. Kirkland, Rev. Charles W. Upham, Colleague Pastor of the first Church in Salem, to Miss Ann Susan Holmes, daughter of Reverend Dr. Holmes.

In New-York, Eugene Malibran, esq. to Miss Felicite Garcia, late distinguished in that city as an incomparably fine opera singer.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, April 6.

March.

30. Dorcas Bowers, 35 years.
Wm. McMonagle, 1 month.
Jonathan M. Parker, 8 years.

31. Ann H. Jenkins, 16 years.
Benjamin Wiggin, (about) 34 years.
Elizabeth Rollock, 45 years.

Ap. 1. Robert Banker, 32 years.

2. Robert Armstrong, 5 years.

3. Catherine Atkins, 37 years.
Sophia Crombie, 3½ years.
Matthias Bean, 14 months.

4 Duncan Cameron
Fanny Fairchild, 23 years.
Betsey M'Nice, 5 years.
Luke Hawes, 38 years.
Lydia Bentley, 3 weeks.

5. George Nixon, 7 years.

6. Mary Russel, 28 years.
Rebecca Harris, 38 years.

DIED,

In New Bedford, Abraham Smith esq aged 77; for the last twenty years Post-Master in that place.

On Saturday morning March 25, at Tevoitdale, Columbia County, N. Y. Mrs Dale, wife of Charles Augustus Dale, esq. formerly Mrs. Robert Fulton

Near Cranbury, Middlesex county, N. J. David Stout, aged 92 years; the widow of the deceased is 83 years of age—they lived together in the bands of wedlock 66 years, having had 2 children, 13 grand children and 63 great grand children. The number of their descendants now living is 110.—The deceased was the grandchild of Penelope, a Danish lady, who emigrated to this country about the commencement of the settlement of New-Jersey. Her husband, herself, with part of the crew, having landed from the vessel they came in, were seized by the Indians; they killed her husband, and left her for dead—she recovered so far as to attempt to regain the place where they landed. On her way she fell in with two Indians; one of them was for putting her to death—the other opposed it—a conflict ensued and the hostile Indian was killed. The other took the poor woman to his wigwam, and administered to her necessities until she recovered from her wounds. He then told her she might remain with him or go to her countrymen.—She chose the latter, and soon after married a young man by the name of Stout, and from this connexion sprang the numerous families of the Stouts that now live in New-Jersey.

Near Brownsbury, Va. Mr. Charles Campbell, aged 86. Mr. C. was an officer in the Colonial service before our separation from British dominion. He was in the battle of Point Pleasant, and afterwards when the struggle for liberty commenced, he was a Captain in the army of the Revolution, and present at the capture of Cornwallis.

In England, Mr. Incledon, the celebrated vocalist. Mr. Lindley Murray, the great Grammarian, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 81.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, Mrs. Susannah Bosson, wife of late William Bosson, Esq. formerly of Roxbury.

Port of Boston.

April. *Entered.*

3. Sh. Emerald, Hawes, Liverpool.
Sh. Marino, Drew, Bremen.
Sh. Canton Packet, Bowditch, Sumatra.
Br. Byron, Warren, Rochelle,
Br. Galaxy, Brown, do.

4. Sh. London Packet, Mackay, London.

March. *Cleared.*

30. Br. Padang, Ingersol, Havana.

31. Br. Richmond, Port Au Prince.

Ap. 1 Br. Jew, Lovell, St. Croix.
Br. Sultana, Thomas, Havana.
Br. Falcon, Somes, St. Pierres.
Br. Commerce, Evans, Surinam.
Br. Lady Washingt. Ropes, Aux Cayes.
Sc. Fairy, Marble, Vera Cruz.

3. Sh. American Hero, Demerara.
Br. Floyd, Havana.
Br. Juno, Higgins, Demerara.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. APRIL 15, 1826. No. 17.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

LEZIONE PER L'AMORE.

WHERE, oh, where's the chain to fling,
One that will chain Cupid's wing—
One that will have longer power
Than the April sun or shower?
Form it not of eastern gold—
Golden fetters never hold;
They may chain, but not confine,
Not allure—but only shine.
Neither form it all of bloom—
Never does Love find his tomb
Sudden, soon, as when he meets
Death amid unvarying sweets.
But if you would fling a chain,
And not fling it quite in vain,
Like a fairy, form a spell
Of all that is changeable;
Like the purple tints that deck
The gay peacock's sunny neck;
Or the many hues that play
In the colouring morning's ray.
Never let a hope appear
Without its companion, fear;
Only smile to sigh, and then
Change into a smile again.
Be to-day as sad and pale
As minstrel with his lovelorn tale;
But to-morrow gay as all
Your life had been a festival.
If a woman would secure
All that makes her reign endure—
And, alas! her reign must be
Ever most in fantasy—
Never let a curious eye
Gaze upon the heart too nigh—
Never let the veil be thrown
Quite aside, as all were known,
Of delight and tenderness
In the spirit's last recess;
And one spell—all spells above—
Never let her own her love. L. E. L.

The Jew's-harp.—A German herdsman and labourer of the name of Eulenstein, is at present astonishing all Paris by his performances on the Jew's-harp. By dint of great application and practice, he has converted this harsh, meagre, and vulgar instrument into one of the most elegant, harmonious, and flexible character.—Availing himself of sixteen different harps, which he manages with such dexterity that the time of the music which he plays is never suspended for a moment, by the change from one to another, he runs with ease over four octaves, and executes with great grace and expression the most difficult Italian, French, and German pieces.

Typography.—A most extraordinary specimen of typographical ingenuity and skill has just been published by Mr Johnson, of the Apollo Press, Brook street, Holborn, whose elaborate publication, entitled *Typographia*, we noticed some time since. It consists of upwards of sixty thousand moveable pieces of metal, and above one hundred and fifty different patterns of flowers, so arranged as to produce all the effect of a well executed engraving, representing an arch supported by a series of pillars. In the centre of the former is a tablet with an inscription to the memory of William Caxton, Wynken de Worde, and Richard Pynson, and their successors in the typographic art.—*Gaz.*

The Boston Weekly Gazette,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. APRIL 15, 1876. No. 17.

[$3 per ann.] "To observe the right." [5c. a copy.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABBY HOWES, NO. 3 DOVER STREET.

POETRY.

The London Globe of the 27th of February, remarks, "Mr. Price, of the New York Theatre, is said to be in treaty with Miss Foote, to perform in America."

By a law of New-York, any person may sue and recover all sums lost and paid at cards over $25; and moreover, treble the winnings; one half to go to the poor, and the other to the informer.

Forty persons were taken by the police in New-York on Sunday in a French gambling house, in full play; three others escaped, one by jumping from the 2d story window.

It is said, that Cooper, the Novelist, received $5000 for the copy-right of *The Last of the Mohicans.*

Deaths in the U. S. Marine Hospital, during the quarter ending March 31st.—Jan 4th, Henry Davis, Falmouth, aged 38, bilious fever; 6th, Peter Wilson, Penn. 28, consumption, *coloured man*; 20th, George Griggs, Boston, 22, typhus fever; 29th, Charles Anderson, Sweden, 44, consumption. Feb. 15th, Peter Condra, Ireland 27, jaundice; 25th, James Rogers, Philadelphia, 41, pneumonia. March 24th, Austin Perkins, alias Daniel Randall, Albany, 38, delirium tremens; 25th, William Nickerson, New-Jersey, 25, typhus fever, *coloured man.* Whole number of patients during the quarter, 91.

CHARLES TURNER, *Steward.*

Another instance of the inestimable value of the stomach-pump has been proved at Newport, Monmouthshire. A Miss Trenn, from motives unknown, took a large quantity of white precipitated mercury. The pump was procured, and the poisonous draught so completely extracted, that she was able to follow her usual occupation in a few days.

Mr. Booth, the tragedian, is about to visit this country again.

Mr. Huskisson stated in the House of Commons, on the 24th Feb that the Bank of England had issued about six millions in seven days, or $26,640,000.

The nephew of a rich banker at Rome, was sentenced to be led through that city, on an ass, and to be sent to the galleys for ten years for carrying a *sword cane!* His uncle offered 60,000 crowns for a commutation, which was refused.

The Jewish house of Loco, at Bromburg, has failed for $2,000,000. Its failure is ascribed to over speculation in wool, grain, and agricultural produce.

The Shrewsbury Chronicle says at a convivial meeting in Welsh Hampton, a noted orator, in delivering one of his speeches, struck the table with such violence that he broke his arm!

The mud which accumulates in the streets of London after a shower of rain is now called Mr. M'Adam's *cream.*

New York Canal.—By the annual report of the Canal Commissioners, published in the Albany Argus, it appears that the tolls collected last year exceeded those of 1824 by a sum of $221,464: it is supposed the revenue of the Canal for the present year will reach $1,100,000, while the disbursements will not exceed 565,000.

Meteor.—On the 30th of March, about half past 7 P. M a bright and beautiful Meteor passed in full view of the inhabitants of this Town.—Its diameter was apparently about one quarter that of the full moon, and the light emitted from it much more brilliant. Its course was from east to west, and its colour that of heated iron brought to a white heat. It bursted in a W. S. W. direction from this place, and its fragments, of which one appeared larger than all the rest collectively, suddenly disappeared. It was at such a distance that the sound of its explosion was not heard here.

Newport Mercury.

Five prisoners were sentenced to the State prison on Tuesday last, principally for thefts, at the Municipal Court, and one, an Irishman, about 45 years of age, for an attempt (like a rape) on a child only eleven years old, is to be in solitary confinement 10 days, and in the house of correction one year ! ! !

Mr King's Readings and Recitations, by way of specimens of Elocution, at the Exchange, on Thursday evening, was fashionably attended. Beside others, we noticed the Mayor and other gentlemen of distinction.

Mr. Wolcott has been re-elected Governor of Connecticut.

A British paper says, "the building speculations in the suburbs of London continue.—A new contract has been made for *five thousand houses.*"

HUMAN LIFE.

Tables of the Probabilities of Human Life, calculated by Domitius Ulpianus, Prime Minister to Alexander Severus, and extracted from Emilius Macer.

Age.	*Probable future Life.*
From 0 to 20 years	30 years.
20 to 25	28
25 to 30	25
30 to 35	22
35 to 40	20
40 to 45	18
45 to 50	13
50 to 55	9
55 to 60	7
60 to 65	5

M. de la Malle says, that this table was formed from the property-tables, the registers of birth, puberty, manhood, death, age, sex, diseases, &c. which were kept by the Romans with the greatest exactness, from the time of Servius Tullius to that of Justinian. Ulpianus fixes thirty years as the mean duration of human life during that period. It is extraordinary that the chances of life detailed in the above table are precisely those which the registers of mortality in the city of Florence exhibit in the present day.

A New York paper states that a respectable gentleman, who left Virginia a few weeks since, informs that Col. Smith, an old Revolutionary officer, and a member of the Methodist church, lately residing in Sussex County, Va. died about the 20th February, leaving direction in his will for the emancipation of all his slaves, 70 or 80 in number, and bequeathing 5 or 6000 dollars to defray the expense of transporting them to the African Colony.

In territory, Russia exceeds in extent, France 18 times, Austria 29 times, India 38 times, Turkey 5 times, China 4⅘ times, Persia 7 times, and Japan 39 times.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The large and valuable lot of Land situated on the S.E. side of Pitts street, containing about 20,000 feet. It may be divided into 12 or 15 convenient lots for dwelling houses, with ample front and requisite yard room for wood house and other conveniences. It will be sold in portions to accommodate purchasers desirous to build, or to a single purchaser on favourable terms. The short distance from the centre of business and their retired position from the main streets, renders these estates very eligible both for the man of business and of leisure. For terms and further particulars enquire of DAVID WOODMAN, No. 45 Hanover street. 1i&os3m Jan. 7

HISTORY OF BOSTON.

JUST published, and for sale by MUNROE AND FRANCIS, 128 Washington-stseet, HISTORY OF BOSTON, the Metropolis of Massachusetts, from its origin to the present period, with some account of the Environs. By CALEB H. SNOW, M. D. Embellished with engravings.

MUNROE & FRANCIS have it in contemplation to reprint the LIFE OF REV. JOHN MURRAY. It will be handsomely done, and furnished very low to subscribers.

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Mr. King's Readings and Recitations, by way of specimens of Elocution, at the Exchange, on Thursday evening, was tastefully attended. Beside others, we noticed the Mayor and other gentlemen of distinction.

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A British paper says, "the building speculations in the suburbs of London continue.—A new contract has been made for five thousand houses."

NUPTIAL KNOT.

Tables of the Probabilities of Human Life, calculated by Dominius Triphanus, Prime Minister to Alexander Severus, and corrected from Emilius Macer.

Ages.	Probable future Life.
From 0 to 20 Years	30 Years.
20 to 25	28
25 to 30	25
30 to 35	22
35 to 40	20
40 to 45	18
45 to 50	15
50 to 55	9
55 to 60	7
60 to 65	5

M. de la Malle says, that this table was formed from the property-tables, the registers of births, marriages, burials, death, age, sex, diseases, &c. which were kept by the Romans with the greatest exactness, from the time of Servius Tullius to that of Justinian. Upwards of thirty years as the medium duration of human life during that period. It is extraordinary that

Married,
IN THIS CITY,

Mr Samuel T. Edwards to Miss Susan C. Hosmer.

By Rev Mr Dean, Mr Joseph Kent to Miss Mary Ann Kettell.

By Rev Mr Ballou, Mr Tillson Williams, of Roxbury, to Miss Mary Forbes.

By Rev Mr Streeter, Mr John Slope to Miss Mary Wilson, of Charlestown.

Mr Amos Fairbanks to Miss Ann Hill Tirrell.

By Rev Mr Lowell, Mr Joseph H. Holbrook to Miss Margaret Miles.

Mr John Kenney to Miss Susan Kimball.

Mr George W. Lord, merchant of New-York, to Miss Ellen Wait, daughter of Mr Thomas B. Wait, of this city.

In Newport, R. I. Mr. James Atkinson, one of the editors of the Rhode-Island Republican, to Miss Elizabeth W. Marsh, daughter of Mr. John Marsh.

In Carver, Mr. Joseph Bent to Mrs. Mary Bumpus.

After many a serious rumpus,
Jo Bent married Mary Bumpus—
For she had born to him two children,
That had not had a father till then!

N. Bedford paper.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, April 13.

Ap. 6. John Jones Chadwick, 19 months.
Rebecca Nutting, 3 months.
7. Louisa Miller.
Samuel Beck, 3 days
Margaret Wyman, 53 years.
Polly Newell, 4 months.
8. Elizabeth Ellis, 40 years.
Infant child of Ann Bond.
Eliza J. Harper, 2 years.
John B. Greenwood, 6 years.
9. Elizabeth Simpkins, 8 months.
Elisha West, 12 months.
Mary Holmes, 47 years.
Mary B. Allen, 33 years.
Sarah B. Coney, 37 years.
Maria A. Robinson, 10 months.
Hugh Mellen, 5 years.
10. Abigail Beard, 55 years.
Mary A. E. Parkman, 4 years.
Andrew J. Ormsby, 10 months.
Elizabeth Brown, 59 years.
11. Francis F. Hastings, 19 months.
Adam Smith, 63 years.
12. William C. Lake, 8 weeks.
William F. Clap, 15 years.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, April 5th, at Bridgeport, Ct. the Hon. Pierpont Edwards, District Judge of the United States for the district of Connecticut. He was born at Northampton, Mass. in April 1750. He was the youngest and last surviving child of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. For a long series of years he was pre-eminently distinguished at the bar for the profundity of his legal acquirements, the energy of his mind, the brilliancy of his wit, and the splendour of his eloquence. Those who have wept over the early misfortunes of *Eliza Wharton*, and remember the artful letters of *Peter Sanford*, may well lament the miseries of seduction.

Another patriot of the Revolution gone.—Peter W. Yates, esq died at Caughanawaga, aged 76 years. Although Mr Yates did not actually bear arms against the marauders of England, yet he was obnoxious to them by his counsel and advice. He was the friend of Whigs, and the enemy of Tories. The bosom companion of the venerable Clinton, and Chancellor Livingston, he assisted them by his activity and influence; and they gratefully remembered him until their death; he is now reunited with them. He emphatically may be called the Franklin of New-York, for "at 70 he was the ornament of human nature." A master of the sciences, he drank deep in the Pyerian spring, and imparted his learning amongst all his acquaintances, which are diffusely spread over the whole state of New-York. Affable in his manners, sober and dignified in his deportment, he enlightened every society in which he entered; he was a good parent and tender husband.

Port of Boston.

April. *Entered.*

5. Br Smyrna, Crocker, St Ubes.
Sc Susan, Morgan, Port Au Prince.
6. Br Marion, Cole, Aux Cayes.
Br Argus, Doane, Messina.
8. Sh Pectolus, Besom, Amsterdam.
Br Helen, Saunders, St. Croix.
9. Sh Jasper, Crocker, Liverpool.
Br Mary, Mayo, Gibraltar.
Br Clio, Gardner, Matanzas.
Br Mary & Nancy, St. Croix.
Br Ohio, Dennis, Rotterdam.
Br Apollo, Webber, Surinam.
Sc Emily, Cook, Kingston, Jam.

April *Cleared*

5. Sh United States, Winsor, Havana.
Br Mary & Eliza, Ellis, Trinidad.
Sc George, Snow, St. Pierre's.
Sc Exchange, Giver, Havana.
8. Br Hope, Gottenburg.
Br Royal Arch, Stodder, do.
Br Potomac, Dill, Teneriffe.
11. Sh Charles & Henry, Evans, Havana.
Sc Almira Lanzoretta.

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The Boston News-Letter,

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POETRY.

THE GRAVES OF A HOUSEHOLD.

They grew in beauty side by side,
They fill'd one house with glee—
Their graves are sever'd far and wide,
By mount and stream and sea.

The same fond mother bent at night
O'er each fair sleeping brow,
She had each folded flower in sight,
Where are those dreamers now?

One midst the forest of the west
By a dark stream is laid;
The Indian knows his place of rest,
Far in the cedar shade.

The sea, the blue lone sea, hath one,
He lies where pearls lie deep;
He was the loved of all, yet none
O'er his low bed may weep.

One sleeps where southern vines are dress'd
Above the noble slain,
He wrapt his colours round his breast,
On a blood-red field of Spain.

And one—o'er *her* the myrtle showers
Its leaves, by soft winds fann'd,
She faded 'midst Italian flowers,
The last of that bright band.

And parted thus, *they* rest who played
Beneath the same green tree,
Whose voices mingled as they prayed
Around one parent knee!

They that with smiles lit up the hall,
And cheer'd with song the hearth—
Alas for love, if *thou* wert all,
And nought beyond, on earth.

BEGGING LETTERS.

Yesterday *Thomas Yates*, a middle aged, clerical looking man, was brought up by the officers of the Mendicity Society, from Peter's place, Walworth, for obtaining money under false pretences.

Mr. Walker, the manager of the Mendicity Society, stated that the case of the prisoner was one of as gross a nature as he had ever known. For the purpose of carrying his plans into execution, he had assumed the name of a highly respected clergyman of the Established church, in which character he had written to Lord Dudley, recommending to his Lordship's attention the case of Mary Jones, of Cheshire, who by losses in business, and having had her house destroyed by fire, was reduced from affluence to indigence. He stated that he had made the like appeal to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who had sent the distressed person 6*l*. He added that he had received a letter from Dr. Hodsell, who certified that Mrs Mary Jones was the person, represented, and that he as Treasurer to the Literary Fund Society, and Chaplain to the Royal Humane Society, had represented her case to the proper authorities, and had obtained relief for her. To this letter he subjoined his signature, as Rev. Dr. Robert Yates, of Peter's-Place, Walworth common. A similar letter was also written to Lord Rolle, and to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington; but Lord Rolle, from

some bad spelling towards the conclusion of the epistle, suspected that all was not right, and being intimate with Rev. Dr. Yates, his Lordship wrote to him for further particulars, when the Rev. Gentleman informed him that he knew of no such person as Mrs Jones. In consequence, his Lordship sent the letters to the Mendicity Society. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington enclosed 5*l.* in a note to Lord Dudley and Ward, begging of him to send it it to his friend, Rev. Dr. Yates.

The petition of Mary Jones was then read. It stated that she had five children to support, and that about 30*l.* would enable her to begin business again.

Lord Dudley and Ward being satisfied of the fraud, and desirous to detect its author, wrote to the pretended Dr. Yates to wait on him at his house. In reply, his Lordship received a letter, purporting to be from the Rev. Doctor's Lady, in which she stated that her husband had been thrown from his horse, and was very ill, but either Mrs Jones's niece or she would wait upon his Lordship, or if he would wait until the recovery Dr. Yates, that gentleman would do himself the honour. This letter was signed Catherine Yates. This answer strengthened his Lordship's suspicions, and he sent one of his servants with an officer to discover the Reverend Doctor, and take him into custody.

Mr. Dyer. What is your name and business, and what do you say to the charge?

Prisoner. My name is Thomas Yates, and I am a cooper by trade, and have worked in the West India Docks for 19 years; but by old age coming on I was discharged; but I never wrote my letters to any nobleman in my life, nor did I ever go by the name of Rev. Dr. Robert Yates.

Lord Dudley's servant stated that he went to Peter's-place, Walworth, when, in looking about for the supposed residence of the reverend gentleman, he saw two females come out of No 6. They inquired who he was looking for; and when he had told them, one of them said, 'Oh, there is the house, I am his daughter.' He went with her to the house, where he saw the prisoner, and informed him that he came from Lord Dudley and Ward, who had sent a sovereign for Mrs Jones; on which the prisoner acknowledged himself as the reverend gentleman, and desired his compliments to Lord Dudley and Ward, and that he was much obliged to him for the money.

The prisoner, on being asked for an explanation, still denied all knowledge of the transaction, when Mr. Dyer said that he was only surprised that humane persons were to be found to give credence to such tales when frequent exposures had taken place at the office. He had no doubt but that he had imposed on various other persons by similar practices, and he would therefore remand him for a week.

British Press.

Mr. Cobbett's Character of himself.

"What trouble have I not taken myself? what labours have I not performed? what risks have I not run? what perils have I not encountered; aye, and a numerous family along with me: and, if I had preferred ease to labour; if I had preferred interest to duty, how rich might I not have been? and in what complete ignorance might not the country have been with regard to the cause of its calamities. Whatever else men may say of me: whatever else they may even think of me; there is not a man in the kingdom who will look another man in the face and say, that I might not have wallowed in wealth; that I might not have been covered with what the world calls honours, if I had chosen to aid in the works of delusion and oppression, instead of having without the exception of one single act of my life, endeavoured to dissipate the former, and to put an end to or mitigate, the latter. It is agreed, amongst all descriptions of men, that I possess extraordinary powers; that I wield a pen more powerful than that of any other man now living in England."

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The public will perceive by the following communication, that the long and lamentable disputes in relation to the medical College of this city, have resulted in the resignation of all the Professors in the Institution. We know not the immediate cause of this result; but we presume that it will lead to a dissolution of the Institution. A new University is in contemplation, to be founded upon a broader, and, we hope, more permanent foundation.

Comm. Adv.

To the Hon. the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 11, 1826.

We, the undersigned Professors and Officers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New York, in correspondence with the views by which we were influenced in our communication we yesterday made to your honourable body, and reflecting, moreover, on the peculiar government of the College, an anomaly in medical schools, are fully persuaded that we best consult our self-respect by withdrawing altogether from the Institution. We therefore hereby tender our resignation of the professorships and offices we respectively hold therein; and we take this opportunity of renewing our grateful acknowledgments for the various and distinguished marks of confidence the Regents have seen fit, from time to time, to place in us.

We have the honour to be, with high respect and consideration,

DAVID HOSACK, M. D.
Vice President and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Chemical Medicine.

WILLIAM JAS. MACNEVEN, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, M. D
Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
Professor of Surgery.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D.
Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, and Registrar of the College.

A new law is before Congress, to oblige Merchant vessels to carry Medicine Chests, &c. Each Chest must be accompanied by a competent Physician's Certificate of the quantity, variety and quality of the medicine. Instruments and dressings are to be provided; and Dr. Parsons's Book of Directions is to be carried.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter Streets,

Has received by the London Packet and other late arrivals from Europe, a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalama, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Frocars, Bestorias, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c.

☞ Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines.

Medicine delivered at any hour in the night. April 19.

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.

DR. W. WILSON, of the New York Institution for correcting Impediments of Speech, is now opening an establishment of the same kind in the city of Boston.

The reputation which Mrs Leigh's Institution has acquired in the city of New York, and the cures performed on persons afflicted with every species of impediment, warrants Mr. Wilson in assuring the citizens of Boston that he is enabled to correct stammering in all its variety of forms, and restore the power of easy and fluent utterance.

Mr W. possesses testimonials of success in the New York Institution, which will satisfy all persons who may feel interested in the inquiry.

No compensation will be required of any stammerer who is not cured or materially improved, provided he conforms to the rules of instruction.

For further particulars application may be made at the Institution, Court street, in the house formerly occupied by Josiah Marshall, esq.

HISTORY OF BOSTON

JUST published, and for sale by MUNROE AND FRANCIS, 128 Washington-stseet, HISTORY OF BOSTON, the Metropolis of Massachusetts, from its origin to the present period, with some account of the Environs. By CALEB H. SNOW, M. D. Embellished with engravings.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Thos. W Haskell to Miss Mary Ann Soren.
Henry A. Hovey to Miss Rebecca Francis.
Warren Bowles to Miss Elizabeth B. Hunt.
Joseph Virto to Mrs. Sophia S. Spear.

In London, Feb. 28th, Dr. James P. Ray, of Virginia, to Miss Elizabeth, third daughter of Jacob Perkins, esq. of the United States.

In Newport, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Patten, Edward T. Channing, esq. Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College, Cambridge, to Miss Henrietta A. S. Ellery, daughter of Wm. Ellery Esq.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, April 20.

Ap. 13. Margaret Anderson, 2 years.
" Mary Ann Dana, 12 months.
" Sarah S. Thompson, 4 yrs.
" 14. Anne Kelly, 40 years.
" Samuel Bell, 7 weeks.
" Christopher Rowley, 73 years.
" Ann Gaffrey, 2½ years.
" 15. Cornelius Murphy, 30 years.
" 16. Nath'l E. Smith, 23 years.
" John Williams, 60 years.
" 17. Mary Ricketson, 40 years.
" Ebert H. Munroe, 7 months.
" Harriet Otis, 36 years.
" Nancy Rumney, 59 years.
" 18. Jane Farley, 46 years.
" William Geyer, 26 years.
" 19. Samuel Williams, 61 years.
" Geo. Frederic White, 1 year.
" Sarah Higginson, 74 years.
" 20. George Waldo, 38 years.

DIED,

In Littleton, Mass, 28th ult. Rev. Edmund Foster, aged 74. He was an able and skilful divine, and in the ministry 45 years. He had frequently been a representative and recently a senator in the state legislature, and was one of the firm republican patriots of Massachusetts. He has left a widow and seven children.

In Augusta, Me. Lieut Samuel Davis, aged 81. He was an officer in the revolution; he served in the old French war in Capt. Abbot's company under General Amherst: he was taken by the Indians, and was a captive two years.

At his house in Durham, on the 18th Jan. highly respected, aged 73, Andrew Philip Skene, B. A. of New York, Esq. of Hallyards in Fife, and Kilmacoe in Wicklow, Ireland, only son of the late Colonel Philip Wharton Skene, of Skenesborough, United States, and Hackleton, Northamptonshire, Governor of Crown Point, and Ticonderoga, North America. This gentleman was a descendant of the famous William Wallace, and traces his descent from the year 1014, from the first Skene, of Skene, Aberdeen, according to tradition, a younger son of the (Donalds) Lords of the Isles. He also held a Military Commission in the British service about sixty years. His remains were interred in the Cathedral on the 21st inst. and were borne to his vault, according to his request, by eight old soldiers. A few weeks before his death he requested the following Epitaph to be placed on his tomb.

"Terræ filius, in terram hic reposuit."

[*Lond. Paper.*]

Port of Boston.

April *Entered.*

13. Sc Borneo, Tishew, Rochelle.
14. Sh Beverly, Calcutta.
Sh Galatea, Lisbon.
Br Henrico, Havre.
Sc Chrysanthus, St Lucia.
15. Br Maria, Davis, Matanzas.
Br Sarah Maria, Cole, Matanzas.
Sc James, Holmes, Rotterdam.
Sc Mary Jane, Dyer, Havana.
16. Sc Betsy, Rogers, Trinidad.
Sc Billow, Barker, Halifax.
18. Br Lucy, Thaxter, Matanzas.

April *Cleared*

12. Sc Glide, Smith, Port Au Platt.
13. Sh Milo, Winslow, London.
Sc Sarah & Maria, Hall, Matanzas.
14. Br Attentive, Nash, Carthagena.
Br Samuel & John, Shaw, Honduras.
15. Sh Canton Packet, Bowditch, Gibraltar.
Br Marion, Cole, Aux Cayes. [deaux.
Br Amiable Matilda, Chaipella, Bor-
Br Hannah, Hinkley, Matanzas.
Br Kanhawa, Reed, South America.
Sc Mary, Stevens, Madeira.
Sc Rambler, Wilder, Bermuda.
18. Br Orleans, Smith, Havana.
Br Telemachus, Fuller, Tampico.
Br Tamworth, Girdler, Antwerp.

MUNROE & FRANCIS have it in contemplation to reprint the LIFE OF REV. JOHN MURRAY. It will be handsomely done, and furnished very low to subscribers.

NOTICE.

PELLAGRINO MAGNONI, Hair Dresser, informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed from Elm-street to his former stand, in Wilson's Lane.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. APRIL 29, 1826. No. 19.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

The Boston Bard has arrived at Providence, on his way to Newburyport, where, we believe, his mother resides. He is extremely feeble, being in the last stages of a wasting consumption. The following effusion, from the pen of the Bard, was first published about three years since:—*Gaz.*

TO MY MOTHER.

What shall I bear thee, mother dear,
When thy embrace again I greet,
And feel upon my cheek the tear
That flows when child and parent meet.

What shall I bear thee? Wealth and fame,
Or gems that grow beneath the wave!
Gold have I not; and Glory's flame
Hath seldom shone but on the grave!

Nor wealth, nor fame, nor gems to thee,
My mother, will thy offspring bear;
Mean such reward indeed would be
For all thy love—for all thy care:

But I shall bear to thy kind breast
What heaven nor thee will e'er reject;
A wasted form—pale sorrow's guest—
A broken heart—a spirit wrecked.

MATRIMONY IN LONDON.

The annexed advertisement is copied from a late number of the London Morning Herald.

'A gentleman of family, 29 years of age, and who is almost immediately going out to India, wishes to meet with a lady willing to be united to him, and share his fortune. She must have the immediate command of 4,000*l.*; if possessed of more, the surplus will be entirely at her own disposal. By a union with the advertiser, the lady will be mistress of a most comfortable and respectable establishment, and will have the entre into the best society the country affords. The most satisfactory references will be given, and secrecy and honour will be observed.—Letters (post paid) addressed to No. 256, Post Office, Bristol, will be attended to.

An elopement took place in the vicinity of Blackheath, on Wednesday. The parties were Miss T——l, the daughter of a retired tradesman, aged 22, and Mr. P——n, who was admitted to the table of the family on terms of friendship. The parties were pursued to Canterbury, having gone the Maidstone road to avoid detection. The fugitives were surprised at a small inn, and the lady was brought home by her father and brother, with much reluctance. They were to have been married at Ashford, the next day.

Lond. Paper.

Sheridan's Funeral.—Moore has omitted one of the most touching and heart-stirring anecdotes connected with the funeral of poor Sheridan. The noble and select company had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to departed genius, and the coffin was about to be placed in the hearse, when an elegantly-dressed personage, who pretended to be distantly related to the deceased, entered the

The Boston Weekly Visitor,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. APRIL 29, 1826. No. 19.

[29 pp. 8vo.] TO OBSERVE AND INSTRUCT. [In advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ANNE BOWEN, NO. 8 CORNHILL SQUARE.

POETRY.

The Bonny Lord has arrived at Providence, on his way to Newburyport, where, we believe, he makes residence. He is expressly lovely, being in the last degree of a waxing consumption. The following effusion, from the pen of the Hon. Miss Bow-pointed nose, skips away from above—thus.

TO MY MOTHER.

What shall I leave thee, mother dear,
When thy embrace again I press,
And fast upon my cheek do tear
That flow when child and parent meet.

What shall I leave thee? Wealth and fame,
Or power that grow beneath the wave?
Gold, Lucre I call? and Ophy's flame
Hath sunk for me in the grave?

No wealth, no fame, no glory is mine,
My mother will thy welcome be!
Mine such reward indeed would be
To sit by thee—be all thy care.

But I shall soon to thy kind breast
When heaven no more will me refuse;
A resting place—pale sorrow's guest—
A lodging best—a quiet wretched.

MATRIMONY IN TORMON.

The annexed advertisement is copied from a late number of the London Morning Herald.

"A gentleman of family, 29 years of age, and who is almost immediately going out to India, wishes to meet with a lady willing to be united to him, and share his fortune. She must have the immediate command of £2000; if possessed of more, the surplus will

chamber of death. At his urgent entreaties to view the face of his friend, the coffin lid was unscrewed: and, to the horror and surprise of the by-standers, he pulled out a warrant and arrested the body! Mr Canning and Lord Sidmouth went into an adjoining room, and paid the debt, which, we believe, amounted to 500*l.* This anecdote we derive from authority.

Dumfries Mag.

The following remarkable instance of deliberate suicide is recorded of Count de Hoyms, who was Minister of State to the King of Poland, but had been afterwards disgraced, and confined two years in the fortress of Konigstein. On the night of the 21st April, 1736, he hanged himself with a handkerchief fastened to a hook in the wall, leaving the following note for his two servants:—"Be prudent, make no noise or alarm; untie me immediately; put me to bed, and then shut the door after you, by bolting it when you are out, which you may do by the help of this packthread; by this means nobody will know you have been in my chamber. The world will, doubtless, believe I died of apoplexy. If you execute my orders discreetly and faithfully, my family will pay you 1,000 ducats upon your producing this note to them."

Lucky Rogue.—An Edinburgh Paper of September 1, 1746, relates the following fact:—"Charles Brown, a notorious thief and house-breaker, having been indicted at Stirling in May last, was, till his transportation, confined in the closest prison, or pit, in the tolbooth of Stirling, and each night shackled, and inclosed in a wooden box made for that purpose, he having before broke 14 pair of handcuffs. However, in the night between August 20th and 21st, he got out of his box, broke off his shackles, cut the iron stanchions off the only window in the prison, and made his escape."

In consequence of the engagement of Mrs Ogilvie instead of Mrs M'Gibbon, to perform the leading female tragic characters, at the Manchester Theatre, there have been very serious disturbances there every evening this week, with the exception of the last; a number of Mrs M'Gibbon's friends having attended for the purpose of preventing the performance from being heard, until their favourite was re-engaged; and we regret to say, that on Monday and Tuesday evenings, considerable violence was offered to the performers, by pelting them with oranges, apples, marbles, bullets, copper coin, and other missiles.—*Lond. Pap.*

KENTUCKY.

Keeping a Governor's Son.—On Wednesday last, a claim was presented at the Treasury department, allowed, and paid, amounting to *one thousand and thirty dollars and twelve cents*, for the expenses of merely guarding, and boarding *Mr. Isaac B. Desha*, at the jail in Harrison county, since the 13th of October last. The costs of the preparations for another trial, consisting of the claims of venire men, witnesses, &c. are to come yet—another heavy pull on the treasury. A gentleman, talking about the Governor's attack upon the University, and his apparent dissatisfaction at the appropriations made to that noble institution, observed that "more money had been taken from the public, for his Excellency, and his family, and his new court, in *one year*, than had been given to the University since the separation from Virginia." The remark seemed extravagant at the time, but we incline to think that an examination of the accounts will show that the gentleman was correct.—*Commentator.*

We have received a marriage notice for publication, appended to which is the following proviso: "This couple were married on condition that the usual fee be paid to the Justice within one month, otherwise the contract is to be void!" Excellent. This penalty is enviable.—*Yates Repub.*

A rustic in Connecticut, in paying his evening addresses to a cousin, past the volatile age of thirty, said 'dear Polly, you have stolen my *liver.*'—'Poh! Mr Huntly—don't you mean your heart?' 'Ah, true, I knew it was some of my *inwards.*'

A lady asked a gentleman, sitting at the same dinner table, a few weeks since, what he supposed Job intended when he said, 'O! that mine adversary had wrote a book.' Why, said the gentleman, I suppose he would like to have *reviewed* it.

Fire.—The windmill owned by Mr S. Simpson, in Rivington, near Allen-street, was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock on Friday night. The spectacle was striking, as the wheel continued in motion during the fire, whirling the flame and sparks in every direction. The mill being detached from the adjacent buildings, no other damage was done.—*N. Y. Adv.*

The Govt. of France, in consequence of recent frauds, has just called on the French Academy of Sciences to ascertain whether a paper cannot be fabricated from which writing cannot be effaced by any chemical process. This discovery was made and patented in the United States some months since, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania has purchased a right to use the discovery.

The French Chamber of Peers has agreed, 85 to 64, to prohibit the Slave Trade in the Levant, the motion was made by Chateaubriand, and opposed by one of the Ministers.

Mr Shepard will repeat his introductory lecture on Botany, on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the Pantheon Hall.

'The Literary Cadet and Saturday Evening Bulletin.'—A new weekly journal, was commenced by Messrs. Smith & Parmenter of Providence on Saturday last.

Pizarro's Standard.—Among the trophies of victory brought to the capital of Colombia, and presented to the Vice President of the republic, is the standard of Castile, with which 300 years since Pizarro entered into South America.

DEATH OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

London March 20.—The Etoile dated yesterday, which we have received this morning by express, announces the death of the King of Portugal, intelligence of which reached Paris by a telegraphic despatch.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

For Sale, a Brick Dwelling House, nearly finished, situated on High street, near Summer street, being the house adjoining the house of Mr Thomas Whitmarsh. It will be ready for occupation in a fortnight. Said House is convenient, well built, and pleasantly situated. From the upper chambers there is a delightful view of the Harbour and South Boston. A liberal credit will be given on a large part of the purchase money. Apply to EBEN MORGAN, Carpenter, Sister street, near Federal street.

April 25.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter Streets,

Has received by the London Packet and other late arrivals from Europe, a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalama, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Frocars, Bestorias, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c.

☞ Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines.

Medicine delivered at any hour in the night. April 19.

REMOVAL.

HENRY S. KENT has removed from No. 89 Court Street, to No. 110 Washington Street. April 29.

NOTICE.

PELLAGRINO MAGNONI, Hair Dresser, informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed from Elm-street to his former stand, in Wilson's Lane.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Mr James W. Smith, to Miss Abigail Jennings.

Mr Francis Wade, to Miss Mary Ann Lisher.

Mr Josiah Edwards, to Miss Martha Martin.

In Charlestown, Mr Benjamin Tapley to Miss Esther Hathern.

In Brighton, John Norcross, esq. of Brighton, to Miss Elenor Estabrooks, of Cambridge.

In New-Hampton, N. H Master Wheeler Spilton, aged 15, to Miss Sally Gross, aged 50.

At Portsmouth, Mr Nehemiah Mann, of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Pitman.

At Woburn, Mr. Samuel B. White, formerly of this city, to Miss Sarah Richardson.

At New Bedford, Mr David L. Mayo, of Boston, to Miss Mary B. Russell.

In Providence, Mr Robert Goodspeed to Miss Elizabeth E. Winslow.

To let the world the matter know,
He long and anxiously did plead:
Ah! gently, says the Bride—*Win-slow*,
And when united make *Good-speed*.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, April 27.

April.

19. Andrew Dowlin, 28 years.
John Williams, 46 years.
David Batchelder, 27 years.
Isaac Homes, 17 years.
Thomas Chubbuck, 38 years.
20. Lewis Kelley, 3 years.
Mehitable Hall, 41 years.
21. John Baker, 46 years.
Sarah Curtis, 71 years.
Margaret Fuller, 4 days.
22. Mary Ann Lovejoy, 4 months.
Isaac Mallet, 25 years.
23. Elizabeth Knapp, 48 years.
Joseph Morse, 46 years.
James Peters 66 years.
Wm. G. Lord, 18 months.
24. John Shales, 39 years.
James Russell, 27 years.
Cato Prince, 90 years.
Sarah Langdon, 78 years.
25. Ruth Donallan, 61 years.
Wm. Smith Shaw, 48 years.
Priscilla Phillips, 75 years.
26. Eliza A. Fife, 52 years.

DIED,

At Dear Isle, (Me.) Capt. Thomas Thompson, aged 83, formerly of Roxbury, (Mass.) one of the first settlers in that town, and a patriot of the Revolution.

In the city of New York, on the 19th inst. after a short illness, Rev. Samuel A. Peters, L. L. D. aged 90 years, 4 months and 7 days. Dr. Peters was born at Hebron, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College, in 1757, went to England and took orders in 1759, returned and took charge of the churches at Hartford and Hebron in 1762, and emigrated to England in 1774; he resided in Europe until 1805, when he again returned to this country, and in 1817, made a journey, by way of the lakes and rivers, to the Falls of St. Anthony, whence he returned in 1818. This gentleman has been known by his authorship of a history of Connecticut, written in 1782, and also by several other publications in England and this country. He was a man of vigorous intellect, and uncommon memory, and possessed many amiable traits, blended with much eccentricity. His remains were interred at Hebron, Connecticut.

In Philadelphia, Rev. John Banks, D. D. pastor of the Associate Presbyterian church of that city.

Port of Boston.

April. *Entered.*

19. Sh Alert, Canton.
Br Fair American, Deering, Surinam.
Sc Neptune, Ryder, Guadaloupe.
Sc Volant, Sweetser, Nevis.
Sc Heroine, Clark, Jacmel.
Sc Clarissa & Mary, Crosby, Halifax.
20. Sh Coral, King, Calcutta.
Sh Hamilton, Seaver, Calcutta.
Br Banian, Chapman, Buenos Ayres.
Br Aurora, Nelson, Copenhagen.
Br Romolus, Webb, Liverpool.
Br Hiram, Marshall, Fernandina.
Br William, Burnham, Havana.
Br Curlew, Ellis, Palermo.
Sc Union, Safford, Surinan.
Sc Gen. Warren, Morris, Tampico.
Sc Columbia, Simpson, Port Royal.
21. Br Holly, Leghorn.
Br Halcyon, Leith.
22. Br Torno, Snow, Malaga.
24. Sh America, Dehls, Bremen.
Br Adriatic, Cromwell, Trieste.
Sc Gleaner, Cushing, Cape Haytien.
Sc Hiram, Dockray, St. Thomas.
25. Br Eagle, Cuba.
Sc Rover, Port Au Prince.

April *Cleared*

19. Br Charles, Davis, Batavia.
21. Sh Clay, Cloutman, Batavia.
Br William, Ring, Surinam.
22. Br Geo. Henry, Bourne, Halifax.
Sc George, Myrick, St. Thomas.
Sc Independence, Leland, Calais.
24. Br Atlantic, Hathaway, St. Jago.
Sc Manilla, Doane, St. Peters.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. MAY 6, 1826. No. 20.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.

INVOCATION TO GREECE.

Hail! holy clime! where science rear'd her throne,
And kindred arts like constellations shone,
Ere from her fostering wolf's caresses dread
Rome, savage infant, rear'd her rival head,
Nurse of the bard, the hero, and the sage,
Too long the victim of oppression's rage,
Enslaved and fetter'd by the paynim throng,
Sworn foes of science, and unknown to song,
In mockery crown'd with persecution's thorn,
And crush'd till courage from despair was born,
We see thee bursting from thy lingering trance,
Snatch the dark helm, and poise the quivering lance,
From gather'd rust thy ancient armour clear,
And with thy clarion wake the warrior's ear.
Rear as at Salamis thy lofty crest!
Pluck the red garland from Platea's breast,
Still Marathon that victor-shout retains,
Whose earthquake-echo shook a thousand plains,
Still for thy temples Leuctra's laurel blooms,
And buried heroes rend their marble tombs,
With light'ning glance thy fields of blood explore,
And stalk, impervious, where the life-tides pour,
With awful smile the impetuous souls survey,
With airy shield protect their dangerous way,
Their whispered voice unearthly rage inspires,
And bids the sons be worthy of their sires.
Lo! peaceful shades from blest Elysium throng,
In spectral ranks to guard the land of song,
Predict with withering curse its foemen's doom,
And blend the crescent with the Persian plume.
Dark frowns the Stagyrite, with brow of thought
Glides the meek martyr from his hemlock draught,
The vine-clad Tean rears his sparkling bowl,
And quaffs deep vengeance on the Moslem soul,
Indignant Pericles, with haughty pain,
Marks the usurping mosque, and turbaned train,
Fast by the Parthenon, sad Phidias sighs,
And scornful Homer rolls his sightless eyes,
Hurls tuneful curses on the insulting foe,
And bids anew the flames of Ilion glow.
Hail! land sublime—array'd in classic robe,
Mankind thy pupil, and thy school the globe,
Throngs taught by thee, in trembling ardour wait
Thy dauntless struggle with disastrous fate.
Yet *one** there was, who not with passive song
Beheld thy conflict, or bemoan'd thy wrong,
Bold to thine aid the lyre, and sword he brought,
And doubly arm'd, thy front of peril sought,
Rear'd thy red banner o'er the Ægean wave,
Unseal'd his coffers, and his spirit gave,
Cold rests his heart within thy hallow'd bowers,
And Helle's maidens wreath its shrine with flowers.
Genius of Greece! who drank his latest sigh,
Raise toward the 'Queen of Isles' thy mourning eye:
She marks the sons who round her sceptre crowd,
Laments their sins, but of their talents proud,
Say, for my sake, thy wayward bard forgive,
Since bound with mine his deathless name shall live,
Breathe o'er his filial urn one sorrowing sigh,
And in his glory let his frailties die. *Jean.*

Usefulness is very much connected with our reputation. To attain and maintain an honourable reputation, we must conduct honourably—Men may be useful in different ways; but in no way, perhaps, so extensively as by the influence they may exert over others. Some are influenced by the opinions, and many by the example of others. But all this useful influence is lost by habits of intemperance. The opinions of the miserable subject are despised, and his conduct ridiculed by the boys in the streets, and he is scarcely known but to be pitied or blamed in society. What incalculable loss to his family—to the community—and perhaps to the Church of God.

Nat. Philanthropist.

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* Lord Byron.

The Boston Weekly Museum,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. MAY 6, 1820. No. 10.

[$3 per ann.] "TO GENERAL GOOD FREEDOM." [In advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, No. 2, CORNHILL SQUARE.

POETRY.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

In London, the mode of supplying the daily prints with all the variety of local matter, with which they so liberally abound,—such as police reports, murders, failures, fashionable movements, &c. is this. Each office has its *accident makers*, who are chiefly medical and law students. They gather, in the several parts of the city, wherever they may reside, every species of intelligence, which may, perhaps, cost them an hour of time, each day, which they deliver at the office, and are paid, cash down, by the editor, by the sheet. By industry, a young man may support himself comfortably, and never have *paragraph writing* interfere with his course of studies. Our papers, no doubt, would be more interesting to the mass of citizens, if they were supplied in the same manner with more local matter.

We copy the following, which appeared under the above head, from a London Paper, to show the kind of intelligence that fills a great proportion of the English Newspapers.

Mrs Coutts' Parties on 'Twelfth Night.'—At seven o'clock a grand dinner was given, in the great dining-room, to the Earl and Countess of Tankerville ; Countess of Guilford and the Ladies North ; the Duke of St. Albans and Lady Charlotte Beauclerk ; Lord Viscount Dudley, Mr and Lady Catherine Stewart, Sir George Warrener, Sir Coutts Trotter, Mr Smith, and Mr Antrobus. The evening party was attended by the Countess of Athlone, and Miss Johnstone ; Viscountess Tullamore, Lady Dashwood King, Marquis Graham, Hon. Mr Upton, Col. Fitzclarence, Earl of Chesterfield, Mrs Lane Fox, Lord Arthur Hill, Mr S. Smith, Marquis de Salvo, Lady Caroline Stanhope, Lady and the two Misses Trollope, &c. The suite of apartments on the ground floor only were thrown oped, illuminated with a peculiar refulgence. A sumptuous supper, laid out in a style of eastern splendour, was ready at one o'clock. The party broke up at three in the morning.

We have two of the richest heiresses in the country with us at present—Miss Wykeham, of Thame-Park, and Miss Pleydell. Lady Shiffner was here, from Coombe Place, on Wednesday, and paid a visit to the latter at her hotel.—*Brighton Herald.*

The Marquis of Salisbury entertained a large party of distinguished guests at Hatfield-house during the last week, including his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Prince Leopold, &c. &c. During Thursday and Friday, the distinguished party were amused with shooting, and in two days, we understand, bagged upwards of 200 head of game ; Prince Leopold having killed 60 with his own gun. On Friday evening the Noble host gave a splendid ball, which was attended by nearly 300 persons, including Prince Leopold, the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl and Countess of Verulam, Emily Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess of Bridgewater, Count Ludolf, Lord Arthur Hill, Henry Cowper, esq. and Hon. Mrs Spencer Cowper, Sir Gore Ousley, Sir John Sebright, General and the Misses Murray, Lady Elizabeth Palk, Lady Curling Smith, Rev. T. Lloyd, Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, &c. &c. The Duke of Gloucester opened the ball with the amiable Marchioness of Salisbury. Quadrilles, waltzing, and an occasional country dance, were the order of the evening. It is impossible to speak in terms of too high commendation of the urbanity of the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, or of the affability evinced by the Duke of Gloucester and Prince Leopold.—*Herts Mercury.*

Mr Lushington left his house in Downing street, accompanied by his son, on Saturday, for the Earl of Verulam's seat, Gorhambury.

The marriage between Lady Elizabeth Conyngham and Lord Strathaven will shortly be solemnized.

Windsor Jan. 8.—His Majesty has since Wednesday last been obliged to forego his favourite exercise, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, which has been excessively cold and damp. His Majesty continues to enjoy excellent health, and has during the last three days been most closely engaged with public business. Yesterday forenoon, Count Munster arrived at the Royal Lodge, and had an audience of his Majesty in the afternoon. At half-past 1 o'clock, Mr Secretary Canning arrived, and had a long audience of his Majesty, when Count Munster and Mr Canning severally took leave of his Majesty, and after partaking of some refreshment, left the Royal Lodge, his excellency Count Munster for his residence in town, and Mr Canning on a visit to the Earl of Liverpool, at his seat, Coombe Wood. In the afternoon, at the usual hour of seven o'clock, his Majesty honoured his distinguished attendants with his company to dinner. This forenoon his Majesty, with the whole of his household attendants, heard Divine Service, at the New Chapel Royal—the Rev. Dr. Sumner officiated.—This forenoon, her Royal Highness Princess Augusta, with her household attendants, heard Divine Service, at her residence, Frogmóre Lodge—the Rev. J. Gosset, Chaplain to her Royal Highness, officiated.—*Sun.*

Mr. Editor,—We had a wag, a midshipman, on board our ship, (the Constitution) by the name of Pollard—this was in 1804 or 5. Pollard being once in the steerage with the rest of the midshipmen, laid a wager that he would make the Commodore give him permission to go ashore, and also to lend him his cocked hat, sword and money. The bet was readily taken up, and considered as won by the opposite party. Young Pollard, watching the opportunity, went into the cabin. 'Commodore,' said he 'I have not been on shore for six months—you will not consider it improper if I request your permission to go on shore to-day?' 'Certainly not,' said the Commodore, 'you can go.' Pollard bowed. 'Commodore, I have no sword, and don't like to visit in the city [Leghorn or Marseilles] without a sword, will you lend me one of your dress swords?' 'O yes, my boy, bring me one of my dress swords from the forward cabin.'

Pollard hesitated and bowed. 'You gave an order that none of the midshipmen should go ashore in a round hat. I have no chapeau, and now I have a sword, can I have one of your hats?' The Commodore looked at him awhile, and said, 'well, well, you may have one,' the boy was despatched for the hat and sword, which the midshipman took under his arm and marched triumphantly towards the door, which on reaching, he turned round, and looked hard at the Commodore. 'Well, what next?' 'Why, Commodore, I am ashamed to trespass on your kindness; the purser has gone ashore—I have six months' pay due me, and have not a dollar in my pocket—will you lend me a trifle?' The Commodore began to be restless, but going to his desk, he took out five dollars, and said—'there, there—go, go.' Young Pollard came laughing into the steerage, and spreading his spoils on the table, claimed the bet, which on receiving, and decorated with the Commodore's cocked hat and sword, he soon was rowed on shore. I dare say Commodore Rogers will recollect it. We have all had many a laugh on the subject.—*Noah's Adv.*

In a late case of *seduction* in England, the court room was thronged with *ladies*. Baron Garrow, who presided, said, 'I do not desire the ladies to wait in court to hear any thing that may shock their modesty, *unless they like it*.' The paper adds, 'one or two ladies then retired, but the remainder kept their seats.' What a fine thing for the Quarterly Review, if such an occurrence had taken place in the United States! The testimony, even as reported in the papers, is such as no American *lady* would voluntarily listen to.—*ib.*

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

JosephJordan, to Miss Bethania Kingsley.

Joseph K. Maine to Miss Emeline H. Thayer.

William R. H. Bowles, of Machias, Me. to Miss Philenia Jutau.

Joseph B. Foster to Miss Charlotte Woodbury.

Wm. Stearns to Miss Eliza S. Wilder.

At Philadelphia, Capt. George Blaney, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, to Miss Mary F. D. Biddle.

At New-York, Mr Wm. P. Martin of Boston, to Miss Mehitable R. Canfield, of Washington city.

At Roxbury, Francis Osborn Watts, esq. of this city, to Miss Caroline Goddard, daughter of Thatcher Goddard, esq.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, May 4.

April.
26. Winthrop Gould, 9 months.
Robert T. Wade, 2 years.
27. Sarah Rhoades, 83 years.
Hannah Currant, 18 years.
28. Caroline Thacher, 6 months.
Sarah C Morton, 8 years.
James Parmenter, 31 years.
29. Olive Taylor, (City poor.)
Margaret Ross, do.
30. Alice Bates, do.
Catharine Harrington, 12 months.
Naomi A. Driscoll, 66 years.
Catharine Frazer, 5 years.
May 1. George G. Eaton, 4 years.
Mary Quincy, 55 years.
Thomas B. Mair, 9 months.
Mary Shed, 46 years.
Asa Bullard, 61 years.
Joseph Burk, 9 days.
George T. Thacher, 4 weeks.
Ellen McClue, 21 months.
2. Anthony Paine, (City poor.)
Sylvia Garden, do.
Henry Thomas, do.
Enoch Hale, 28 years.
Eliza F. Bell, 7 years.
Lucy Ann Hager, 11 months.
3. Margaret R. Keith, 6 weeks.
Mary Walton Spinney, 11 weeks.

DIED,

At the residence of H. A. S. Dearborn, in Roxbury, on the 24th March, his nephew, George Raleigh D. Wingate, son of Gen. Joshua Wingate, of Portland, aged 19 years.

In Middletown, Connecticut, on Thursday, the 20th inst. Mr. Peter Proal, aged 67, Professor of Spanish in the Scientific and Military Academy, Middletown. He was a native of France, and was driven from his country during the convulsions of her revolution.

In Topsham, on the 15th inst, Mr William Wilson, aged 85 years. At a very early period in life, he went from Boston to Topsham, and since that time, until his death, resided in the latter town.

At his residence in Bath county, Ky, on the 13th ult. Gen. Thomas Fletcher, formerly a representative in Congress from Kentucky, and previously one of the brave militia defenders of Fort Meigs, (in the rank of major, under Gen. Harrison's command.)

In England, Ann Holmes, of Market Weighton, at the very advanced age of 116 years or upwards. She had a perfect recollection of the dark day, as she used to term the great eclipse of 1715. She and her mother were taking up turf in a field at Hayton, on Madam Cutler's estate, in which field a man was ploughing. He unyoked his horses from the plough, and the mother covered her daughter with an apron —all of them thinking the last day was come.

In Paris, M. Pinkerton, the author of Geographical works of great celebrity, aged 67.

In Russia, the celebrated General Rostopschin. He was governor of Moscow, when captured by the French ; and it was under his direction that fire was set to that great city, to prevent the French invaders from finding quarters therein.

Port of Boston.

April. *Entered.*
27. Br Pearl, Blackmer, Port Praya.
Sh Sapphire, Callender, Liverpool.
Br Jas. & Isabella, Boden, Amsterdam.
28. Br Franklin, Drinkwater, St. Michaels.
29. Br Watson, Prince, Havana.
Br Gov. Carver, Moore, Leghorn.
30. Br Congress, Sears, Bahia.
May 1 Br Lion, Hall, Dominica.
Br Messenger, Loring, Bahia.
Br Carib, Nickerson, Omao.
Sc Eliza Ann, Richardson, Miquelon.
Sc Contract, Willett, St. Barts.
2. Br Pharos, Merchant, Sierra Leone.
Br New Packet, Hoyt, St Domingo.
Sc Sophronia, Ryder, St Croix.

April *Cleared.*
27. Sh Cadmus, Fisher, Havana.
Br Cadet, Farnham, Russia,
Br Ohio, Dennis, Rotterdam.
Sc Adams, Lane, St. Thomas.
Sc Newcome, Low, Cape Haytien.
28. Sc Susan, Morgan, Port Au Prince.
Sc Volant, Howard, St. Andrews.
May 1. Sh Jasper, Swift, Valparaiso.
Br Robert Patten, Foster, Surinam.
Br Mary, Mayo, Petersburgh.
2. Sh Ganges, Johnson, Batavia.
Sc Mary Jane, Dyer, Havana.
Sc Chrysanthum, Harden, St Peters.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. MAY 13, 1826. No. 21.

$3 pr. ann.] " TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

From the Boston Patriot.

BOSTON.

Nescio qua natale solum dulcidine cunctos Ducit.

Bostonia, when from Bunker hill I gaze
Upon thy spires, thy terraces and towers,
Lifting their heads toward the mild blue sky,
Kissing the clouds that veil the sun in showers—
And view the natives that adorn thy piers,
Freighted with balsams of the spicy east,
With *India's* gems, and *China's* richest wares,
And choicest viands for thy daily feast—
And the impourings from the north and west,
Laden with products of Columbia's soil—
Hailing thee fair New England's granary,
Rewarder of the sturdy yeoman's toil—
And in thee, view *thy crooked paths made straight*,
And holy Temples rise where stables stood,
And see the driving back old ocean's waves,
Erecting warehouses, where rolled the flood—
Thy spacious Mall, that woos the mountain breeze,
Perchance to be *Macadamized* ere long—
Thy ancient elms, stretching their ample shade,
Thy sons of science, and thy sons of song,
Thy polity, prosperity and health—
I'm lost in wonder, and perplext with fears,
That thou in vigour can so long exist,
When thou hast had the QUINCY these three years!

Cambridgeport, April, 1826. M****

LOVE'S BITTERNESS.

Roam where I will, stop where I may,
Love still is with me, night and day:
The little torment follows still
And adds a pang to every ill.

'Unlucky boy! curse on thy wiles!'
I sometimes cry; the urchin smiles,
And frisks around in spiteful glee,
Mocking my struggles to be free.

Full soon he brings me to repent
For the rash speech my anger lent;
He show'rs his arrows thick and sore!
And stings me deeper than before!

His power is great; all strife is vain,
And nought remains but to complain:
To pour my sorrows on the gale,
And o'er my hapless lot bewail.

Then let me sing: the rocky steep,
Where the wild winds a chorus keep,
Shall henceforth be my lone resort,
To mingle in the tempest's sport!

We understand a genuine cockney hoax was played off upon a starched young gentleman of this City, the last week, quite in mode. He was informed that a well known collector of natural curiosities, in the city, had just imported a turkey from Africa, which would seat itself in a dish of sand, and with its feet would knit a pair of blue-yarn stockings, toed with white, in twenty minutes, by a stop-watch. Away ran Mynheer, and requested a sight of the wonderful turkey. Mr G—— took the joke, and told the virtuoso that he disliked to exhibit it at present, but if he would have the goodness to walk to the end of Long Wharf, he might hear the *needles* go!

Matrimonial Mania.—Proceedings are taking, says a late Paris paper, for the interdiction of two old men, who wish to marry at that age when one usually blesses the union of one's children.

The one, M. le Marquis de Lingaunay, the possessor of a hundred thousand livres a year, and already at

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AND

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[$2 per ann.] [To agents and subscribers.] [25 cents.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, No. 3 CORNHILL SQUARE.

POETRY.

SONG.

Down the dewy Dance.

Down the dewy Dance.

Down the dewy Dance.

the age of sixty-six, intends to give his name to a young villager, the daughter of one of his tenants, and whose age of eighteen is her sole fortune. The *demandeur en interdiction* is son in law to M. le Marquess de Briges. The other old man, named Thomas Lalfe, a farmer, and owner of eight or nine hundred francs a year, wishes, at the age of eighty-three, to become the husband of a young girl, whose grandfather he might be considered. These two proceedings, which are carrying on at the same time before the Civil Tribunal of Caen, excite curiosity in a very great degree. Two hundred witnesses are to be heard. A Gascon, of the department of l'Arriege, the servant of the village Curate, has just given the most singular example of matrimoniomania. Bound formerly by a vow of chastity, he journied to Rome to obtain freedom from his oaths, and has returned to marry a woman of 75, without fortune.

Maj. Noah says a young man in New York, after dreaming of a ticket, with the number 39 upon it, bought one with that number, and drew one thousand dollars. This reminds us of a lady in Providence, many years ago, who dreamed a ticket in a furniture lottery was presented her, which drew a chest of drawers. It so happened, and she drew one precisely like the one she dreamed of.

More MacAadamizing wanted.—Whenever the Municipal Court have been in Session, in Leveret street, the continual rumbling of carriages by the Court House, disturbs the proceedings of the court, to such a degree, that it has been found necessary to station constables in the street to caution travellers to slacken pace, in passing by the court. If some further improvements could be made on the few rods of street which have been McAdamized, in order to favour the Court, when in session, it would be of infinite service. Would not a coarse kind of gravel be of great utility? At present the fine broken stone which constitutes the surface, is entirely inadequate to the purpose, as carriages make nearly as much noise in passing over it, as on the pavements.

For the Boston News Letter and City Record.

Mr. Editor,—It is understood that the Police Court is to be moved, ere long, from Court street, to some other more convenient place, and I beg to ask if you do not think that the present Municipal Court House in Leverett street is preferable to any other spot in town. This way of gallanting prisoners from the jail, back and forward, and the employment of so many constables, is perfectly useless, and intolerably inconvenient. As the City are going upon a course of regimen termed *economy*, let them hold this court nearer the jail, and that would be to the point. If the Municipal Court House cannot be had, why not hire a suitable building opposite the jail or buy one, which could be done at a cheap rate,—infinitely cheaper than in almost any other section of the City. I am not alone, in believing the Police Court should be held in Leverett street, and I believe it is decidedly the wish of many, that this will ultimately be the location of that necessary tribunal.

E. D. G.

Infringement on Literary Property. As a caution to compilers or publishers of works on literature, we notice that the author of a popular work has recently recovered, by way of amicable compromise, one hundred dollars from one publisher, and eighty-seven and a half dollars from another, for transcribing a number of pages from a copy-right original work into other publications. No author will wish to prohibit a few paragraphs being copied to illustrate a subject; but to purloin 60 or 70 pages for the purpose of forming a book, is a violation of law and property.—*Plym. Memo.*

WASHINGTON.

One Reuben Rouzy, of Virginia, owed the General about 1000*l.* While President of the United States, one of his agents brought an action for the money; judgment was obtained, and execution issued against the body of the defendant, who was taken to jail He had a considerable landed estate, but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virginia for debt, unless at the discretion of the person. He had a large family, and for the sake of his children, preferred lying in jail, to selling his land. A friend hinted to him, that probably Gen. Washington did not know any thing of the proceeding, and that it might be well to send a petition, with a statement of the circumstances. He did so, and the very next post from Philadelphia, after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, together with a full discharge, and a severe reprimand to the agent for having acted in such a manner. Poor Rouzy was in consequence restored to his family, who never laid down their heads at night, without presenting prayers to Heaven for their 'beloved Washington.' Providence smiled upon the labours of the grateful family, and in a few years Rouzy enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being able to lay the 1000*l.* with the interest, at the feet of this truly great man. Washington reminded him that the debt was discharged; Rouzy replied, the debt of his family to the father of their country and preserver of their parent, could never be discharged:—and the General, to avoid the pleasing importunity of the grateful Virginian, who would not be denied, accepted the money--only however, to divide it among Rouzy's children, which he immediately did.

First Map of England.—George Lilly, the son of the famous grammarian, who lived some time at Rome with Cardinal Pole, published the first map that ever was drawn of that island. It was published in 1559, twenty years before his death.

One hundred years old.—An appropriate centennial discourse was preached at Hadley, Mass. on the 18th April, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, from Psalms lxxi. 9.—*Cast me not off in the time of old age; forsake me not when my strength faileth*, on the occasion of Mrs Smith having completed the 100th year of her age. It is stated that Mrs. Smith still retains her mental faculties, converses freely, and recognizes persons whom she had not seen for some years. The longevity of the family of which she is a member, is remarkable. She has a brother living who is 94, and three sisters whose ages are 90, 86, and 84—the united ages of the five, 454.—*Pat.*

Among the reports to the Board of Health, is one by Dr. John McCulley, of the death of Mrs Rebecca Bound, who died in the Northern Liberties on the 17th of April last, aged 106 years. She died of old age. Her remains were interred in Christ Church burial ground.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The foreign intelligence, received the present year, has been ominous to crowned heads. The death of Alexander, Emperor of Russia, is succeeded by that of the King of Portugal; and the latter news is accompanied by the serious illness of two more monarchs, those of Great Britain and Austria.

Lord Burleigh's Hat.—At the sale of the property of the late Mr Fryer, of Stamford, England, a very curious hat was sold for a trifling sum, and it proves to be the hat formerly worn by Lord Treasurer Burleigh. Its manufacture is of the finest texture imaginable, the crown low and pointed, and surrounded with black glass bugles and beads, sewn on black velvet. It is become the property of an Officer belonging to the Royal South Lincoln Militia.

WASHINGTON.

One Reuben Roney, of Virginia, owed the General about 1000*l.* While President of the United States, one of his agents brought an action for the money; judgment was obtained, and execution issued against the body of the defendant, who was taken to jail. He had a considerable landed estate, but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virginia for debt, unless at the discretion of the person. He had a large family, and for the sake of his children, preferred lying in jail, to selling his land. A friend hinted to him, that probably Gen. Washington did not know any thing of the proceeding, and that it might be well to send a petition, with a statement of the circumstances. He did so, and the very next post from Philadelphia, after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, together with a full discharge, and a severe reprimand to the agent for having acted in such a business. Poor Roney was in consequence restored to his family, who merry laid down their beads at night without presuming prayers to Heaven for their beloved Washington. Providence smiled upon the labours of the grateful family, and in a few years Roney enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being able to lay the 1000*l.* with the interest, at the feet of this truly great man. Washington remitted him that the debt was discharged; Roney replied, the debt of his family to the father of their country and preserver of their parent, could never be discharged;—and the General, to avoid the pleasing importunity of the grateful Virginia, who would not be denied, accepted the money—only however, to divide it among Roney's children, which he immediately did.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Willard Partridge to Miss Mary Thompson.
Edmund Badger to Miss Susan Turrell.
Saml. A. Locke to Miss Lydia Stoddard.
G. S. Smith to Miss Susan B. Potter.
Isaiah Low to Miss Elizabeth Creamer.
George W. Dexter, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Ann Amory.

In Middleborough, Major William White of Attleborough, a distinguished revolutionary officer, aged 75, to Mrs Keziah Warren, aged 63.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, May 11.

May.
2. Charlotte Reed, 23 years
4. Eliphalet Leonard, 57 years
5. Reuben Weld, 3 years
6. Charles James, 51 years
David Patten, 19 years
Abigail Beal, 38 years
William Story, 44 years
Sarah Eaton, 39 years
James Gilison, 30 years
7. Ann Maria Johnson, 3 years
Sarah Frobisher, 64 years
Thomas Calrow, 50 years
Lucy Harding, 41 years
8. Mary P. Barnard, 20 months
Matthew Bridge, 13 months
Sarah G. Mountfort, 4 years
Hannah P. Chase, 22 months
9. Henry I. Lambert, 6½ years
James Williams, 55 years
William Fogherty, 1½ years
Elizabeth Bowers, 8 months
10. Nathan Henry, 38 years
Sarah A. Blake, 33 years
Joseph McQuire, 2½ years
Maria Dunlap, 4 years
Elizabeth Norcross, 12 months
Ann Foster, 4 months
Mary Ann Cabot, 2½ years
Jonathan L. Austin, 80 years
11. Luther Sawtell, 38 years.

DIED,

In Charlestown, at the residence of his mother, much lamented by all who knew him, Mr Andrew B. Blesdill, aged 32, a very worthy and extraordinary young man.

Near Morristown, N. J. Mr Abraham Hennion. Having returned from a short hunting ramble, whilst standing near his own house in conversation with a friend, and leaning upon his gun with the breech upon the ground and the muzzle under his arm, one of his little children, in some way unobserved, touched the lock and the piece was instantly discharged, almost severing his arm from his body. A physician was immediately called, who took his arm off, but he never had faculty sufficient to speak and died in a few hours; leaving a disconsolate wife and five small children.

Port of Boston.

May. *Entered.*
3. Sh Neptune, Leach, Liverpool.
Br Dove, Ripley, Messina.
Sc Lucy & Margaret, Wescott, Havana.
Sc Bannister, Crowell, Vera Cruz.
Sc Franklin, Brown, Havana.
4. Sh Saco, Brigham, St. Ubes.
Br Warbler, Chaffee, St Jago de Cuba.
Sh Almira, Roundy, Cumana.
Sc Alert, Gorham, Havana.
Sc Combine, Ryder, St. Johns.
Br William, Havana.
6. Br Fides, Winsor, Messina.
Br George Henry, Bourne, Halifax.
Br Sarah, Torrey, Surinam.
7. Br Nymph, Lithgow, Havana.
Br Wm. Henry, Driscol, Matanzas.
Br Hope & Sally Ann, Myrick, Jacmel.
Br Spartan, Drinkwater, St. Croix.
Br Lydia, Robbins, Messina.
Sc Quincy, Hersey, Port Au Prince.
Sc Gloucester, Phillips, Fort Royal.
Sc Hero, Stevenson, Dominica.
8. Sc Indus, Glover, Cape Horn.
Sc Merrimack Packet, Symond, do.

May. *Cleared.*
3. Sc Contract, Willet, Halifax.
6. Sh America, Dehls, Bremen.
Br Commerce, Crosby, Surinam.
8. Br Sarah Maria, Cole, Matanzas.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter Streets,

Has received by the London Packet and other late arrivals from Europe, a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalama, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Procars, Bestorias, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c.

☞ Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines.

Medicine delivered at any hour in the night. April 19.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

For Sale, a Brick Dwelling House, nearly finished, situated on High street, near Summer street, being the house adjoining the house of Mr Thomas Whitmarsh. It will be ready for occupation in a fortnight. Said House is convenient, well built, and pleasantly situated. From the upper chambers there is a delightful view of the Harbour and South Boston! A liberal credit will be given on a large part of the purchase money. Apply to EBEN MORGAN, Carpenter, Sister street, near Federal street.

April 25.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

From the Salem Gazette.

THE CHARMS OF MAY.

Come, smiling May, in garlands drest.
And show thy joy-crown'd verdant crest,
In all thy sweets be seen:
Come, gayest season of the year,
In all thy varied hues appear,
Red, yellow, blue and green.

Come, Nature's harbinger of love,
And woo the blackbird, thrush and dove,
And every bird that flies:
Come, Summer's fond and blooming child,
With all thy pleasures, young and wild,
Bright days and azure skies.

Come, beauteous May! and show thy face
To all thy finny, wat'ry race,
That swim both here and there:
Come, charmer, come, and bring with thee
The butterfly and honied bee,
The rose and lily fair.

Come, pleasing month, to man and beast,
And spread thy rich, luxurious feast
Of breathing fragrance round!
Come, bliss-born May! and with thee bring
Delight to ev'ry moving thing,
In water, air or ground.

DOCTORS' BILLS.

The folly of dabbling in medicine is very pleasantly hit off in the following humorous piece.—Pope's famous maxim of—

" A little learning is a dangerous thing,

is no where so completely versified as on the subject of medicine. Let a person in good health, unacquainted with the study, take up a medical book, and he will be apt to imagine, as he reads, that he certainly has some one or all of the diseases there described. Nor is this all; these *imaginary complaints* are in the next place to be *cured*. If they could be removed by imaginary remedies, no great injury would be likely to ensue. But the worst of it is, those who are suffering under these *imaginary diseases*, undertake to cure them with *real medicines*, and, like Don Quixote, in his attack upon the *windmills*, are overthrown for their folly.

" About four years ago, I was happily married to a very prudent lady, and, being of the same disposition as myself, we made a very prudent couple. Some time after our marriage, my wife told me, that *doctors' bills* were very high, and that, as we could not always expect to be free from disease, she thought it best to purchase some *doctors' books*, 'and thus,' said she with a smile, 'we can steal their trade at once.' This I agreed to, and made it my particular business to attend all auctions of books, in order to buy medical books at the lowest rate. In fine, in less than twelve months, I had bought a couple of *Dispensatories*, *Buchan's Family Physician*, two or three treatises on the art of preserving health, by different authors; seven treatises on the diseases of children, and divers others of the greatest note. My wife spent all the time she could

The Boston Penny-Reader,

AND

CITY RECORD.

spare from the economy of her household, in studying them, and as soon as my store was shut up in the evening I edified myself with a few receipts from my *New-London Dispensatory*.

As soon as spring arrived, my dear wife informed me, that she found it positively enjoined by some of our writers, that we must all swallow a large dose of cream of tartar and brimstone, to be taken every evening for three weeks, in molasses; this the whole family had to comply with; first I myself, who being the head of the family, I reckon first; my wife, my brother Dick, who lives with me; my son, and my daughter, my negro boy, and the servant maid. This cure we all went through to the entire satisfaction of my wife, who had the pleasure to find her medicine had the *desired effect*.

Soon after this, the contagion of reading medical books spread through all my family, and scarce a day passed but some of them made use of some medicine or other. My poor brother Dick, after he had permission to read my books, had acquired a dejected countenance, the cause of which I could not conceive. At last he broke silence—'Brother,' said he, (supposing I had read more than himself,) 'feel my pulse; I think I have too much blood; had I not better get bled? you know that if too much blood gets into the head it produces *apoplexy*:—the symptoms of its appearance, says *Buchan*, is a remarkable redness in the face, and you see that is exactly the case with me.' I could not but laugh at him; he was indeed red in the face, but such a redness as indicated the offspring of health. Our maid, from an education at a country school, had learned to read; she earnestly requested her mistress to lend her a *doctor book* to read on a Sunday afternoon. This reasonable request was granted: but, poor creature! being not of the fairest complexion in the world, she in a little time became quite low spirited, and finding my wife and me alone one evening, she came in, and ventured to express herself thus: '*La! mistress; I am concerned, and afraid I shall get the yellow janders, as I begin to look very yellow in the face*' Decency prevented my smiling for a while, but when she had left the room, I could not but enjoy a laugh. My negro boy is always eating roasted onions for a cold, but as he cannot read he has luckily escaped every other disorder. One night as we were about going to bed, my wife desired me in the most serious manner, that if she should ever be taken with a locked jaw, that I should rub her jaw with *musk*, as she was convinced, from comparing the arguments of a variety of authors, that this was the best remedy. I told her there was no danger of such an event, as I had Dr. *Cullen's* word for it that it seldom attacked females; indeed I am convinced, that *a locked-jawed lady is rara avis in terris*.

Hitherto our family medicines were used with confidence and satisfaction on all sides, till I considered one day that our family, without a Doctor, had consumed more medicine in one year, than my father's family used to do with the advice of a physician in six years. But one day, when my wife told me she thought it would be well to weigh our food before we eat it, lest we should eat too much or too little, and that *Sanctorious* advised it for good reasons, I got such a disgust to our scheme, that I resolved gradually to abandon it. I am now convinced of the truth of a saying of a rational medical writer, that 'one or more of four things must happen to every human body—to live temperately, to use exercise, to take physic, or be sick' And I am pretty certain, that if I and my family persevere in the two former courses, we need never be in danger of the two last.

SINGULAR EPITAPH.

Here lies John and Mary Ebbon,
Struck by lightning sent from heaven,
In 17 hundred 77.

SCENES IN NEW ORLEANS.

A Mr S—— M——, stepped from his flat boat on Saturday morning April 1st, to get some money changed. A sharper stepped up to him, and told him he would change the money if he would come across the street, and in a few minutes afterwards M—— was robbed of $250, in open day-light.

Another day last week, two simple countrymen from the west, having received $900, on account of joint sales, sat down at a table in a tavern, to make a division. Unfortunately, neither of them were well acquainted with figures, and the division proceeded slowly. One of them getting out of patience, asked a well dressed stranger, who chanced to be in the room, to aid them. Up steps the gentleman—takes the pile of bank notes in his hand—glances at the amount—puts the whole in his pocket—and deliberately walks out of doors. The countrymen, thunderstruck, as it were, at what they had seen, were some time before they recovered presence of mind to pursue the villain, who profited by the delay to get clear off.

N. Orleans Paper.

Dense Population.—The East India Company's old territory, commonly known in Europe by the name of Bengal, occupying the space of 162,000 square British miles, contained in 1820, 39,672,000 souls; exhibiting a denser population than any other equal portion of the globe, China not excepted.

A correspondent of the N. York Times, after a flattering allusion to the afforts of Commodore *Wiswall* and his boat the *Richmond*, says: 'In the annals of our noble river, Henry Hudson and Samuel Wiswall make conspicuous figures. The former, for having first explored the river in 1608: the latter, for having sailed the first steam boat on its surface, in 1807.'

The law which has recently passed both houses of congress for defraying the expense of carrying into effect the appointment of a mission to the congress at Panama, appropriates $9000 outfit and $9000 salary per ann. for each of the envoys; $2000 per ann. for the secretary of the mission; and $2000 for contingent expenses.

Port of Boston.

May. *Entered.*

10. Br Ant, Pratt, Buenos Ayres
Br Byron, Smith, Mayaguez
Sc Adeline, Pote, Honduras
Sc Almira, Nutter, St. Lucia
Sc American Hero, Eustis, St. Croix
12. Br Orient & Nancy, Hamlin, St. Pierres
Br Venus, Joy, Havana
Sc Ostrich, Crowell, St. Jago
Sc Enterprize, Eldred, Jackyl Island
14. Br Ospray, Tibbetts, Batavia
Br Sophia & Eliza, Plasket, Lima
Sc Thomas, Studley, Fort Royal
15. Br Susannah, Mariner, Matanzas
Sh Hogarth, Sleeper, Matanzas.

May. *Cleared.*

10. Br Union, Baxter, St. Pierres
Br Susan, Gibson, Havana
11. Br Index, Baker, Brazil
Br Pearl, Homer, Cape de Verd
Br Dolly, Beach, St. Thomas
13. Br Herald, Waterman, Copenhagen
Br Ultima, Rowe, Surinam
Br William, Dimmock, Havana
Br Caspian, Geyer, Brazil
Br George Henry, Cutter, Halifax
Br Maese, Hall, Rotterdam
Sc Rainbow, Russell, St Andrews
15. Br Galaxy, Brown, Bayonne
Br Milton, Fisher, St. Andrews.
Sc Combine, Rider, St. Johns, N. F.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter Streets,

Has received by the London Packet and other late arrivals from Europe, a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalama, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Frocars, Bestorias, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c.

☞ Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines.

Medicine delivered at any hour in the night. April 19.

REMOVAL.

HENRY S. KENT has removed from No. 89 Court Street, to No. 110 Washington Street. April 29.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Abraham G.Wyman to Miss Miranda Priest
Aaron H. Sherman to Miss Eliza Kenney
Benjamin Bennett to Miss Mary French
Charles Geyer to Miss Harriet Skimmer
Calvin Walton to Miss Esther Nye
Daniel Parkman to Miss Mary G.McDonough
Charles Harlow to Miss Dorcasina Bowker
Capt. Jos. Eldridge to Miss Mary E. Tufts

In New York, Mr Julius Metz, of that city, to Miss Louisa M. Ayling, of Boston.

In Brookline, on Sunday evening last Mr Milo Furbush, merchant, of this city, to Miss Mary Hunting of Brookline.

In Royalston, Deacon Ammi Faulkner, aged 64, to Mrs Elizabeth Brewer aged 76.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, May 18.

May.
11. James Lewis, 40 years
John Surtess, 29 years
Hannah Jewett, 31 years
Sarah Worsley, 28 years
Jona. Mehurin, 73 years
12. Hannah Felton, 36 years
Nancy Nute, 22 years
Charlotte Holmes, 2 years
Thomas Barry, 32 years
14. George Rex, (about) 30 years
John Minot, 54 years
15. Sarah Jane Bowden, 10 days
Moses D. Peeler, 3½ years
James Bald, 5½ years
Francis D. Capen, 4½ years
David Francis Eustis, 3 years
16. Joseph Arnold, 45 years
Ann C. Leinow, 86 years
Aaron Crease, 29 years
17. Thomas Norris, 10 years
Almira Hannum, 5 months
John Lewis, 8 months.

DIED,

In this city, on Wednesday last, Mr Jonathan Mehurin, formerly of Bridgewater, aged 73, a soldier of the Revolution.

In Quincy, Mr. Ebenezer Penniman, a revolutionary soldier, aged 82.

In Northport, Me. Capt. Thomas Burkmar, a revolutionary officer, aged 84.

In New York, on the 7th inst. Samuel Fisher, esq. late of Boston, a lecturer on mercantile law.

In Lancaster, N. Brunswick, Mr. Gabriel Hudson, aged 105.

In Sandwich, on the 7th inst. Nathan Nye, jr. esq. aged 77. The deceased was one of the numerous children of the late Mr Stephen Nye, who was often a successful competitor of Col. Rowland Cotton for a seat in the Legislature of the Province, and a member of the first Provincial Congress; and who lived to the advanced age of 93. Esquire Nye inherited from his father the principles and feelings of a whig, and was of course, a zealous advocate for the independence of his country. In the time of the revolution he was adjutant of the regiment of militia, and in that capacity was often on duty at the post of danger. For about thirty of the last years of his life, he served his native town in the offices of Selectman, Treasurer and Clerk; and it is only a year since he declined the two last, on account of the infirmitfes of age. He was also a magistrate of the county. He was pre-eminently a man of integrity, and of a meek and quiet spirit.—*N.B. Mercr.*

In Augusta, Georgia, old Qua, an African, aged 96 years. He retained his activity and cheerfulness until the two last weeks of his life; a walk of four miles was an easy thing for him. The owner of this man, Mr Course, has within 25 years buried 29 Africans from the ages of 80 to 140. Old Amy died at 140. She arrived at Charleston when there were but six small buildings in it; she was then at the age of womanhood. Jack Wright died at the age of 109; he had been a servant to Lord Anson, prior to his voyage round the world. Jack could read, write, and keep accounts. There are three of the original stock now living, from 31 to 85 years of age.

It has become our painful duty to announce the death of our late Governor, Alexander M'Nair; he was among the first American settlers emigrants to this country, and as an active volunteer, he took the field when our frontiers were daily visited with the savage tomahawk and scalping knife, driving from their homes the defenceless settlers. Since then, and until the period of his decease, his life has been constantly devoted to his country's service. Though not in the field, he has held many respectable and honourable offices in the civil government, and filled, at the time of his death, a very important station in the Indian department. To the fatigues and privations incident to the last, may be ascribed his death. He was unremitting in the discharge of his duties; and the distance to his agency (which he has so often visited) was so great, that, although blessed with a strong constitution, the labour was more than he could bear. He was seized with the prevailing influenza, which terminated in an affection of the breast, and, after several days suffering, produced his death.—*Missouri Repub.*

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. MAY 27, 1826. No. 23.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

(Selected.)

THE FORCE OF NATURE.

'Twas on a cliff, whose rocky base
Baffled the briny wave,
Whose cultured heights their verdant store
To many a tenant gave;

A mother, led by rustic cares
Had wander'd with her child,
Unwean'd the babe, yet on the grass
He frolick'd and he smil'd.

With what delight the mother glow'd
To mark her infant joy,
How oft would pause, amid her toil,
To view her beauteous boy.

At length, by other cares estrang'd,
Her thoughts the child forsook,
Careless, he wandered o'er the grass,
Nor drew his mother's look.

Cropt was each flower that caught his eye
When wandering o'er the green;
He sought the cliff's uncertain edge,
And pleas'd, survey'd the scene.

'Twas then, the mother from her toil
Turn'd to behold her child——
The urchin gone! her cheek was flush'd,
Her wandering eye was wild.

She saw him on the cliff's rude brink
Now careless peeping o'er,
He turn'd, and on his mother smil'd,
Then sported as before.

Sunk was her voice, 'twas vain to fly,
'Twas vain the brink to brave;
Oh nature! it was thine alone
To prompt the means to save;

She tore her kerchief from her breast
And laid her bosom bare:
He saw, delighted, left the cliff,
And sought the banquet there.

TROUBLE AMONGST THE INSECTS.

It will be some satisfaction to those who are troubled with the buzzing and biting of flies, to learn that those blood-thirsty creatures suffer for their enormities by apoplexy and convulsions. Messrs. Kirby and Spence, in their new work on Entomology, give some scientific accounts of the diseases to which insects are liable. We are happy to learn that spiders are troubled with the stone, and bees with tumours and the dysentery. Ants are particularly subject to vertigo; wherefore we know not, unless by reason of their being elevated so high from the ground. The enumerus pipens, (a species of fly,) is so destitute of fortitude that it commits suicide, hanging itself by the proboscis. We wish the whole tribe of flies would follow such a Roman example. The book does not inform us to what disease musquitoes are liable—but we presume it must be the gout, from their high living; may they have a round number of spasms and twinges, during the ensuing summer! We pray the medical faculty to leave them to their fate, and we entreat all those gentlemen who keep colchicum on their toilets, to see that their bottles be well corked. It would really be a gratifying sight to see a dissipated old musquitoe bolstered up in an arm-chair, his claws wrapped in flannel, taking Wilson's tincture every half hour, in atonement for his excesses.

N.Y. Lit. Gaz.

The Boston Medical Record,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Singular Adventures of a German Princess, Consort of Alexis, the unfortunate Son of the Czar Peter the Great.

A Princess of the House of Brunswick was married to the son of the Czar Peter the Great. This wretch treated her so very ill that she determined to leave him. Accordingly, having engaged four persons in her confidence, she caused it to be given out that she was dead, and made her escape into France in the year 1715 Fearing to be discovered there, she embarked with a colony which was going to Louisiana, where she hoped to live concealed, but was found out by a serjeant, who had been formerly sent from France as a courier to Petersburgh. To engage him to secrecy she married him, and went with him to the Isle of Bourbon. In 1752 she was obliged to return with her husband into France, where she was discovered in the Thuilleries by Marshal Saxe, whom she prevailed on to keep the secret; and he procured her husband, whose name was Maldac, the majority of the Isle of Bourbon. Here she resided till the year 1759, when, having buried her husband and child, she returned to Europe, and landed at Corunna, from thence came into France, and took a ready-furnished lodging, and had no other attendant but one negro woman. She brought bills in her husband's name upon the French East-India company, but from the difficulty of proving her relation to him, could not get them paid. A person whom she had known in the Isle of Bourbon, and who had always suspected her of a superior rank, offered her his assistance, which she refused. About two months after she disappeared. The evening before she went away, she had been at a banker's, and received a bag full of gold. She gave her negro her liberty, and 300 louis d'ors, and furnished her with means to return to her own country. She was about 67 years old. 'The Czarowitz Alexis was married to the Princess of Wolfenbuttle, sister to the consort of Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, October 23, 1711,' says Voltaire; so that if the above account be true, this lady must at least be ten years older than here represented, it being now 118 years since her marriage.

STEREOTYPE.

M. Senelfelder, of Munich, the inventor of lithography, has just conceived a new kind of stereotype, the principles of which are as follows:—he covers a sheet of common printing paper with a coat of stony earth, half a line in thickness, which has imbibed a sufficient quantity of water. At the end of half an hour, it having taken the consistence of a paste, he lays it on the types and characters composed in the usual way, but not inked, and an impression is produced in the paste. The sheet is then dried, and melted metal being poured over it, the characters are all found in relief on a thin plate of metal, and as exactly formed as the original types. Proofs from these stereotyped characters differ in no respect from proofs from moveable characters. M. Senefelder offers to disclose the details of this invention to thirty subscribers of a hundred florins each. The expense of the necessary apparatus for the casting he estimates at one hundred florins, and that of the paper, coated with the stony paste, at six kreutzers the sheet.

ALTITUDE OF THE BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER IN BOSTON, FROM MAY 15 to MAY 22.

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
	Sunrise.	2 1-2 PM	10 PM	S.R.	2 1-2 PM	10 PM
15.	29,99	29,96	29,97	67	95	79
16.	30,00	29,94	29,93	69	96	82
17.	29,86	29,74	29,87	72	94	70
18.	29,99	29,98	30,10	59	76	63
19.	30,30	30,25	30,25	54	62	53
20.	30,21	30,09	30,05	50	70	60
21	30,02	29,98	29,90	56	72	66
Mean	30,053	20,991	30,010	61,0	80,7	67,6
Mean of the week,			30,018			69,8
Highest 19th.			30,30		16th,	96
Lowest 17th			29,74		20th,	50
Range			,56			46

The greatest altitude in May, 1823, was 78, and in May, 1826, 81.—*Pall.*

It is reported the President of the United States has nominated Hon. Wm. Bristol to be District Judge of Connecticut.=It is stated by the Masonic Mirror, that, seventeen years since, the entire population of Lechmere Point, now a flourishing village, consisted of *an old bachelor* and *two old maids*. There are now 396 children in the Village.=Mr Stevens of New York has completed his Steam Carriage, and is said to have given satisfactory proof of the success of the invention.=Mr Noah says he has received a letter from Christian Roslins and James Workman, Esqrs. New-Orleans, enclosing as a committee, a check for $100 for the relief of Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard.=Mr Hunter, the celebrated equestrian, has opened a Circus and Riding School in Salem.=Last week a new after-piece was produced at the Park Theatre, N. Y. with the title 'Twas I,' which Mr Noah says, is one of the prettiest little summer pieces that can be imagined.=Mr Pelby was announced to make his second appearance at Drury Lane Theatre, London, on the 18th April, in the character of Brutus.= The Boston Theatre closed its theatrical season on Wednesday night, 24th inst. We understand the Theatre will not be opened as usual during our Election Holidays. The company have proceeded to Providence and will commence performing there on Monday evening next.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed to collect subscriptions for the relief of Mr Jefferson,

It was voted, that a Circular Subscription Letter be prepared by the Committe of Correspondence, to be addressed to the Citizens of Boston, and left at their houses, signed by the Committees in their respective wards.

Voted, also, that the Ward Committees commence the distribution of said circulars on Tuesday, 23d inst.; and that they call to receive them with such subscriptions as may be made, in the course of the following week: and that notice of this be given to the citizens in the newspapers.

The Hon. N. P. Russell was chosen Treasurer of the subscriptions.

HENRY SHEAFE, *Secretary*.

Copied from old Boston Papers.

Boston, June 13, 1726.—The Ratification of Peace with the Indians, at the Eastward, for which His Honor the Lieut. Governor had appointed the 20 Instant, upon further advice from thence, His Honour has deferr'd the same to the 15th of July next, when His Honour, (attended with several of our principal gentlemen) designs to meet several Tribes at Casco, for that End.

Dorchester, June 6.—This Day we have the affecting News of that on March 13 last, Died of the Small Pox at London, Mr Nathaniel Glover of this Place, in the 49th year of his age. He was Great Grandson of the Honourable John Glover, Esq. one of the 1st Proprietors of Dorchester; one of the 1st Planters of Massachusetts, and one of the Magistrates or Assistants of the Colony chosen in 1632. This descendant of his, of late, fell into an unhappy Controversy with a great Part of the Inhabitants of the town, about the undivided Lands; and in April last year, went over an Agent to the Aboriginal Proprietors, to the Court of Great Britain, where he died, just as he was expecting an Audience of his Cause, before the King in Council. Till this unhappy Contest began, he was greatly and Universally respected and valued in the Town: and his Adversaries will yet generally own that he was a Gentleman of a sober Life, strong natural Powers, great Penetration, and a Kind and Obliging Neighbour; and of such admirable Command of Temper, that no words or Abuse of His Enemies would either disturb Him in His Public Arguments, or move Him to Reflect upon them. He has left a virtuous and a most Sorrowful Widow and 6 young Children. May God be a Father of the Fatherless and a Judge of the Widow in his Holy Habitation Psal 68. 5.

Charles Blechynden, Esq Collector of Salem, Died in England about the Middle of March last.

It is reported the President of the United States has nominated Hon. Wm. Bristol to be District Judge of Connecticut.—It is stated by the Masonic Mirror, that, seventeen years since, the entire population of Lewis-more Point, now a flourishing village, consisted of an old bachelor and two old maids. There are now 500 children in the Village.—Mr Stevens of New York has completed his Steam Carriage, and is said to have given satisfactory proof of the success of the invention.—Mr Noah says he has received a letter from Christian Hoslius and James Workman, Esqrs. New-Orleans, enclosing $5 as a committee, a check for $100 for the relief of Hobart S. Cobb, the Boston Bard.—Mr Hunter, the celebrated equestrian, has opened a Circus and Riding School in Salem.—Last week a new after-piece was produced at the Park Theatre, N. Y. with the title "I'll be Judge, I'll be Jury," which Mr Noah says, is one of the prettiest little amateur pieces that can be imagined.—Mr Pelby was announced to make his second appearance at Drury Lane Theatre, London, on the 13th April, in the character of Iortus.—The Boston Theatre closed its theatrical season on Wednesday night, 24th inst. We understand the Theatre will not be opened as usual during our Election Holidays. The company have proceeded to Providence and will commence performing there on Monday evening next.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Simon White to Miss Louisa Bigelow.
Stephen M. Pierce to Miss Lydia C Place.
Walter Greenough to Miss Frances C. Ingalls.
William Jarvis to Mrs Margaret D. Roy.
John Murphy to Miss Clarissa Waite.
Elisha Hunt to Miss Mary Field.
Abijah S. Johnson to Miss Eliza R. Washburn.
John A. Lamson to Miss Mary Francis.

In Leicester, Mr Joshua Clapp of this city, to Miss Lucia, daughter of N. P. Denny, esq.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, May 13.

May.
16. Sarah E. French, 7 years
17. William H. Porter, 10 months
18. Caleb Faxon, 41 years
19. James Fox, 65 years
20. Joanna Harrington, 20 years
Harriet Alka, 30 years
Nicholas Williams, 30 years
Thomas Norcross Jr. 3 years
Mary E. Herbert, 21 months
21. John Merry, 55 years
Wm. H. V Davis, 9 months
22. David Auld, 25 years
Sarah D Quincy, 19 years
23. Betsey Lewis, 30 years
Hannah S. Murphy, 60 years
Elizabeth Thompson, 70 years
Charles Adams, 30 years
Sarah L. Spalding, 2 years
24. John Ford, 48 years
James E. New, 24 years.

DIED,

In Dorchester, on Monday last, Capt. Moses Inglee, aged 59 years.

In Roxbury, Mr James Pierce, aged 71.

In Cambridge, Mr Artemas Cheney, aged 31.

In Lubec, (Me.) Francis Morang, aged about 100 He was in the battle at Quebec, between Montcalm and Wolfe.

In Plaistow, John Chase, esq. aged 69. Mr Chase was a revolutionary soldier. Having for years enjoyed the blessings of liberty for which he fought when young, and served his country in various responsible stations, in the retirement of his old age he turned his attention to the sufferings of his compatriots, and was one of the most efficient petitioners in bringing the claims of the heroes of the revolution before the present Congress.

In Worcester, Rev. Aretius B. Hall, Pastor of the First Church and Society in that place, aged 38. May 27.

Port of Boston.

May. *Entered.*

16. Sc John Q. Adams, Gage, Honduras
17. Br Alert, Snow, St. Lucie
Br Aurora, Nye, St. Croix
Sc Lucretia, Gibbs, St. Petre
Sc Fornax, Bartlett, St. Pierres
Sc Independence, Leland, St. Andrews
18. Sh Octavia, D'Wolff, Liverpool
Br Swiftsure, Atwood, Rio Janeiro
Br Eunice, Stevenson, Turks Island
Sc Only Son, Bowley, Halifax
Sc Alice & Nancy, Brown, Honduras
19. Br Caroline Augusta, Reed, Ensenada
Sc Potomac, Bears, Hyannis
22. Br Rebecca, Batchelder, Grenada
Steam Boat Legislator, Porter, N. York

May. *Cleared.*

17. Barque Belzoni, Holborn, St. Johns
Br St Pierre, Hall, St. Pierres
Br Mentos, Sinclair, St. Andrews
Sc Defiance, Lockhart, St John
18. Sh Pactolus, Girdler, Valparaiso
Br Orient & Nancy, St Andrews
Sc Return, Howes, St. Peters
Sc Rover, Smith, St. Andrews
19. Br Chase, Bacon, Hamburg
20. Sh Arab, Eames, Havana
Br Warbler, Chaffee, Havana
Sc Four Sisters, Spurling, St. Andrews
22. Br Elizabeth, Whitman, St. Croix
Br Vancouvre, Henry, Havana
Br Congress, Hall, Gottenburg
Br Hope & Sally Ann, Gill, Jacmel
23. Sh Beverley, Moors, Havana.
Br Dove, Malta
Sc Patriot, St. Peters

Siste Viator,
Tonsori collum committee,
Ut evadas alter Adonis.
Holmes's Sign.

GEORGE B. HOLMES respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has removed from Court street to Howard street, next door to Holland's Coffee House, for the convenience of more ample rooms. Ir clean cloths, a fountain of pure water, and keen set razors, are desiderata, this warm weather, they may be found at his saloon. He has long considered himself a physiognomical Hair Cutter, suiting the contour of the face by his disposition of this important *feature*, the hair. He professes to understand all styles of cutting exhibited on the medallions of every age and nation, but prefers to follow no one with servility, but rather to be guided by taste, science and skill in each individual case. Come, and let him try.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. JUNE 3, 1826. No. 24.

$3 pr. ann.] " TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

(Selected.)

THE SOULS OF THE JUST.

Souls of the just ! whose truth and love,
Like light and warmth, once liv'd below,
Where have ye ta'en your flight above,
Leaving life's vale in wintry woe?
God hath withdrawn you near his throne,
Centre and source of brightness all,
As o'er yon hills the ev'ning sun
Recalls his beams when shadows fall.

But there are wistful eyes that find
A loss in ev'ry parting ray ;
And there are exiled souls behind
That long with you to fly away.
Oh ! happy hour, when ev'ry germ
Of captive spirit shall be free,
And shine with you, all bright and warm,
Around one glorious Deity !

Extracts from London Papers.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Sir Walter Scott's Life of Dryden is among the last translations into French. Moore's life of Sheridan is announced.

A complete edition of Chateaubriand's Works, in 25 vols. including much new matter, is talked of in Paris. It is said that the publishers have paid above a thousand pounds for each volume.

A manuscript has, it is stated, been recently found in the castle of Péguet, Canton de Vaud, which contains a particular and consequently interesting account of the wars between the Swiss and Savoyards, and the campaigns of Henry IV of Savoy.

A German account of the works of the brothers Van Eyck has been translated by M. de Bast, the secretary of the Society of Fine Arts at Ghent, and published, with notes. It relates principally to their master-piece (from the apocalypse) in the cathedral church of St. Bavon in Ghent. Several years ago parts of this great work were surreptitiously carried off. Some of the pannels were sold, in the first instance, for 6,000 francs, then for 100,000, and eventually to the king of Prussia for 410,900.

An extremely absurd, if not malicious report, has got into the newspapers, that, through the misfortunes of her publishers, L. E. L. has lost the greater part of the value of her works : we are authorised by the young lady who has diffidently chosen to write under these initials, to say that there is no foundation for this rumour ;—she received every shilling of a large sum most honourably and punctually from her booksellers.

The works of Dr. J. Owen have been completed in 21 vols. 8vo.

It may be recollected by our readers that the late Mr Sharp commenced a line engraving of Dr. Edward Jenner, from a painting by Mr Hobday, as a companion to his celebrated portrait of Dr. John Hunter. After Mr Sharp's decease, this plate was placed in the hands of Mr Shelton, by whom it has been completed, and impressions

The Boston Penny-Gazette,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. JUNE 5, 1830. No. 24.

[2s per ann.] "A GENERAL AND PRACTICAL." [In advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, No. 8 CORNHILL.

POETRY.

from it are, we believe, ready for delivery. Mr Ackermann has also in readiness for publication a portrait of Sir Humphrey Davy, engraved by Worthington, in the line manner, from a painting by Lonsdale.

There is about to be published, in one volume 8vo. the Narrative of a Tour through Hawaii, or Owhyhee; with an account of the geology, natural scenery, productions, volcanoes, &c. &c.; history, superstitions, traditions, manners, and customs of the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands; a grammatical view of their language, with specimens; the account given of the death of Capt. Cook by the natives; and biographical notices of the late King and Queen, who died in London. By W. Ellis, missionary from the Society and Sandwich Islands.

M. Canel, bookseller of Paris, has announced his intention of publishing a collection of engravings from the full-length portraits of celebrated personages of the present time, painted by Gerard, first painter to the King of France, who will himself, it is stated, superintend the execution of the plates. The size is eight inches by five; and the work will consist of not more than fourteen, nor fewer than twelve parts, 4to, each containing six portraits.

About twelve months ago an experiment was tried by a tradesman's son in Alloa, of immuring a toad in a small flower-pot, sunk deep in a garden, to ascertain the fact of that animal's living without food. At that time he had been a prisoner for two years, and was again shut up in his dreary abode. A few days ago, the light of day was allowed to illume his darksome cell, when the contented inmate hopped out with as much careless indifference as if he only had retreated there for an evening's repose. The prisoner was recommitted for farther trial.

French Puns.—When the French cannot prevent any thing they dislike, they try to be witty on it.

At the period of the conspiracies at Paris, the Carbonari pretended they were encouraged by the inscriptions on the houses, which excited them to patriotism. One fire-office has on its plate the letters M. A. C. L., Maison Assurée Contre L'incendie (house assured against fire.) The rebels read it, Mes Amis, Chassons Louis (my friends, let us banish Louis.)

When the present royalist ministry came into power, the liberals said the ministry was 'une piece de six blancs, qui ne vaut pas deux sous.' *Six blancs* is an imaginary coin, of the value of two sous and a half; so they said the ministry was a six blanc piece, that was not worth two sous.

Forgery in France.—Forgery has become so alarmingly prevalent in France, in consequence of the facility which the chemical discoveries of late years have given to its commission, that the Minister of Justice at Paris has been induced to request the French Academy to devise some plan for the prevention of the crime. The forgers first discharge from notes or drafts every thing but the stamp and signature, then, by an easy process, restore the paper to its original consistence and colour; and afterwards insert what they please, and circulate the falsified documents. Attempts are making to counteract this evil by one of two means—either by the invention of an ink capable of resisting every chemical agent, or by adding, in the manufacture of the paper, some ingredient which the process employed by the forgers may indelibly colour.

Surgery.—In the scientific part of the first number of a medical journal published at Delft, called 'Geneeskundige Bydragen,' it is said that M. Van Haan, a surgeon at Rotterdam, lately effected the ligature of the iliac artery in the pelvis, in a case of aneurism; and that the operation succeeded so well, that the patient completely recovered in the course of a few weeks. We have heard that Sir Astley Cooper performed the same operation several years ago: Mr Wardrope, we know, succeeded in taking up the carotoid artery in a lady of seventy years of age.

Suicides.—Dr. Christiau Stockman, for many years a resident of Albany, and late of Utica, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a horseman's pistol, which was loaded with duck shot, on board the steam-boat Sun, on her passage from New-York to Albany, about twenty miles below the city, between the hours of five and six o'clock on the 19th inst. He accomplished the rash act by discharging the pistol through his right ear, while seated upon a settee in the forward cabin, in the presence of a number of passengers, who were wholly unapprised of his intention. The cause is wholly unexplained, but is probably owing to pecuniary embarrassments. There was nothing in the conduct of the deceased, while on board, that indicated a derangement of mind. He was about 60 years of age, and has left a numerous family to deplore his loss.

Capt. Nathaniel Winchell, of Rutland, put a period to his existence on Tuesday last, by hanging himself in his barn, in the middle of the day. He was only absent about an hour, when he was found suspended by a rope, fastened to a rafter, over the great beam, a lifeless corpse. A jury of inquest was of opinion, and such in substance was their verdict, that he hung himself in a state of derangement of mind. Mr Winchell was a respectable citizen, and no one could account for the act only from derangement. He had exhibited some symptoms of irregularity several weeks before, which gave some uneasiness to the family. He had said to his wife that he thought she could do better without than with him, often took down his gun and went out with it under suspicious circumstances. He was about 45 years of age.

OBITUARY.

Another hero of the Revolution gone! on the 14th inst. at his seat in Monhour's Island, Major Isaac Craig, formerly a Field Officer of the Pennsylvania Line, in the Revolutionary army. Major Craig was born near Hillsborough, in the county of Down, in the kingdom of Ireland, in August 1742. He emigrated to Philadelphia in 1768, where he pursued the occupation of a carpenter until 1775. It was then, that, stimulated by the oppressive conduct of Britain, towards his adopted country, he enrolled himself under the banners of struggling freedom, and devoted his courage and genius to the service of America. From the council of safety of Pennsylvania, he received the appointment of a Lieutenant of Marines, and aided in the capture of several vessels laden with ammunition and military stores, thereby rendering an important service to the interest of the country for whose armies such stores were then in great demand. In the winter of 1775-6, he held the commission of Capt. of Marines on board the Andrew Doria, then commanded by the gallant and arduous Capt. Nicholas Biddle.—This vessel formed part of a squadron which, under the command of Commodore Hopkins, in March 1776, took possession of the Island of New Providence, where the American force seized and brought away a large quantity of military stores, artillery, &c. Here ended his connexion with the navy. Another scene was now presented to him, and one better adapted to his peculiar talent. In December 1776, Mr Craig was appointed a Capt. in the Regiment of Artillery under the command of Col. Thomas Proctor. This was the most gloomy period of the war ; but it was his good fortune to be an actor in that scene, which gave a new coloring to our revolutionary prospects. We allude to the capture of the Hessian troops at Trenton. Capt. Craig bore a distinguished part at the battle of Princeton ; and on the fields of Germantown and Brandywine, performed his duty with unabated vigour and courage.

The celebrated George Rogers Clark, a name so untimely connected with the early history of western adventure and valour, having planned an expedition against Detroit, Capt. Craig, in 1780, descended the Ohio river and joined him, having under his command two companies of artillery. The expedition failed of execution, on account of some disappointment not now recollected, and Capt. Craig returned with his command to Fort Pitt. In March, 1782, his active services were rewarded with the commission of Major in Proctor's Artillery Regiment, which was conferred upon him by Congress, and which gave him rank from the 7th of October, 1781.

With the Revolutionary war closed the military career of Major Craig. He married in 1785, and became permanently resident in Pittsburgh. An attempt was made in 1793-4, to draw him into public life by an offer of the station of Quarter Master General to Wayne's Army. This offer he declined, choosing to enjoy that freedom he had aided in acquiring, in retirement and domestic felicity. As he was one of the earliest settlers, so he was one of the most useful and intelligent of our citizens.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

By the Rev. Doctor Channing, Benjamin D. Greene esq. to Miss Margaret Morton Quincy, daughter of Hon. Josiah Quincy.
Mr Thomas Reed to Miss Rebecca Ingalls
Samuel Benjamin to Miss CatharineJackson.

In Lancaster, Capt. John Thurston to Mrs. Lydia Nuller of Boston.

In Brockport, N. Y. Mr Asa Perry, of Boston, to Miss Minerva Freeman.

In Washington City, Hon. John Varnum, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, to Mrs Mary P. Varnum. of that city.

In Needham, Mr Moses Mann, of Boston, to Miss Harriet Smith.

In Wells, Me. on the 25th ult. Jedediah Cobb, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery of the Cincinnati Medical School, Ohio, to Miss Ann M. Morrill, daughter of N. Morrill, Esq.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, June 1.

May.
24. Sarah B. Dearborn, 65 years
25. Mary E. Bowden, 3 weeks
James Coleman, 3 months
Ann Morton, 63 years
26. Son of Eunice Smith, 2 days
27. David Mansfield, 22 years
Richard Hall, 46 years
Mary Ann Murphy, 9 months
Thomas Ward, 24 years
28. Obed Robbins, 40 years
Augustus Wisner Brett. 10 months
30. Harriet Ann Wedger, 13 months
Submit Batts, 34 years
Ann Huntington, 51 years
31. Thomas Droddy, 4 years
Henry Staples, 21 years
Betsey Lunt, 37 years
John Joy.

DIED,

In this city, on Wednesday, May 22, Mrs SARAH BOWDOIN DEARBORN, aged 64. Her life was in many respects remarkable, she twice visited Europe as the wife of two Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States, her surviving husband the venerable Gen. Dearborn, and her late husband James Bowdoin, esq. She resided successively in Spain, France, England and Portugal, and it is but to express a sincere and deliberate conviction, to say that she never found nor left an enemy in any country. It is believed that no person ever devoted so many hours to the cherishing of old and early friendships as this inestimable lady, and it is also believed that she wrote more letters to her friends, whether we consider their number or their length, than any person living or perhaps that ever did live, and these letters were not valuable only for the pure offerings of a faithful and feeling heart; but they contained also the most minute, exact, and unsophisticated descriptions of all that she saw, who saw so much.

Port of Boston.

May. *Entered.*
23. Sh Topaz, Dewson, Liverpool
Sh New-Galen, Presson, Trinidad
25. Br Sarah Louisa, Studley, S. Michaels
Br Echo, Blanchard, St. Croix
26. Br Prudent, Knowles, Messina
28. Barque Pallas, London
Br Garnet, Lewis, Valparaiso
Br Vine, Grozer, Pernambuco
Br Ann, Campbell, Porto Rico
Br Sarah & Esther, Whitmore, St. Croix
Br Colonist, McMasters, Wales
30. Br Baltimore, Matanzas
Br Pioneer, Smith, Liverpool

May. *Cleared.*
24. Br John Gilpin, Couthouy, Havana
Br Spartan, Drinkwater, St. Thomas
25. Sc Banister, Downs, St. Thomas
Br Pharos, Rogers, Marseilles
27. Sh Hogarth, Sleeper, Amsterdam
29. Sc Almira, Hernandes, Cumana
30. Br Apollo, Webber, Surinam.

HOURLY ACCOMMODATION, from Charlestown to Boston. The subscriber intends running a Coach hourly from Charlestown to Boston on the first day of June next. Will leave Mr Richards' Tavern at Charlestown at 6, 8, 10 and 12 o'clock, A.M. and at 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. Leave Boston at Mr Doolittle's City Tavern, at 7, 9, and 11, A. M. and 1, 3, and 5 o'clock, P. M. Fare 12½ cents each way.

ALSON STUDLY.

Charlestown, 29th May.

Siste Viator,
Tonsori collum committe,
Ut evadas alter Adonis.
Holmes's Sign.

GEORGE B. HOLMES respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has removed from Court street to Howard street, next door to Holland's Coffee House, for the convenience of more ample rooms. If clean cloths, a fountain of pure water, and keen set razors, are desiderata, this warm weather, they may be found at his saloon. He has long considered himself a physiognomical Hair Cutter, suiting the contour of the face by his disposition of this important *feature*, the hair. He professes to understand all styles of cutting exhibited on the medallions of every age and nation, but prefers to follow no one with servility, but rather to be guided by taste, science and skill in each individual case. Come, and let him try.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. JUNE 10, 1826. No. 25.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

(Selected.)

THE ARAB MAID.

A lonely Arab Maid
The desert's simple child,
Unskill'd in arts by which, 'tis said,
Man's love may be beguiled.
Like some uprooted flow'r am I,
Upon a river flung,
To float a little hour then die
Unheeded as I sprung.
But if thy friendly hand
Should lift me from the tide.
And bear me to some distant land,
To bloom thy bosom's pride;
O, sooner from his darling rose
The nightingale shall roam,
Than I disturb that heart's repose
Which love hath made my home.

BOSTON.

Since we furnished a table of the Newspapers which have been, and still are, published in Boston, we have been gratified to observe the accurate tables in relation to the origin of papers in other States. Such documents are highly satisfactory to all present readers, and age will continually increase their value. In the young State of Ohio, there are sixty different papers, three of which are in the German language. From the Ohio State Journal & Columbus Gazette of May 18th, we learn the whole number of papers printed are supposed by the editor to be 75,000. Among the number there are four semi-weekly and one daily.

The Ancient and Honourable Artillery company celebrated their 188th anniversary on Monday. The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the company, for the ensuing year, viz.

Major Martin Brimmer, Captain.
Lt. Col. Silas Stuart, 1st Lieutenant.
Lt. Col. Elisha Stratton, 2d do.
Capt. Parker H. Pierce, 3d do.
Lt. William C. Stimpson, 1st Sergt.
Capt. Amos Bridge, 2d do.
Mr Josiah W. Holmes, 3d do.
Lt. Joseph Converse, 4th do.
Lt. Edward Watson, 5th do.
Capt. Daniel Goodnow, 6th do.
Col. Benjamin Loring, Treasurer.
David W. Bradlee, esq. Armourer.
Lieut. Z. G. Whitman, Clerk.

Officers of the Mass. Medical Society, for the present year.—James Jackson, M. D. President; John Gorham, M. D. Recording Secretary; John Dixwell, M. D. Corresponding Secretary, and Jacob Bigelow, M. D. Treasurer.

WARE.

Within three years, the town of Ware has wholly changed its appearance from a dull monotonous town of no apparent consequence to an opulent, thriving, ambitious place, which presents a city in miniature. Every variety of business which characterize the most flourishing manufacturing towns in England, is carried on in Ware, with surprising success. The neatness and regularity of the dwel-

ling houses,—their increasing number and the grandeur and richness of the factories, surprise and delight the stranger. Where the wild game of the forest were the only occupants, but a few years ago, the rich man rolls in his coach, and the fashionable circles of polished society have a conspicuous rank. Where huge trees were waving in the solitude of the woodland, an elegant banking house of beautiful proportions attracts the eye, and the spires of different edifices —the crowd of industrious inhabitants going and returning from their labours, the constant influx and departure of travellers,—the rattling of stages, and the plentiful supply of the necessaries and the luxuries of life, excite the amazement of every person who contrasts the present condition of Ware in 1826, with Ware in 1820.

CINCINNATI.

The following article, from the Evening Gazette, relating to Cincinnati, dated May 10, is a birds-eye view of that flourishing city, and we believe it will be acceptable to our readers.

"We had *green peas, cucumbers, new potatoes* and other vegetables, for the first time this season on the 25th of April last.—The apple, peach, and other fruit trees were in full bloom about the 29th of March.

The city is the most delightful and pleasant place in the whole western country. It contains about 15000 inhabitants—a majority of which are *Yankees*, or from the New-England States. It is in general very healthy —the last winter we had our share of the prevailing influenza, and we are now infected with that loathsome disease, the small pox. Two cases have occurred,—one death. It is thought that it will be limited to these two cases.

Doctor Holley, as you have probably before learnt, has resigned the Presidency of Transylvania University, he is to take a tour (with his family) through Europe, as tutor to some half dozen young gentlemen, of Lexington, who wish to make the tour, accompanied by Dr. Holley.* He has many warm friends in Kentucky, and he has also many enemies. These latter class are among the most orthodox, who despise his liberal principles. His superior talents are respected by every one.

We have a fine market here, every thing cheap. Indian Corn can sometimes be purchased for 12 cents per bushel—Oats, 10—Wheat, Rye, &c. 25.—Beef and Pork, 2 to 2½ best—Butter always about 8—Eggs 4 and 5 cents throughout the winter, and all but give them away in the summer—and all other produce in proportion.

We have a Medical College here which is in a very flourishing state. The last winter the first course of Lectures under the new organization was delivered by Professors Cobb, Whitman, Morehead and Slack, to a class of sixty three, and the degree of M. D. was this spring conferred on eighteen young gentlemen, from the following states—Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Maine. The course of Lectures would have done honour to any Medical college in the U. States.

General Jackson has many friends here. Two newspapers are warmly devoted to him. Two are also for Adams and Clay, and there are two neutral—being six in all, some of which are issued semi-weekly, one weekly, and one daily. In addition to these, there is a Medical publication issued semi-monthly—called the *Ohio Medical Repository*.

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* Dr. H. receives $1500 from each of the young gentlemen that accompanies him.

In July last, the Pollux Dutch sloop of war, Captain Eeg, discovered a new and well peopled island in the Pacific, to which the name of Nederlandich Island was given. Its latitude and longitude laid down at 7 deg. 10 min. S. and 177 deg. 33 min. 16 sec. E. from Greenwich. The natives were athletic and fierce, great thieves, and from showing no symptoms of fear when muskets were discharged, evidently not unacquainted with fire-arms.

A funeral service was performed on Tuesday, May 23d, at Washington, for the benefit of the soul of the Baron de Tuyll, late minister from Russia to the United States, which was attended by the heads of Departments, and other distinguished personages.

EPITAPH

ON A SQUIRREL, KILLED BY A DOG.

By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Alas! poor Bun!
Happy wast thou, hadst thou known thy
own felicity!
Remote from the bold Eagle,
Tyrant of thy native woods,
Thou hadst nought to fear
From his piercing talons,
Nor from the blundering gun of the
Thoughtless Sportsman.
Safe in thy wired castle,
Grimalkin never could annoy thee.
Daily wast thou fed with choicest viands,
By the fair hands of an indulgent mistress;
But, discontented,
Thou wouldst have more liberty.
Too soon, alas! didst thou obtain it;
And wandering, fell
By the merciless fangs of wanton, cruel
Ranger,
Learn hence, ye
Who blindly seek more liberty,
Whether subjects, sons, squirrels, or
Daughters,
That apparent restraint
Is real liberty,
Yielding peace and plenty with security.

Extracts from London Papers.

Parisian Morals.——By reports which have been made to the French Academy of Medicine, it appears that the number of marriages and the number of legitimate births are fewer in the rich quarters of Paris than in the poor, and that, on the contrary, the rich quarters furnish a greater number of illegitimate births than the poor, and that it is much more rare to see illegitimate offspring acknowledged by their fathers in the former than in the latter. It appears also, that of the children still-born in Paris, the number of boys greatly exceeds that of girls; and that the number of both sexes still-born is much greater in private houses than in the hospitals. Some deduction, however, ought to be made from the last statement, in consequence of its being the custom of the civil officers to record, as still-born, all children who die before the declaration of their birth has been made; that is to say, almost all who die within the first two days.

Vaccination.—A French writer, in combating some observations hostile to vaccination, which have been lately published by M. D'Auvin, of Liege, says, 'The experience in France of five-and-twenty years proves that Dr. Jenner's admirable discovery is an axiom in medicine. When I was in Franche-Comté, I ascertained that vaccination, under the popular name of "the small-pox of cows," had been known from time immemorial among the country-people.'

Mr Goldie, editor of the Paisley Advertiser newspaper, died very suddenly at that town a short time since, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel. He was only in his twenty-eighth year; and about four years since published a volume of poetry, of considerable merit. He was also editor of a neat collection, in two volumes, entitled 'The Spirit of British Song.'

The man with the Iron Mask.—The question, who this mysterious personage was? has lately been revived in France. It is now confidently asserted, on the one hand, that it was count Matthioli, secretary of state to the duke of Mantua; and that the cause of his imprisonment was his having sold to Spain the secret of a negociation between his master and Louis XIV, for the surrender to the latter of the fortress of Casal, the capital of Montferrat. On the other hand it is as stoutly maintained, that the prisoner was Arwedika, patriarch of the schismatic Armenians at Constantinople, the mortal enemy of the Catholics, and the cruel persecutor of the Catholic Armenians, who was secretly arrested an conveyed to France, in consequence of the intrigues of the Jesuits. Neither of these suppositions, however, seem to have been satisfactorily proved.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Wm. S. Bacheler to Miss Ann M. Barrett.
John Given to Miss Nancy Viney.
Joseph L. Ross to Miss Evelina Penniman.
Thomas Lillie to Miss Eliza Chadwick.
Benj. I. Leeds to Miss Mary Tileston.
Samuel Cheney to Miss Eliza H. Rea.
John B. Phelps to Miss Julia Ayres.

In Charlestown, Capt. Nathaniel Cotton, of this city, to Miss Lydia, daughter of the late Samuel Hall, of Charlestown.

At Jamaica Plains, Mr William Phipps, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth V. Staniford.

In Philadelphia, Mr William Eckert, aged 75, to Miss Elizabeth Linsenbiglen, aged 17.

In Hartford County, Md. Master Lee Amos, aged 15, to Miss Mary Roberts, aged 22.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, June 8.

May.
31. Wm. Henry Bass, 25 years.
Andrew J. Peirce, 6 months
June 1. James Phillips, 48 years
2. Æneas Gates, 53 years
James Ducas, 68 years
Sally Loring, 51 years
Henry Bowen, 20 years
3. Stephen Seaver Sharon, 8 months.
Dea. Thomas McClure, 71 years
4. Daniel Sharp Francis, 2 months
Ann O. Chatman, 36 years
Joseph Hammond, 12 days
Louisa B. Pratt, 47 years
5. Julia Donohue, 9 years
6. John McCann, 5 years
Mary Teigh, 29 years
Noah Stoddard, 18 years
Luther Griggs, 35 years
Horace P Spinney, 4 months
Sarah W. Story, 6½ years
Oliver Sampson 46 years
Woodbury G. Browning, 11 months
Sarah Elizabeth Foster, 5 years
8. Theodore Dickerson, 12 months.

DIED,

At Cape Messurado, West Africa, where he had just established a newspaper, called the 'Liberian Herald,' Mr Charles L. Force, an industrious young printer of this city.

In Newcastle, on Sunday, May 21st, Hon. Nicholas Vandyke, after a lingering illness, which he endured with philosophy and a resigned spirit. He had been many years in public life, and no man ever entered it who bore throughout a more enviable character for high honor and integrity, illustrated by the most amiable and prepossessing manners. In all the bitterest of party times —embargo, war, and all—there was not, amongst all his political opponents, an individual who had an unkind feeling towards him, though the influence of his talent and character was felt whenever he mingled in debate, which he did not unfrequently. He was the friend and associate of Bayard, (of itself high praise,) and his politics were of the same cast as his.

Nat. Intell.

Port of Boston.

May. *Entered.*
30. Sc Enterprize, Hancock, St. Pierres
Sc Wm. Penn, Biggell, Honduras
Sl James, Kelly, Damariscotta
June 1. Br Jew, Lovell, St. Croix
Sc Babie, Kelly, Halifax
Sc Paragon, Tate, St. Croix
Sc Chrysanthem, Harden, St. Pierres
Sc Miranda, Johnson, St. Pierres
2. Br Fortune, Wendell, St. Salvador
Sc Sylvia, Trott, St Croix
4. Br Monument, Church, Palermo
5. Br Calais Packet, Hinkley, Bassaterre
Sc Exchange, Given, Matanzas.

June. *Cleared.*
1. Br Corporal Trim, Babson, Brazil
Barque Arcadia, Brass, St. Andrews
Sc Alice & Nancy, Brown, Honduras
Sc Franklin, Russell, St. Andrews
2. Sc Indus, Glover, Cape Haytien
5. Sc Dart, Higgins, St. Peters
6. Sc Arozanna, Allen, Halifax

SUMMER HATS, PARASOLS, &c.

WILLIAM BARRY,

Old State House,

Has just received a fresh supply of American Grass Hats (imitation Leghorns) for Men and Children's wear, part of which are very fine.

Men's and Children's Leghorns, fine and coarse.

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Drab Beavers.

Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's Black Beavers, from New York, Boston, and his own Manufactory, newest fashion.

A great variety of Men's and Youth's Plated Hats, of his own Manufacture, warranted Water Proof and durable.

A large assortment of Parasols.

Silk and gingham Umbrellas.

Children's Cloth Caps, some very elegant.

FURS.

Beaver, Muskrat, Racoon, Russia Hare, Cony, Rabbit, Red Wool, Camel's Hair, German Carrot.

A general assortment of Hat Trimmings as usual, together with a few pairs superior Hat Irons, which he offers on the lowest terms, for cash. June 10.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. I. JUNE 17, 1826. No. 26.

$3 pr. ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

SONG.

Sung by Miss Payton.

Cloudless o'er the blushing water,
Now the setting sun is burning,
Like a victor red with slaughter,
To his tent in triumph turning!
Ah! perchance these eyes may never
Look upon his light again!
Fare thee well! bright orb, forever!
Thou for me wilt rise in vain!
But what gleams so white and fair,
Heaving with the heaving billow?
'Tis a sea-bird wheeling there,
O'er some wretch's wat'ry pillow!
No! it is no bird I mark!
Joy! It is a boat—a sail!
And yonder rides a gallant bark,
Uninjur'd by the gale!

O transport! my Huon! haste down to the shore;
Quick—quick! for a signal this scarf shall be wav'd!
They see me!—they answer!—they ply the strong oar!
My husband!—my love!—we are sav'd!—we are sav'd!

Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith, who has recently resigned the Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Berkshire Medical Institution, was, on Wednesday last, elected by the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, Resident Quarantine Physician for the Port of Boston.

The *U. S. Literary Gazette*, in this city, and the *New York Review*, have been united, and will henceforth be published as one work. Mr Bryant, (the poet) becomes a joint editor. The form of the Literary Gazette will be preserved. Much may be expected from the publication under its new conductors.

CHURCH'S PRINTING PRESS.

From Mr Carter's Letters, No. 65, published in the New York Statesman, dated Nov. 27, 1825.

"On the following morning, our tour of observation at Birmingham was resumed by calling, in company with four Yankees, on Dr. Church, of Boston, for the purpose of examining this celebrated printing machine. He politely invited us into his study, the tables and shelves of which were loaded with diagrams and scientific publications. In a few minutes we were invited to accompany him to the building where his invention is 'in the full tide of successful experiment.' After several years of successful study and labour, he has fully succeeded in his plans, the practical utility of which is reduced to demonstration. Mr Perkins, of London, remarked to me, that it is the most perfect machine *he* has ever seen; and few men have had a wider experience in mechanics, or are bettter qualified to judge.

Dr. Church at first put his press in operation, and directed perhaps a hundred sheets to be struck off for our examination. He then took the whole to pieces, and particularly explained the various parts. Its motions approach-

ed nearer to those of an intelligent being, than I should think it possible any combination of inert matter could produce. It reaches out its iron hand, grasps the edge of the sheet, draws it under the form where it receives the impression, returns it to the top of the machine, and there deposits it in regular files. All this is done in an instant, without the least noise or confusion. Between two and three thousand sheets are struck off in an hour, the paper being drawn alternately from each side, and the form being almost constantly employed in producing an impression. It feeds itself with ink by means of rollers communicating with a trough. Three persons are required to work it—one to turn the crank, and the other two to supply the paper.

The typography is beautiful, being uniform in complexion, and free from blurs. I examined numerous specimens, taking the sheets indiscriminately from reams of the ordinary work upon which the men were employed. It is designed rather for printing books than newspapers. The price of a press is 1000*l*. Many applications have already been made from London, and one of them is about to be established in New York. Dr. Church is a silent, modest man, who makes no comments on the merits of his own invention, but merely exhibits the result, and leaves others to judge. He is now engaged in completing his new method of setting types, which is to be effected by melting and recasting the metal at every impression. He remarked that his greatest difficulty was to prevent the loss of material by frequent fusion; but this he has obviated by a chemical process which prevents the formation of dross. He is on the whole a very clever man, possessing much scientific research and mechanical skill, united with inventive genius and natural acumen."

The City of Cusco has lately presented to Bolivar a golden garland, ornamented with pearls and diamonds, as a testimony of gratitude for having preserved and freed the country, which the Liberator, with his usual characteristic nobleness, sent to General Sucre, by whom the victory over the Spaniards was obtained. General Sucre, however, has presented it to the national legislature of Colombia, in the name of himself and his army. The Senate and Representatives have accepted the present, and have determined, in order to preserve this memorial of the valour of the Colombian army, which has given independence to Peru, to deposit it in the National Museum.

Pilgrim Society.—At the annual meeting of this Society at the Pilgrim Hall, in Plymouth, on the 24th ult. the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—

Alden Bradford, esq. President.
Wm. Jackson, esq. Vice President.
B. M. Watson, Recording Sec'ry.
Saml. Davis, esq. Corresp. Sec'ry.
Isaac L. Hedge, Treasurer.
James Thacher, esq. Cabinet Keeper and Librarian.

Trustees.—B. Hedge, Wm. Sturgis, James Sever, Judah Alden, Z. Bartlett, Wilkes Wood, N. M. Davis, Beza Hayward, Z. Sampson, Josiah Robbins, Leverett Saltonstall.

Committee of Arrangements.—N. Hayward, esq. John Thomas, esq. A. Jackson.

Washington Monument Association.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, June 6. Hon. Christopher Gore was elected President, and Hon. Israel Thorndike, Vice President. Three vacancies in the board of Trustees, were supplied by the choice of Hon. Messrs. Prescott, Webster, and Everett. Hon. Mr Brooks made a report on the funds of the Association, which was highly satisfactory, and the report was accepted. It appeared by it that $5000 had been advanced to Mr Chantry, the sculptor, on account of the Statue. A committee, we learn, was appointed to petition the Legislature for permission to erect the statue in the Doric Hall of the State House.

MARGINAL STREET.

The following particulars respecting this street, are given in resolutions passed in the City Council, June 6.

The first resolution appropriated $20,000 towards making a Marginal street, or public highway to run from the City wharf at the easterly end of the new Market house to Lewis's wharf, and thence to communicate with Ann street by a street 40 feet wide, according to a plan taken by S. P. Fuller; provided that the proprietors of estates over which the same shall run, shall cause to be made a good and substantial street not less than 65 feet wide, to be faced on the south-easterly side by a strong and permanent sea wall; and shall construct a substantial bridge across the Mill Creek, to connect the Marginal street with the City wharf; all which to be completed to the satisfaction of the surveyors of highways. In the second resolution the city agreed to open a street 40 feet wide to run parallel with North Market street, from the old Roe Buck passage to the Mill Creek, whenever the proprietors shall cause a street to be made at their own expense, not less than 50 feet wide, according to the projection of a street called Second street, in the plan above referred to, and shall cause the same to be completed to the satisfaction of the surveyors of highways, or give satisfactory security for doing the same within one year from this date. The third resolution required the proprietors, and claimants of water rights in the Cove between Long wharf and Lewis's wharf, in laying out and establishing a Dock over the flats of said Cove, lying north of the T wharf and east of Marginal street, and running the southerly line of said Dock to form a continuation easterly of the northerly line of North Market street to the distance of 465 feet from the easterly end of the stores on said street, then turning and running southerly on a line with the capsule of the City wharf, 80 feet; then turning and running easterly to the southerly side of the Old Gap, where the northerly line of the T intersects the old Barricado, and extending to the harbor channel; the northerly line of the Dock running parallel with the last described southerly line, at the distance of 215 feet from the eastern edge of Marginal street to the channel; with the privilege to the proprietors and the city of running out into said Dock from the present City wharf and Marginal street, a Marginal wharf not exceeding 40 feet in width, as may be mutually agreed upon hereafter by the parties; all of said Marginal wharf north of the northerly line of the Mill Creek to be the property of the proprietors, and all south, to be the property of the City.

An amendment, offered by Mr Lodge, providing expressly that a bridge should be built across the Mill Creek, where it is intersected by Second street, was adopted. Several other amendments, to give to the city alone the right to run out a Marginal street, to alter the course of the Dock, to have the street paved, to widen Cross street, to lessen the amount of money, &c. were rejected. The final question being taken by yeas and nays, there appeared, yeas, 20; nays, 15.

Cour.

Reminiscence.—In the week ending June 10th, 1775, when Boston was besieged, green peas were in high perfection in Roxbury, &c. and in such plenty that whole panniers full were carried home by the growers for want of purchasers, although the price was then only *five shillings*, old tenor, (ten cents, or as then called, half a pistareen) the peck. The present week, corresponding with that of 1775, the abundance of Peas has been as great as on that year, and, it is believed for the first time since; and the price from 25 to 37½ cents the peck. *All vegetables at that time were transported in panniers.—Cent.*

Mr. Pelby, Capt. Nash and Mr. Golding, of Boston, have arrived at New York, per the Brighton, from London.

Married,

IN THIS CITY,

Wm. W. Stone, to Miss Helen Scott.
George Shain, to Miss Elizabeth Moorhead.
Ozias Goodwin to Miss Margaret Chapman.
Charles F. Schoutz to Mrs Joann Classen
J. H. Perry to Miss Susan Durgin.

In Roxbury, Mr Joseph L. Cobb, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth M. S. Watson.

In Marblehead, Capt. Thomas Barker, a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill, aged 76, to Miss Grace Swan, aged 68.

At Hudson, N. Y. Lieut. E. B. Griswold of the U. S. army, to Miss Sarah Hubbell, daughter of Levi Hubbell, esq. of that city

At New-York, Ferdinand Massa, of the city of Naples, Italy, to Theodora, daughter of Theodore Barrell, esq. of this city.

Deaths

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, June 15.

June.
9. Ann Harrington, 8 months
Mary Sampson, 34 years
10. Mary Ann Hall, 24 years
Jane Johnson, 45 years
11. John H. Davis, 3 years
Lucy Wyeth Coolidge, 19 years
12. Lemuel Pitts, 33 years
Henry S. Griswell, 7 months
13. James Williams, 6 weeks
Hannah G. P. Bond, 2 years
Daughter of Caleb Colburn, 4 months
Morris Fitzgerald, 17 years
15. Son of James Whitemore, 2 months.

DIED,

At New Haven, Rev Jedidiah Morse, D.D. L.L.D. aged 65. Dr. Morse, from his earliest years, possessed a feeble constitution; yet with careful attention to his habits of life, he enjoyed a comfortable degree of health, and was enabled to sustain an uncommon share of mental effort. Few men have been as industrious—few have been as useful. His eminent services in the church, and as an author, will cause his memory to be blessed, by many generations.—*N. Hav. paper.*

HISTORY OF BOSTON.

A few copies of the above work remain unsold, which may be had by applying to A. Bowen, the publisher, No. 2, Congress square, or to Messrs. Munroe and Francis, 128 Washington Street.

Port of Boston.

June. *Entered.*
6. Br Neptune, Pitman, Havana
7. Br Cherub, Rich, Smyrna
Br Neptune, Picket, Gottenburg
Br Romp, Prince, St. Jago
Br Alfred, Soule, Rochelle
Br Lady Washington, Ropes, Aux Cayes
8. Br Clio, Goodwin, Cronstadt
Br Sarah Ann, Point Petre
Br Mary & Eliza, Matanzas
10. Sh Congress Kinsman, Cowes
Barque Bramin, Brewster, Bremen
Br Mary & Eliza, Ellis, Trinidad
Br Edward, Liverpool
11. Sc Fair Trader, Gardner, Liverpool
12. Br Rover, Allen, Messina

June. *Cleared.*
7. Br Carib, Nickerson, Honduras
Br Eunice, Lewis, Quebec
Br Colonist, McMasters, St. Andrews
Sc Miranda, Johnson, St. Peters
9. Br Holly, Brazils
Br Ant, Bremen
Sc Leader, Chagres
Barque Bramin, Brewster, Bremen
Br Susan & Sarah, Waterhouse, Havan
10. Br Prudent, Knowles, Palermo
Br Patrick Henry, Cary, Brazil
Sc William, Brown, Marseilles
Sc Zembuca, Cole, St. Peters
12. Leander, Coombs, Halifax.

SUMMER HATS, PARASOLS, &c.

WILLIAM BARRY,

Old State House,

Has just received a fresh supply of American Grass Hats (imitation Leghorns) for Men and Children's wear, part of which are very fine.

Men's and Children's Leghorns, fine and coarse.

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Drab Beavers.

Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's Black Beavers, from New York, Boston, and his own Manufactory, newest fashion.

A great variety of Men's and Youth's Plated Hats, of his own Manufacture, warranted Water Proof and durable.

A large assortment of Parasols.

Silk and gingham Umbrellas.

Children's Cloth Caps, some very elegant

FURS.

Beaver, Muskrat, Racoon, Russia Hare, Cony, Rabbit, Red Wool, Camel's Hair, German Carrot.

A general assortment of Hat Trimmings as usual, together with a few pairs superior Hat Irons, which he offers on the lowest terms, for cash. June 10.

BOSTON: Printed by Munroe & Francis.

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